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## The Financial Situation

THE financial press is still replete with statements showing marked advances in corporation earnings, reinstated or increased dividend payments, trade reports indicating business activity and orders on hand of gratifying proportions. Those in touch with industrial and trade executives in all parts of the country report an optimism that has not been equaled, or nearly equaled, since 1929. Not only are the consumption goods industries flourishing, at least relatively speaking, but in an increasing number of cases expenditures for rehabilitation, modernization and replacement of capital goods in important proportions are being reported. The railroads have for some months been using operating revenues relatively freely for "maintenance," as, indeed, they have almost been obliged to do as traffic has increased.

## Capital Expenditures

Capital flotations, which have been rather well maintained during the ordinarily dull summer months, are not as yet showing a marked increase in the proportion of the funds so acquired which are used for new construction or other capital improvements, but it is clear enough that current earnings and accumulated funds of the past have of late been more liberally applied to such purposes, as again was almost inevitable in view of the neglect of these matters for the past five years or more. Domestic construction, while still not extremely active, is certainly doing much better than was the case until relatively recently. These capital outlays have not reached what might be termed normal for the rate of activity obtaining in consumption goods industries for a considerable time, but the fact that they are being undertaken at all is significant.

It is difficult to say to what extent these enlarged capital outlays represent increased confidence in the longer-term future, but it seems fairly safe to suppose that a continuance of the present rate of improvement, or one closely approaching it, would bring substantially larger capital preparations for a more distant future. Thus, the average business man, and for that matter the professional analyst of conditions, is now inclined to look upon the current situation and call it good.

## "Squandering Our Money"

"There are many things that government should do, but I think we want those things done without squandering our money. I done without squandering our money. a spendthrift."
These words are said to have brought lusty cheers when they issued from the lips of Governor Landon, as the candidate paused on his journey east across the country. Economy and efficiency in the administration of government have been favorite campaign topics for many years past. That the subject is attracting unusual attention this year is a is attracting unusual attention this year is a
significant commentary upon the extent to which we as a people have of late years been inclined to apotheosize "spending" as one of the cardinal economic virtues, and the degree to which the present Administration has pandered to this perverted notion of economics. We hope it is likewise indicative of a belated awakening of the people to the deadly nature of this fallacy.
The idea substantially antedates the inauguration of the New Deal. It is apparently an outgrowth of the feverish activity stimulated by vast war expenditures. At any rate, it pervaded much of the discussions of the New Era, and it was pressed so persistently upon President Hoover that he felt called upon at one time to warn the country that it could not "squander its way out of the depression." Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for the Presidency struck hard at the notion on several occasions, but no sooner had he been several occasions, but no sooner had he been
inaugurated than he adopted it in the most extreme form as his very own.
We are glad that Governor Landon is again Dointing to the fundamental error, and we - hope that he may be able to convince the rank $\square$ and file as they have not been fully convinced for some years past that reckless, wasteful $U$ spending is an economic curse which, far from benefiting the community, is really the source of many serious evils.
Naturally, thoughtful citizens will want to know what the "many things" are that the Governor believes "government should do," and of course to be more fully informed as to just what he means by being a "liberal." He is now only beginning his real campaign, and his addresses during the next few days may throw some light on these aspects of his candidacy. We hope so.
Meantime, we join the Governor in his protest against the idea that blessings rather than the reverse are to be obtained from mere waste and extravagance.

Yet it is a fact that the fundamentally unsound conditions for which the Federal government is largely responsible, and, which for several years past have held business in sharp check, still exist, and give no definite promise of disappearance in the predictable future. The Federal budget is still as badly out of balance as it has been for a long time past, if we segregate capital expenditures and receipts, as we were last week at pains to demonstrate. Tax returns are increasing, and even if we leave out of consideration receipts under the social security program (which we must, for in essence they ought to go to capital account, since offsetting obligations are undertaken by the Government) it may be that some slight progress will be made during the coming months toward balancing current expenditures against strictly current receipts apart from liquidating operations, but the progress must necessarily be relatively slight. Indeed, it is quite possible that it will finally prove to be zero in view of increased relief expenditures which the President said the other day would probably oblige him to go to Congress for more funds for the current fiscal year. Mr. Hopkins has since estimated such additional outlays at $\$ 100$,000,000.
This deficit is still being financed through inflationary operations at the banks, and no intention is in evidence of changing the practice in the least. Only the other day the Comptroller of the Currency reported that National banks had increased their total holdings of governments from $\$ 7,785,979,000$ to $\$ 8,447,364,000$ between March 4 and June 30, and had increased their holdings of long-term governments from $\$ 855,563,000$ to $\$ 1,824,660,000$ during the same period of time. To the extent that "repayments" on previous advances, now playing so important a part in the Treasury statement, represent merely the sale by the government to the banks of capital obligations, such for example as municipal and railroad bonds, the process of inflation is as much in evidence here as is the case when the government places its own obligations in the banks against arbitrarily created deposits and disburses the proceeds in the name of "recovery and relief."

## Unwise Laws

NEW DEAL banking legislation of the most undesirable sort is still upon the statute books, and there is nothing to suggest that it will be removed therefrom regardless of the outcome of the autumn election. Farm subsidy policies still flourish and both parties are definitely on record as intending to continue them. The Holding Company Act is still the law of the land, and will be until either the Supreme Court or a victorious Republican Party removes it therefrom. It is probably safer to depend on the former than the latter for this service, but the law is still the law at present. The exceedingly unwise tax measure of this year is still with us. He would be an optimist indeed to count heavily upon recent official vaporings about the possibility of altering it in its essentials. It would be difficult to say at this time just what Governor Landon and his party would do about the Social Security Act were they placed in power. Certainly nothing need be expected in the way of important change unless they are given responsibility in the matter-assuming, of course, that the Supreme Court pronounces it valid in due season.
The Securities and Exchange Commission stretches a lengthening scepter over practically all industry and trade. Whatever may be its motives, its operations as now conducted and as rather definitely promised for the future are certainly not an unmixed blessing. On every side business is faced by bureaucracy, entrenched, militant and vindictive. Apart from a few vague assurances patently given purely for political reasons, and consequently not greatly to be trusted, there is no evidence of any change of heart or any new enlightenment on the part of those now managing the governmental affairs of the Nation. With deep regret be it said, the Republican opposition has not yet given evidence of the courage or the ability required to save the country from a situation that would have taxed the greatest statesmen that the century and a half of our existence has produced.

## Other Factors

There are other factors over which we as a nation have little or no control but which are of a sort ordinarily to cause the deepest anxiety. One of them, of course, is the European situation. It may well be that the Spanish situation will presently "blow over" after a fashion just as did the Ethiopian, but there is no gainsaying the fact that Europe almost from one end to the other is now seething with discontent, and with "movements" highly nationalistic, all pointing to disastrous consequences at one time or another. It may be that the final denoument will be long deferred, but the state of affairs holds many hazards. Then there is of course the drought with its accompanying crop failures or semi-failures, which in ordinary times would be taken most seriously by many who now are inclined to wave it aside as of relatively secondary importance, which it is not.

## We Must Face the Facts

We have thus sketched the darker side of the picture, not to discourage the launching of any wise undertakings at this time, but because we believe that it would be most unwise at this juncture to permit these factors to be lost for a moment from sight. There are very real hazards in the situation as it now stands which can be combated successfully
only if the business community persists in looking the facts squarely in the face and is careful to guide its policies wisely in the light of these facts. We earnestly hope that they are right who feel so confident that the "fundamental forces" of recovery are now so strong and the momentum gained so great that nothing in sight is likely to stem the tide of business improvement-always provided that these "fundamental forces" are genuinely fundamental and that by giving them full play we do not build up further difficulties and work further damage to ourselves in the process.

One of the dangers of the day, of course, is that we may presently become much too optimistic, forget what we thought we had learned in the years immediately following the crash in 1929, and proceed to erect a superstructure upon a foundation of shifting sand. The consequences of a repetition of the errors of the 1920 's are much too dreadful to contemplate. We must not under any circumstances expose ourselves to them. The danger that we may do so is nevertheless the greater by reason of the fact that there is such a large percentage of the business population which has never fully renounced the false philosophies of that era and which still clings to the inflationary ideas that underlay them.
Some of the factors that played an important part in the excesses of the New Era do not present themselves at the present time. The feverish activity of those years was in a substantial measure made possible by the existence of an industrially prostrate Europe, to which we were willing to send goods against promises to pay which in most instances have not proved, and could not reasonably have been expected to prove, of great value. Promises to pay were about as freely taken from various "undeveloped" countries with which we stimulated a large export trade with about the same consequences. It is hardly conceivable that this mistake will be made again within the next few years at least. Revolutionary changes in our industrial system and even in our mode of living, changes resulting in part from the discoveries of science and in part from the abundance of funds that inflation produced, were other factors of first rate importance in the earlier period. Corresponding changes are not now in prospect so far as can be seen, but of course they were not in evidence, at least prominently in evidence, until the latter part of the New Era.

## Over-Accumulation of Debt

Another danger is obviously that of an overaccumulation of debt, even though an industrial hoom does not materialize. There has been an enormous growth of indebtedness, the national government being the main transgressor, during the lean years that have just passed. Home owners or prospective home owners, and in some sections at least land speculators, have been succumbing gradually of late months to the insistent demands of the government that they add to their burden of debt. Instalment paper has of course enormously increased in volume during the past year or two. The business community should see to it that it does not permit itself to become involved so far as it can prevent it. Of course, it would be foolish to suppose that industry and trade can hope to be free of the indirect consequences of an unsupportable burden of
public debt. It would be well advised to demand that improved business be accompanied by a sharp reduction in the rate of increase in public debt, and a complete discontinuance of that increase at the earliest feasible moment, to be followed by a steady reduction. If business reecovery is, as some suspect, dependent upon this inflationary spending of the government, and is consequently brought to a halt by a cessation of such spending, then the sooner we face the fact that what we are moving toward is disaster, not recovery in any real sense of the term, the better for all concerned.

We make no pretense of being able to see into the future, but we feel confident that the careful business executive will, despite all the encouraging reports of the day and all the optimistic forecasts of the moment, insist upon restricting his capital and other outlays to those that are really required for business in hand or what is reasonably in sight, and to such undertakings as will not involve commitments for substantial periods in the future. If he does so he will not only, in our judgment, be managing his own affairs in such a way as to escape the inevitable consequences of mistaken public policies so far as they can be escaptd, but will be doing what he can to prevent the development of an artificially inflated "boom" to be followed by disaster.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

INCREASES of reserve requirements by $50 \%$ was effected smoothly and easily over the last weekend, and the only reflection of the change in the current condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, is a notation of the decline in excess reserves of member banks over requirements. The credit summary remarks that reserye requirements increased approximately $\$ 1,470,000-$ 000 during the week to Aug. 19, causing a decline of excess reserves from approximately $\$ 3,170,000,000$ on Aug. 12 to about $\$ 1,810,000,000$ on Aug. 19. This corresponds with a fair degree of accuracy to the estimate on July 14, when the increase of requirements was announced, that the episode would reduce excess reserves initially to $\$ 1,900,000,000$. It was obvious in advance that the operation would occasion no strain in the banking system as a whole. Actually, hardly any individual banks appeared to find the change more than a routine matter of bookkeeping, for borrowings of member banks from the .Federal Reserve institutions decreased $\$ 1,386,000$ in the week covered by the current report. This fails to reflect the precise situation, as a special transaction resulted in a drop of discounts by $\$ 3,-$ 600,000 . When all such matters are taken into consideration, therefore, it would seem that member bank borrowings occasioned by the reserve requirement increase gained about $\$ 2,200,000$.

Monetary gold stocks of the country continue to rise, as substantial receipts from other nations now are reported almost daily. In the week to Aug. 19, such stocks increased by $\$ 17,000,000$ and another high record is achieved in the aggregate gold stocks of $\$ 10,678,000,000$. The Treasury deposited with the System $\$ 30,000,000$ of gold certificates, raising such holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks to $\$ 8,255,038,000$ on Aug. 19 from $\$ 8,225,038,000$ on Aug. 12. Cash in vaults fell moderately, and total reserves increased to $\$ 8,550,541,000$ from $\$ 8,528$,738,000 . Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up to $\$ 3,988,055,000$ from $\$ 3,983,473,000$.

Member bank deposits on reserve account advanced to $\$ 6,228,518,000$ from $\$ 6,116,084,000$, while Treasury deposits on general account fell to $\$ 215,424,000$ from $\$ 338,062,000$. Foreign bank deposits increased again to $\$ 90,126,000$ from $\$ 86,438,000$, and nonmember bank deposits like wise moved up slightly to $\$ 251,437,000$ from $\$ 250,309,000$. Total deposits were a little lower at $\$ 6,785,505,000$ on Aug. 19, as against $\$ 6,790,893,000$ on Aug. 12. With reserves higher and deposit and note liabilities hardly changed at all, the reserve ratio advanced to $79.4 \%$ from $79.2 \%$. The drop of $\$ 1,386,000$ in discounts reduced such borrowings to $\$ 6,477,000$, while industrialladvances were off $\$ 120,000$ to $\$ 28,662,000$. Open market holdings of the 12 banks did not vary in the slightest degree, as bankers' bill holdings held at $\$ 3,094,000$ and United States Government security holdings at $\$ 2,430,227,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

DIVIDEND declarations of a very favorable nature continued to be a feature in the financial world during the past week. E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& $\overline{\text { Co. in declaring an extra dividend of } 70 \text { cents per }}$ share in addition to its regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the $\$ 20$ par common stock, both to be paid on Sept. 15, is passing on to its stockholders the added income received from the company's large holdings of General Motors common through the recent declaration of a 75 -cent dividend by the motor corporation. The Humble Oil \& Refining Co. will pay an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on its common stock on Oct. 1. A similar extra dividend of 25 cents per common share in addition to the regular quarterly payment of $121 / 2$ cents will be made on Oct. 1 by Kimberly-Clark Corp. The directors of Paraffine Companies; Inc., have also declared an extra distribution of 25 cents in addition to the company's regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the no par common stock; these payments will be made on Sept. 26. Commercial Investment Trust Corp. has raised the dividend on its no par common stock from the 90 cents paid on July 1, last, to $\$ 1$ per share; the latter dividend will be paid on Oct. 1. The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. will pay a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, on Oct. 1; this compares with 50 cents a share paid in each of the six preceding quarters. Holders of common stock of Newmont Mining Corp. will receive a larger dividend than previously paid on Sept. 15; a distribution of 75 cents per share will be made as against 50 cents paid on June 15, last. The directors of Abraham \& Straus, Inc., have decided to double the dividend disbursement on the common stock; holders will receive a payment of 90 cents per share on Sept. 30 as against 45 cents paid previously. Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky has increased its quarterly common dividend to 35 cents a share from 25 cents; the dividend will be paid on Sept. 15. Common stockholders of the TimkenDetroit Axle Co. will receive a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share and an extra dividend of like amount on Sept. 21; this will be the first payment made since April 1, 1931 when 20 cents a share was distributed.

## The New York Stock Market

ACONSIDERABLE degree of price irregularity attended the trading in stocks on the New York market this week. Small gains and losses were re-
corded alternately in the earlier sessions, while a sharp set-back yesterday finally placed levels materially under those prevalent a week ago. Technical incidents apparently played a part in determination of the general trend, for sentiment was mixed regarding continuance of the long advance and a good deal of profit-taking made its appearance late this week. Affairs in this country admit of varying interpretations, as the generally good trade and industrial reports are offset in part by the harrowing drought of the West and the political campaign. Foreign developments, finally, are distinctly perturbing, since the danger of other nations becoming involved in the Spanish struggle undoubtedly is growing. Taking all things together, it is hardly surprising to witness occasional and fairly sharp set-backs in stock prices. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was very dull during most of the week, but an increased turnover was reported yesterday.
Changes in the brief session last Saturday were small and unimportant. Dealings last Monday were started with a firm tone, but modest liquidation soon made its appearance and levels slipped slightly lower for the session. Railroad, industrial and metal stocks suffered more than others. Movements on Tuesday were inconsequential, with final figures showing an irregular tone. Small gains appeared in steel, motor and copper stocks, but losses predominated in the railroad and utility groups. Sentiment was more optimistic on Wednesday and gains were general in that trading period. A number of issues in the steel and other industrial groups went to highest levels of the year, and advances also were recorded in railroad stocks, but utility issues did not vary much. Movements on Thursday were small and chiefly toward lower levels. Rail issues were quite soft on realizing, and the steel and copper groups also dipped, but motor and merchandising shares were in quiet demand. The trend yesterday was almost universally downward in the equities section. Losses of 2 to 5 points appeared in many leading issues, while less active stocks also receded sharply. Dealings were on the largest scale of the week.
In the listed bond market movements were generally favorable until yesterday. United States Government securities advanced slowly and ponderously, with most of the long-term direct obligations attaining new high levels since issuance. Wellrated corporate issues were firm, while excellent demand was noted for the new issues of the week. Corporate bonds with a speculative tinge did well until yesterday, when a modest decline occurred. Foreign dollar issues proved somewhat uncertain, owing in good part to the unsettlement in Europe. Corn soared in the commodity market on further indications of immense destruction by the Western drought, while wheat and other grains also were firm. Other commodities had an irregular tendency. In the foreign exchange market French francs weakened and reached the lower gold point, with the result that some large gold shipments from Paris to New York were found profitable. Other European gold units also were soft, but sterling and its related currencies held firm.

On the New York Stock Exchange 68 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 27 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 28 stocks touched new high levels and 20 stoc̣ks 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 366,320 shares; on Monday they were 832,610 shares; on Tuesday, 790,750 shares; on Wednesday, $1,006,430$ shares; on Thursday, 962,000 shares, and on Friday, $1,480,020$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 85,250 shares; on Monday, 170,725 shares; on Tuesday, 169,400 shares; on Wednesday; 200,585 shares; on Thursday, 248,570 shares, and on Friday, 3.64,655 shares.
The stock market this week was dull and irregular on the whole. On Saturday last the market closed steady.in quiet trading but suffered from comparative inaction on Monday and Tuesday although prices closed irregularly higher on Tuesday. On Wednesday the stock market advanced with some show of confidence but on Thursday it yielded much of the small advantage that it gained the day before, closing irregularly lower. The trend yesterday was almost universally downward. General Electric closed yesterday at $445 / 8$ against $463 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $401 / 2$ against $421 / 2$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at 20 against $211 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $45 \% / 8$ against $463 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $1471 / 2$ against 162 ; International Harvester at $751 / 8$ against 80 ; Sears, Roebuck $\&$ Co. at $793 / 4$ against $823 / 8 ;$ Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $431 / 2$ against $451 / 2$; Woolworth at 53 against $541 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1701 / 8$ against 1741/; Western Union Tel. \& Tel. closed yesterday at $841 / 4$ against 87 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 220 against 236; Columbian Carbon at 123 against $1271 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1581 / 4$ against 159; National Cash Register at $231 / 2$ against 241/4;" International Nickel at $511 / 4$ against $521 / 2$; National Dairy Products at 27 against 26; National Biscuit at $31 \frac{1}{4}$ against $321 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $361 / 8$ against $373 / 8$; Continental Can at $671 / 2$ against 68; Eastman Kodak at 178 against 178; Standard Brands at $147 / 8$ against $153 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec \& . Mfg. at $1321 / 4$ against $1413 / 8$; Lorillard at 22 against 22; United States Industrial Alcohol at $351 / 4$ against $351 / 2$; Canada Dry at $143 / 4$ against $143 / 4$; Schenley Distillers at 41 against $421 / 2$, and National Distillers at $281 / 2$ against $287 / 8$.
The steel stocks, somewhat irregular during the week, registered losses all along the line. United States Steel closed yesterday at 65 against $661 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $1095 / 8$ against 110; Bethlehem Steel at $597 / 8$ against $601 / 4$; Republic Steel at $207 / 8$ against 2134 , and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $761 / 2$ against $763 / 8$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $303 / 8$ against $303 / 4$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 64 against $655 / 8$; Chrysler at $1091 / 4$ against $1131 / 2$, and Hupp Motors at 2 against $21 / 4$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $221 / 4$ against $223 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at 28 against 30 , and B. F. Goodrich at 23 against 23. The railroad stocks again suffered recessions this .week, and prices in most instances were lower than at the close on Friday a week ago; Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $351 / 2$ against $375 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 76 against 84; New York Central at $391 / 8$ against $401 / 2$; Union Pacific at $1381 / 4$ against 144; Southern Pacific at $391 / 8$ against $401 / 2$; Southern Railway at $197 / 8$ against
$207 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $247 / 8$ against $261 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $611 / 4$ against $633 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 18 against 185/8, and Atlantic Refining at 27 against 28 . In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $361 / 2$ against $391 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $441 / 4$ against $473 / 8$; American Smelting \& Refining at 80 against $861 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $361 / 2$ against 381/4.
Most of the important trade and industrial indices continue to reflect a favorable trend. Steel making for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron \& Steel Institute at $72.2 \%$ of capacity, an increase of 2.2 points over the figure of 70.0 roted last week, and far above the level of $48.8 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy throughout the United States amounted to 2,093,$928,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the week to Aug. 15, the Edison Electric Institute reports. This compares with 2,079,149,000 in the preceding week and with $1,832,695,000$ in the corresponding, week of last year. Carloadings of revenue freight in the week to Aug. 15 totaled 736,497 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is an increase of 8,204 cars over the previous week and of 122,492 cars over the same week in 1935.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1133 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $1101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $1125 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $1075 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $433 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $421 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 12.03 c . as against 12.41 c ., the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.12 c . as against 16.31 c ., the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $93 / 4$ c., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 193-16 pence per ounce, as against $191 / 2$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week; and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., unchanged from Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 5.033-16$, as against $\$ 5.0213-16$, the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $16.587-16 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.589-16 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

PRICE tendencies on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers were highly irregular this week, owing mainly to the universal uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Spanish rebellion and the possible international complications of that struggle. That another war scare is sweeping over Europe is evident enough, and a resumption of gold shipments from Paris to New York is a sufficient commentary on the reactions to such possibilities. The London market was well insulated against the war scare by a genuine neutrality move on the part of the British Government, and a firm tone was"noted in most sessions on the London Stock Exchange. Movements on the Paris Bourse were
alternately upward and downward, with trading on a very small scale. The Berlin Boerse suffered a drastic shake-out, partly because of the international situation and partly because of the increasing costs of production in the Reich. Trade and industrial prospects in the leading countries of Europe were overshadowed by the international difficulties, but they remained encouraging as a rule. The British outlook is quite optimistic, as increasing production is reported in nearly all important fields. Germany also reports progress, but the French situation is somewhat uncertain.
Trading on the London Stock Exchange was quiet in the initial session of the week, but the tone of the market was firm. British funds were well supported and home rail stocks also showed modest improvement, while most industrial issues resumed the advance of recent weeks. Gold-mining stocks showed fair results, but international securities disclosed an uncertain trend. Activity on Tuesday was restricted, as the holiday season is in full swing and the international position tended to discourage fresh commitments. But British funds remained firm and advances also were noted in home rails and in most British industrial securities. Gold mining stocks continued to improve, while base metal shares drifted lower on profit-taking. German issues advanced in the foreign section and Spanish issues $\approx$ declined, but Anglo-American trading favorites hardly varied. The tone was cheerful on Wednesday, with British funds and home rails alike in demand. Gains were reported in most industrial stocks, although some issues were subjected to profit-taking. International securities tended to drift to lower levels. Continued firmness was noted Thursday in British funds and in most industrial stocks, but home rails were uncertain, and most international issues also tended to recede. AngloAmerican trading favorites improved on optimistic reports from New York. Gilt-edged issues were dull yesterday, but good demand was noted for industrial stocks. International securities were soft.
Little business was done on the Paris Bourse, Monday, owing to the holiday influences and the disconcerting international developments. Interest charges on the mid-month settlement were fixed at $2 \%$, against $21 / 2 \%$ at the end of July, but this did not encourage traders to any degree. Rentes were well maintained and most French equities also reflected a balance between supply and demand, but various international issues dropped sharply. The trend on Tuesday was toward lower levels in almost all departments of the French market. Rentes declined only a little, but bank and industrial stocks dipped sharply and international securities likewise were soft. Recovery followed on Wednesday, owing to a momentary impression that other nations would support the French plea for neutrality in the Spanish conflict. Rentes improved, and advances also were noted in bank and industrial issues, while international obligations held to former figures. The upward tendency was resumed on Thursday, although changes were small. Trading was on a restricted basis, with rentes uncertain, while bank and industrial issues slowly improved. International securities were soft. Rentes drifted lower in a quiet session yesterday, but other departments of the market showed little change.

After a hesitant opening on Monday, the Berlin Boerse turned soft and the declining tendency was
maintained almost all week. Initial recessions were pronounced only in a few speculative issues, which possibly will be affected by the steady additions to production costs in the Reich. Good support was extended the market on Monday, and declines were mostly fractional in that trading period. Weakness was general on Tuesday, owing to the international developments and the fear of reduced profits by leading industrial firms. Some distress sales were reported, and prices fell 2 to 3 points in foremost speculative issues. Fixed-income obligations were steady. The downward tendency was resumed on Wednesday, but buyers came into the market toward the close and net changes for the session were mostly fractional. Chemical stocks and utility issues showed the largest losses. Trading was on a very small scale, Thursday, and losses again predominated. Recessions in leading speculative stocks ranged up to 2 points, owing chiefly to the strained relations with Spain, but other issues were fairly steady. The declines again were extended at Berlin yesterday. Recessions were precipitate in some leading stocks.

## German-American Trade

W
HAT promises to be a Pyrrhic victory has been won by the United States Government in its trade dispute with Germany. The diplomatic tangle on the trade relations of the two countries, and the resultant diminution of commerce, have been regularized through recognition by the Reich of the inflexibility of our Tariff Act. Official notification was received in Washington, late last week, that the German Government would halt all subsidies on products exported to the United States and would permit the use in that trade only of free marks. Accordingly, the Treasury Department issued an order on Aug. 14 removing the counter vailing duties of $221 / 2$ to $56 \%$ imposed July 11 on nearly a dozen important items of merchandise exported in quantity by the Reich to this country. The German authorities previously had indicated that they would prohibit the use of Aski and other types of registered marks in payment for exports to the United States, and the original restrictions of July 11 had been modified by Treasury order to some degree.
The latest Treasury order removes the American punitive measures entirely, but in view of the small total of gold and foreign exchange resources avail able to the Reichsbank, it is highly probable that German imports from the United States hereafter will be restricted closely to the total of German exports to this country. For many years our trade balance with the Reich has been decidedly in our favor, and the newest development plainly signifies simple reduction of the trade volume to a level based on our relatively modest takings of German wares. It may be added that the United States Treasury acted with apparent reluctance in imposing the countervailing duties called for by the Tariff Act of 1930, for the German trade measures clearly were designed mainly to offset the currency differential occasioned by our own devaluation of the dollar in 1934. The German-American trade dispute and its consequences affords an excellent illustration of the evils that flow from such needless currency tampering as was visited upon the United States by the New Deal.

## American Foreign Policy

IN A NON-POLITICAL address of outstanding importance, President Franklin D. Roosevelt late last week reviewed the foreign policy of his Administration and promised the people of the United States that his utmost endeavors would be exerted for maintenance of peaceful relations with all other countries. The timeliness of the speech delivered by the President at Chautauqua, N. Y., is all too apparent, and it is to be noted, moreover, that only brief statements on foreign policy have been made by Mr. Roosevelt for more than a year. The detailed accounting given on Aug. 14 was all the more appropriate in these circumstances. Because of his daily contacts with all manner of difficult situations, the President said, he is more concerned and less cheerful about international world conditions than about our immediate domestic prospects. It was obvious that Mr. Roosevelt had the European troubles in mind, and it is significant that he decided last Tuesday to curtail a Western tour in order to keep in instant touch with foreign affairs.
The policy of the good neighbor which was proclaimed in Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural address still is in effect, the President stated, and he made it clear that the program applies not only to Latin American countries, but to all nations of the world. It is in the Western Hemisphere, however, that the practical results of the policy are most in evidence. The long, unguarded frontier between the United States and Canada is "the noblest monument to peace and to neighborly economic and social friendship in all the world," Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed. The mutual trust exemplified by that border will be extended throughout the Amerioas, he said. Some of the practical steps taken toward that end, and mentioned in the speech, are the Pan-American convention embodying the principle of non-intervention, abandonment of the Platt amendment in Cuba, withdrawal of American marines from Haiti, signature of a new treaty with Panama, and the long series of reciprocal trade treaties. The determination of the American Republics to maintain friendship and peace will again be manifested at the PanAmerican conference which is to convene Dec. 1 at Buenos Aires, Mr. Roosevelt added.

But peace in the Western World is not the sole aim of his policy, the President continued. "It is our hope," he said, "that knowledge of. the practical application of the good neighbor policy in this hemisphere will be borne home to our neighbors across the seas. For ourselves, we are on good terms with them-terms, in most cases, of straightforward friendship, of peaceful understanding. But, of necessity, we are deeply concerned about tendencies of recent years among many of the nations of other continents. It is a bitter experience to us when the spirit of agreements to which we are a party is not lived up to. It is an even more bitter experience for the whole company of nations to witness not only the spirit but the letter of international agreements violated with impunity and without regard to the simple principles of honor." The efforts made by this country to contribute toward a general disarmament treaty and naval limitation pacts were recalled briefly. But it remains the policy of the United States to avoid entanglement in foreign wars and any connection with the political activities of the League of Nations, he declared. We are not iso-
lationists, however, except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war, the President stated. "We seek to dominate no other nation," he said. "We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments. We believe in democracy; we believe in freedom; we believe in peace. We offer to every nation of the world the handclasp of the good neighbor. Let those who wish our friendship look us in the eye and take our hand."
Recalling the fearful experiences and results of war, President Roosevelt remarked that war in another continent nevertheless would find thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches, would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality. The argument that the supply of war materials would minimize unemployment doubtless would be utilized, he said, and pleas would be made for the extension of credit on the ground that such credits would be used in the United States to build homes and factories and pay our debts. "It would be hard to resist that clamor," the President warned. "It would be hard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond-to realize the inevitable penalties, the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. To resist the clamor of that greed, if war should come, would require the unswerving support of all Americans who love peace. If we face the choice of profits or peace, the Nation will answer-must answer-'we choose peace.' It is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in this country that the answer will be clear and for all practical purposes unanimous."

## Spanish Rebellion

ATHOUGH the civil war in Spain now has been in progress more than a month, it remains impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the outcome of the desperate conflict. From the viewpoint of effectiveness, the loyalists forces of the Madrid regime and the rebel battalions of General Francisco Franco appear to be evenly balanced for the time being. The battles waged in a wide are about the capital favored the rebel cause here and there, and the loyalists in other places. Both sides appeared to settle down this week to a long. drawn conflict, in which the extreme bitterness already felt probably will be enhanced. In its international aspects the Spanish struggle assumed very grave appearances on several occasions. The possibility of Italian intervention in favor of the fascist rebels loomed for a time, when Rome reports declared that the vast Italian air fleet was being held in readiness for instant action. Italian authorities made light of such reports, without denying that the air force is being held in readiness. A delicate diplomatic incident developed when loyal Spanish warships stopped a German merchantman outside territorial waters. The French move for a general neutrality agreement met no success, and the practice of supplying arms to one side or the other was continued by most European nations. Great Britain finally took decisive steps on Wednesday, however, to prevent the dispatch of British war materials or airplanes to the combatants. Suggestions were made in several quarters for American mediation in the dispute, but such proposals fortunately have been disregarded in Washington.
The more indicative battles in the war were fought this week by the rebels in the south of Spain,
who swept north in an attempt to join with the forces of General Emilio Mola, and by the detachments along the northern coast. General Franco led his mixed forces of Spanish and Moroccan troops northward from the Gibraltar area in a determined endeavor to establish contact with General Mola's men and then veer eastward toward Madrid. He made rapid progress through the Province of Badajoz, which seemed to be friendly to the fascist cause, and on Monday took the City of Badajoz, where hundreds of loyalists were massacred. Some reports state that contact with General Mola's troops actually was established by the leader of the southern rebel forces, but others dispute this point. In any event the move on Madrid once again was delayed, this time in order to consolidate the captured territory in the south and to extend the area there. On the Basque coast, to the north, the loyalists were battered by rebel attacks, but they held their ground. The irregulars of the Left Front actually captured some positions held by the rebels near San Sebastian and Irun, late last week, and the rebels tried to offset such gains by a naval attack against San Sebastian. The few vessels of the Spanish navy that joined the rebels were employed in this maneuver, which came to naught when the land fortresses finally replied to the fire on Tuesday and put some of the ships out of commission. Loyalists threatened to kill hundreds of rebel hostages in San Sebastian if the warships fired on that port, but dispatches conflict as to whether such threats were put into execution. In Madrid an attack from rebel troops in the Guadarrama Mountains was considered imminent, and all preparations were made to defend the city.

Some interesting and indicative items of information have been made available as to the Spanish conflict, and they are set down here for what they are worth. An Associated Press report from Madrid that was sent by courier to France in order to avoid the censorship discloses that approximately $80 \%$ of the regular Spanish forces of 235,000 men have joined the rebellion. The Left Front Government is fighting these antagonists with a hastily recruited militia of $500,000 \mathrm{men}$ and women, who are mostly raw recruits. In various dispatches it was indicated this week that the loyalists frequently disregard the orders of their officers and make their own decisions as to movements. An uncensored Gibraltar dispatch to the New York "Times" reveals, on the other hand, that the insurgent army is unpaid, which brings up the question of the resources available to either side. It would appear that the Madrid Government has rather the best of it in that connection, for it controls the large gold stocks of Spain. Under pressure from the extreme Left adherents, who are most active in supporting the Madrid regime, church property in Spain steadily is being confiscated, and considerable additions to the loyalist resources have resulted. Succumbing to the Left pressure, the Madrid Government ordered further steps toward the socialization of industry. Barcelona dispatches state that the Catalan Government is moving steadily toward secession from the rest of Spain, and any new regime set up there doubtless would be extreme Left in tendency.
International complications of the Spanish revolt are numerous and difficult to assay, for reports in some cases are flagrantly contradictory. Almost
all governments concerned now have replied to the French plea for general neutrality, but the reservations made by Italy and Germany, and probably by other nations, too, have prevented any application of this principle. The British Government, well informed as to the course of such discussions, hinted broadly early this week that the non-intervention move is a simple failure. But the British Government itself moved vigorously toward real neutrality, after reports of last Saturday indicated that three British airplanes intended for the rebels were downed on French territory. The first British move, made last Saturday, consisted of a warning to all Britons that the supply of airplanes or war materials necessarily might prove embarrassing. On Monday the London authorities halted the dispatch of a number of airplanes believed destined for the Spanish rebels. This was followed, Wednesday, by an embargo on all shipments of war materials to Spain and by a warning that pilots making unauthorized flights to Spain would lose their licenses. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the aim of real neutrality thus has been realized.

The Italian attitude toward the Spanish conflict remains disconcerting. Rome reports on Tuesday, in telling of the readiness of Italian air forces, indicated that Premier Mussolini would openly help the Spanish rebels if France continued to aid the Left Front regime in Madrid. It is questionable, of course, whether any open aid has been extended to Madrid by the Paris Government, for any such action would have handicaped the French neutrality endeavors. It is well known, on the other hand, that considerable unofficial aid to both sides in Spain has been rendered by sympathizers in France. The German Government took an exceedingly stiff but diplomatically correct attitude, Thursday, regarding a search by loyalist Spanish warships of the German merchant ship "Kamerun," the previous day. The Berlin authorities warned that German warships would meet any such action on the high seas with force. Berlin reports of Thursday stated that the Italian Government had made inquiries as to the German attitude toward a possible Italian occupation of the Balearic Islands, to which the German Government made the cryptic reply that it "would have no interest in a change of the status quo." Neutral nationals, meanwhile, continued to depart from Spain in numbers, and the possibility of further "incidents" was lessened correspondingly. The United States Government was urged by Uruguay on Tuesday to take the lead in a movement for mediation between the loyalists and the rebels. London dispatches of Wednesday suggested that the British Government also believed the United States the "best qualified" mediator. But all such urgings and suggestions fell on deaf ears in Washington.

## France

AOTIVITIES of the French Socialist regime headed by Premier Leon Blum continue to attract the closest attention in all financial markets, as the next international currency developments of importance may very well originate in France. Efforts by Finance Minister Vincent Auriol to improve the position of the franc through repatriation of balances sent abroad in recent years are proving fruitless. The franc suffered a further sinking spell this week, and gold had to be made available in considerable amounts to support the
currency. In some quarters it is assumed that this presages more drastic regulations than have heretofore been issued by the new Paris regime. Of interest, in this connection, was the first general meeting at the Bank of France, Tuesday, of the democratized Council of Regents of that institution. Governor Emile Labeyrie, who presided, made it clear that the Blum Government intends to subordinate the bank completely to State control. "You will help us to make it understood throughout working France," he said, "that when we resist with regret certain demands which seem to their makers to be perfectly reasonable, it will be because we are imperiously commanded to do so by concern over the general interest."

The Parliament that enacted the new Bank and many "other "reform" bills adjourned for the summer late last week. Premier Blum, in a final address before the Chamber of Deputies, asserted with evident satisfaction that his People's Front Government had made good its promises by enacting measures for revision of the previous deflationary program. The bills mentioned include the provisions for the 40 -hour week, collective labor contracts, paid vacations in industry; reorganization of the Bank of France, nationalization of war industries, raising of the school age for children, and a general amnesty decree. The appropriateness of this program is for the future to judge, but in the meanwhile it would appear that the accomplishments are not especially heartening. "Instead of improving, business has tended to slacken, during the holiday season at least," a Paris dispatch to the New York "Times" remarks. "There are more shops shut in Paris and more employees on holiday than ever before, but the reason behind this luxury of vacation is not prosperity but the absence of any buying public. The government's baby bond issue has not proved to be an enormous success, as was hoped. It has done moderately well, but not well enough. On the other hand, the weekly reports of the Bank of France have been favorable, and during the next two months, during which Parliament will be on vacation, it is likely to be revealed whether finance is going to command the situation or be its servant."

## Russian Plots

KIPLING'S comment that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet" receives complete confirmation in a Moscow trial of 16 prominent Russians, charged with plotting the death of Dictator Joseph Stalin and many other leading Communists. The existence of this plot was announced at Moscow on Aug. 14, and the news was received with reserve in Western countries, for "plots" against the Communist regime in Moscow have coincided on previous occasions with internal difficulties that the Soviet authorities seemed bent on overshadowing. But it was rapidly made evident that the Soviet charges on this occasion had an ample basis in fact, or at any rate in the psychology of the Russian people. The Soviet charges were directed chiefly against the exiled former War Commissar, Leon Trotzky, who is making his home at present in Norway. They also involved Gregory Zinovieff and Leon Kameneff, who also held power in former years, together with 14 other alleged enemies of the current regime. Mr. Trotzky was charged officially with sending agents into Russia
to work against the Soviet with the aid of the Zinovieff-Kameneff faction, and all members of the latter faction were placed on trial Wednesday.
The tale that was unfolded in the public hearings is extraordinary. Although their admissions clearly foreshadowed the death penalty, Zinovieff, Kameneff and the other accused terrorist's not only admitted their guilt, but vied with each other in piling up sensational disclosures of their plans for assassinating. Stalin and other prominent leaders of the Communist regime. Some of the statements involved Trotzky, while other speakers declared that the exiled former associate of Lenin was innocent of the entire affair. The story, a dispatch to the New York "Times" remarked, was "perfectly incredible, except that Zinovieff and Kameneff sprang almost eagerly to their feet to confirm it." The plot, at any rate, has been nipped in the bud, and there is obviously no likelihood that the Soviet regime will topple from such adversaries.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Rate in } \\ E f f e c t \\ A v a g \end{array}\right\|$ | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { orous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Country | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Rate tng } \\ \text { Rffen } \\ \text { Aup } 21 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { Ptous } \\ & \text { Rane } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mar. 119 |  | Hollan | ${ }^{3}$ | July 61936 | 31/2 |
| stria. | $3{ }^{3} / 3$ | Surr | 4 | Hungar | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ Nov. 1983 | ${ }^{4} 3$ |
| atavia | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | Juy <br> May <br> 151935 <br> 185 | $2 \%$ | Ireland. | 3 | June 30 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| Bulgaria | ${ }^{6}$ | Aug. 1511935 | 7 | Italy- | ${ }_{3}^{43 / 2}$ |  | 3.65 |
| Canad | 2/2 | Jan. 241935 | 4 712 | Java. | 41/2 | June 21 | $31 /$ |
| Colomb | 4 | July 181933 |  | Jugoslavia- | 51 | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ July 11936 | 6 |
| Cseoheste- |  |  | 31/2 |  |  | May 281935 | 41/2 |
| Danzil |  | Oct. 211935 |  |  | $31 /$ | May 23 |  |
| Denmari | $33 / 2$ | Aug. 211935 | $21 / 2$ | Poland | 5 | Oct. 2519393 |  |
| England | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | Sune Sept. 251931193 | 5 | Rumania | 412 | Dec. 719 |  |
| Estonia. | 4 | Dee. 41934 | $43 / 2$ | South Atrica | 3/2 | May 151 |  |
| France | $\frac{4}{3}$ | July 919 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |  |  | July 10 |  |
| German | $\frac{4}{7}$ | - | 71/2 | (switzeriand | $2{ }^{2}$ | May 21935 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

INN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $9-16 \%$, as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $9-16 \%$ for three months' bills as against $9-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $31 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $21 \frac{1}{4} \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE. statement for the week ended Aug. 19 shows a further gain in gold holdings of $£ 851,130$, which raises the total to another new high of $£ 244,862,378$, in comparison with $£ 193,909,311$ a year ago. As the bullion gain was attended by a loss of $£ 5,745,000$ in circulation, reserves rose $£ 6,596,000$. Public deposits increased $£ 6,143,000$, while other deposits decreased $£ 46,807$. The latter consists of bankers’ accounts which fell off $£ 2,024,056$, and other accounts, which rose $£ 1,977,249$. The proportion of reserves to liabilities is now $37.80 \%$, compared with $35.00 \%$ last week and $36.44 \%$ last year. Loans on government securities decreased $£ 3,205,000$ and those on other securities increased $£ 2,729,655$. Other securities consists of "discounts and advances" and "securities" which increased $£ 738,595$ and $£ 1,991,060$ respectively. The discount rate remains unchanged at $2 \%$. Below we furnish a comparison of the different items for several years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ 1930, \\ \hline 196, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A z \sigma, .21, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ 1934, 22, | ${ }_{\text {A Ag. }}{ }^{1933}$ 23, | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ (932. 24, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation--7...... |  23,561,000 | $\frac{f}{4} 0$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \frac{f}{4} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} 379,37,305 \\ 37.393,340 \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 574,555,938 \\ 0 & 32,242,85 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{563}$ 22,203,001 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other deposits | ${ }^{1355,923,}$ | 130,797,834 | ${ }^{117,801,210}$ |  |  |
| Bankerr' accour | ${ }_{39} 95,955,774$ | ${ }_{36,899,953}^{\text {en, }}$ | ${ }_{35,701,668}$ | 42,401,331 | 34,429,170 |
| Governm't securi | 86,408,310 | 83,489,999 | 84,504,709 | 84,005,963 | 77, 778,993 |
| Other securitles | 30,958,985 | 27,953,636 | 16,054,392 | 21,540,809 | 32,775,748 |
| Disct. \& adva | ${ }_{21}^{9,281,536}$ | 15,001,804 | 10,283,835 | 11,481,265 | 19,509,898 |
| -arv | 22, | 53,468, | ${ }_{72}^{72,8}$ | 76,941,982 |  |
|  |  | 908 |  |  |  |
| Proportion of reserv to liabilitles nk rate. | ${ }^{80 \%}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \% \\ & 2 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 46.93 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 57 \% \\ \underset{\sim}{2} \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37.13 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

$T$HE statement for the week ended Aug. 14 shows a loss in gold holdings of $140,763,701$ francs, which brings the total down to $54,847,875,214$ francs, in comparison with $71,661,243,020$ francs a year ago and $81,317,828,261$ francs two years ago. The reserve ratio is up slightly to $59.17 \%$, as against $75.68 \%$ last year and $80.23 \%$ the previous year. Notes in circulation register a contraction of 548,000,000 francs, bringing the total outstanding down to $84,360,335,440$ francs. Other items which show decreases include credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted, bills bought abroad, advances on treasury bills and advances against securities. An increase appears in creditor current accounts of $164,000,000$ francs and in temporary advances to state of $925 ; 000,000$ francs. We furnish below a comparison of the different items for three years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the second quarter of August shows an increase in gold and bullion of 319,000 marks, bringing the total up to $72,411,000$ marks. Gold the same period a year ago aggregated 94,662,000 marks and the year before $74,964,000$ marks. The Bank's reserve ratio, at $1.83 \%$, compares with $1.80 \%$ the previous quarter and $2.68 \%$ a year ago. Notes in circulation register a further loss, this time of $60,000,000$ marks, bringing the total outstanding down to $4,241,883,000$ marks. Circulation last year stood at $3,717,194,000$ marks and the previous year at $3,594,312,000$ marks. Reserves in foreign currency show an increase of 277,000 marks and advances of $3,253,000$ marks. Decreases also appear in bills of exchange and checks, in investments and in other daily maturing obligations. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three


New York Money Market

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$NCREASE of reserve requirements by $50 \%$, effected as of the close of business last Saturday, failed to occasion any changes whatever in the New York money market this week. Rates were continued from last week in all departments of the market, and the pressure of available funds was not lessened to any appreciable extent. Bankers' bill and commercial paper dealings were in small volume, although the supply of some types of paper recently has increased moderately. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans, while time loans were offered freely at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities up to six months. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills due in 273 days, and the awards were made at an average of $0.194 \%$, computed on an annual bank discount basis.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been very good this week. The demand has been strong, but bills are scarce. Rates show no change. Official quotations; as issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days, are $1 / 4 \%$, bid and $3-16 \%$ asked; for four months, $5-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 4 \%$ 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 $\$ 3,094,000$. Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as the dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:
Prime ellgible bills. $\qquad$ $\underset{\substack{B t d \\ 1 / 6}}{-90}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS } \\
& \text { banks }
\end{aligned}
$$

Eligible member banks...
$5 \%$ bld Euigible non-member ban $3 \% \%$ bld

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING and the entire foreign exchange market in New York are relatively quiet, with sterling ruling on average at the highest prices since June. In all essential respects there has been no change in the general aspect of the foreign exchange market since the outbreak of the Spanish rebellion on July 19. Sterling is in greater demand than any other currency and there is a steady movement of foreign funds into London for safety and investment. All seasonal factors still favor sterling and it would seem that Great Britain has received the largest share of tourist traffic this year. Were it not for a considerable movement of foreign funds into American securities, it is conceivable that sterling might be even firmer than present quotations in terms of the dollar. The range this week has been between $\$ 5.029-16$ and $\$ 5.033 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.023-16$ and $\$ 5.02$ 13-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 5.025 / 8$ and $\$ 5.031 / 2$, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.021 / 4$ and $\$ 5.0215-16$ a week ago.

The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE Saturday, Aug. 15-..-.-.138s. 4d. Wednesday, Aug. 19---138s. 2d.
 PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATED (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK).
Saturday, Aug. 15-2.-.-.-. $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, Aug. 19......... $\$ 35.00$


Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the market affecting the future of sterling is the resumption of gold purchases by the Bank of England. For 11 days previous to Monday last the Bank of England seems not to have ought any gold, but on Monday last the bank bought $£ 121,390$ in gold bars. Other purchases during the week brought the acquisition to $£ 1,074,819$. This brings the bank's total purchases of gold since Jan. 1 to $£ 44,175,994$, of which the greater part was acquired since March 7. Since the subsidence in the bank's gold purchases over a period of 11 days coincided with the decline from the peak of circulation, which was reached on Aug. 13, it was quite generally believed that the increased gold holdings were directly related to the rise in circulation. Now the resumption of gold purchases accompanied by declining circulation makes it evident that the bank's gold buying policy is related to its note circulation in only a minor way. It is clear that the British authorities are building the broadest possible base for their credit structure and are planning to hold credit and money conditions in Great Britain easy for as far ahead as could safely be anticipated.
The bank's gold holdings are now at all-time high of $£ 244,862,378$, which compares with $£ 193,909,311$ a year earlier, with $£ 150,000,000$ recommended by the Cunliffe committee, and with $£ 136,880,252$ in the bank's statement just prior to the suspension of gold in 1931.
There is no sign that French or other Continental hoarders are disposed to turn back the Bank of England notes which they now hold. Were they to do so, the bank's reserves would be increased to such an extent that additional gold purchases might not
be necessary. On the other hand, as just noted, the question of hoarding or increased note circulation probably has very little bearing upon the acquisition of gold. It is thought in some quarters that with a decline in circulation the Bank of England might dispose of some of its gold, but informed quarters regard this as highly improbable.
The strong credit base established by the Bank of England has created a new wave of confidence throughout British markets and industries. London expects an early resumption of capital offerings. An unseasonal activity prevails in financial circles in preparation for these events. Industrial companies will again take first place as borrowers of public money, but financial circles are of the opinion that the time is not far distant when a revival of gilt-edged issues will be seen. The official money policy has produced just such a condition of ease and confidence in its maintenance as is necessary to such a movement. Prices on the London Stock Exchange are again moving lupward although this is a holiday season in Great Britain.

In recent months there has been a steady increase in commercial borrowings from the London clearing banks. Advances to customers are now running about $10 \%$ above a year ago and are at the highest level since early in 1932. This condition has been accompanied by a steady decline in the ratio of reserves held by clearing banks against deposits in the form of coin, notes, and balances with the Bank of England. Thus far, the decline has not been large enough to warrant any fears of important increases in money rates. The backbone of the British recovery, however, has been the easy money policy, and in view of these tendencies the renewed buying of gold is a logical development.

However encouraging the British situation may be, as judged by general business activity at home, financial opinion in London is not so confident as to the longer prospect. The stimulus to business resulting from the depreciation of sterling upon the abandonment of gold in 1931 has apparently lost its force and commodity prices are showing a tendency to rise, a condition which is suggestive of a culminating cycle. The Board of Trade's index of wholesale prices in Great Britain for July, based on the average of 1930 as 100 , is 93.6 , compared with 92.6 in June and with 88.1 in July, 1935. The current price level is the highest since November, 1930, while the rise since July, 1935 is $6.2 \%$, which is the largest increase for any one month this year.

The "London Economist" points out:
"There are the clearest indications that the present business boom (the word is not exaggerated as far as southern England is concerned) is in a state of maturity. There are some who say that booms could and should be eternal. But the prudent man will assume, until proof to the contrary is produced, that booms, like men, are subject to morphology which human efforts can influence but can not alter. That being so, the prudent man will already be making his preparations for a change in the economic trend, that must come some day, and may come soon."
Money rates in Lombard Street continue easy and show little change from day to day. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and threemonths' bills are $9-16 \%$, four-months' bills $19-32 \%$, and six-months' bills $11-16 \%$.

Gold on offer in the London open market this week was taken for unknown destinations. Some, it is
believed, was taken for hoarding account, some doubtless taken by the Equalization Fund for the Bank of England, and a small quantity for sale in New York. On Saturday last there was $£ 63,000$ on offer. On Monday, when the price was fixed at 138 s. 5 d . per ounce, there was apparently no gold on offer. The same day, however, the Bank of England bought $£ 121,390$. On Tuesday there was on offer in the open market $£ 202,000$, on Wednesday $£ 346,000$, on Thursday $£ 302,000$, and on Friday $£ 138,000$. The Bank of England's purchases for the week totaled $£ 1,074,819$ in gold bars.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Aug. 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 13-AUG. 19, INCLUSIVE Imports
$\$ 7,243,000$ from France
4,701,000 from Mexico
1,984,000 from Canada
1,366,000 from England
988,000 from India 97,000 from Nicaragua
\$16,379,000 Total
Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account Increase: $\$ 4,378,000$
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 1,441,000$ of gold was received at Sain Francisco from Hongkong.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 4,729,400$ was received of which $\$ 2,479,300$ came from India, $\$ 1,979,000$ from Canada and $\$ 271,100$ from England. There were no exports of the metal, but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 350,000$. On Friday $\$ 4,118,800$ of gold was received of which $\$ 4,005,900$ came from France and $\$ 112,900$ from England. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange during the week ranged between a discount of $1-64 \%$ and par.
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was firm and steady, in dull trading, unchanged from Friday's close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.025 / 8 @ \$ 5.023 / 4$; cable transfers $\$ 5.02$ 11-16@ $\$ 5.027 / 8$. On Monday the pound was steady in a limited market. The range was \$5.029-16@ $\$ 5.02$ 11-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.025 / 8 @ \$ 5.023 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was firmer and more active. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.023$ (0) $\$ 5.031 / 8$ and cable transfers were $\$ 5.0213-16 @$ $\$ 5.031 / 4$. On Wednesday exchange on London continued firm. The range was $\$ 5.031 / 8 @ \$ 5.033 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.033-16 @ \$ 5.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling continued steady although foreign exchange trading was limited. The range was $\$ 5.027 / 8 @ \$ 5.035-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.0215-16 @ \$ 5.033 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady in a relatively light market. The range was $\$ 5.03 @ \$ 5.031 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.031-16 @ \$ 5.033 / 8$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 5.031 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 5.03$ 3-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 5.03$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 5.021 / 8$, ninety-day bills at $\$ 5.017 / 8$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 5.021 / 8$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 5.023 / 4$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 5.03$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

F${ }^{\prime}$ RENCH francs have been under pressure during the past two weeks, frequently ruling in terms of the dollar at the lower gold point, $6.585-16$. The unit is also at a disadvantage in terms of sterling, the

Holland guilder, and the Swiss franc. There is no bear drive against the franc from foreign quarters as such a drive could not be successful because of the strict policies of the French financial authorities. The renewed pressure is due largely to uneasiness over the Spanish civil strife and to the failure of the French Goyernment to reestablish confidence at home in the future prospects for business recovery in France.
A great deal of gold has been engaged in recent weeks for shipment from Paris to New York and London and large shipments to Amsterdam under normal circumstances might have been expected, but these have been restricted by the impediments placed in the way of gold shipments except for the adjustment of commercial balances.
Despite the efforts of the French Government to induce a repatriation of French balances from abroad, indications are growing that capital is being smuggled steadily out of France. No disposition is being shown to yield to governmental threats and to bring the funds home. Entirely ignoring the Sept. 1 deadline for reporting of balances abroad, French capitalists apparently are busy with plans to make still more difficult the detection of their foreign balances. The "popular" "baby bond" issue has fallen flat.

The current difficulties center entirely about the French franc. The other European gold bloc currencies are not being depressed. On the contrary, guilder and the Swiss franc are in active demand in Paris. London reports a renewed demand for Bank of England notes from Paris. Bank of France notes are being smuggled to London and exchanged for Bank of England notes. The French authorities will doubtless have to resort to severe measures in order to overcome this form of capital flight.

The statement of the Bank of France for the week ended Aug. 14 shows a decrease in gold reserves of $140,763,701$ francs. The next statement as of Aug. 31 is expected to disclose a further loss in gold. The Franch trade situation shows no improvement. For the first seven months of this year imports were valued at $13,804,000,000$ francs, compared with $12,320,000,-$ 000 francs in the first seven months of last year, while exports declined to $8,273,000,000$ francs from $9,058,000,000$ francs. The trade deficit increased to $5,531,000,000$ francs for the first seven months from $3,262,000,000$ francs in the same period a year ago. In the first seven months imports increased by 1,126,288 tons, while exports declined 360,810 tons.
M. Caillaux, veteran French statesman, in a recent speech in the Senate expressed grave misgivings regarding the future. He told the Senate that he feared the country is headed for a serious financial situation. If no real revival of activity takes place within the next six months, he maintained, the budget and Treasury problem will become more serious than ever before. In that event the nation will be faced with alternatives of inflation, of devaluation, or socialistic if not communistic measures to control capital and the greater part of the national economy. M. Caillaux gave his support to the present government measures and stated that he wishes the experiment to be a success because he dreads the possibilities which its failure would bring.
It would seem that the new governing council of the Bank of France will not be drastically radical and is inclined to be even as conservative as the former board of regents. Speaking at the first meeting of the newly created council of the Bank of France, M.

Labeyrie, recently appointed governor, stated that the efforts of the bank will be directed toward insuring stability of the currency, maintaining rules for discount operations and advances. The extent of assistance which the state might ask of the bank in times, of crisis, he stated, would be limited to fixed amounts, and if it did not appear to be justified in the public interest, might be opposed by the bank. In addressing his new colleagues, Governor Labeyrie said: "You will help us to make it understood throughout working France that when we resist with regret certain demands which seem to their makers to be perfectly reasonable, it will be because we are imperiously commanded to do so by care for the general interest."
The German mark situation shows no important change. The free mark, to which German monetary authorities point when they maintain that the mark has not been devalued, is quoted currently around 40.24 cents, compared with its dollar parity of 40.33 cents. Commercial marks on the other hand are ruling at about 22.30 cents. The governments of the United States and Germany have both eliminated the mutually irritating phases of foreign trade between the two countries-countervailing duties on imports of German goods in the United States and the abolition of the use of "aski" and other depreciated marks and of direct barter by the German Government for financing of German trade with the United States. The sharp dip in commercial marks is believed to be due to final German acceptance of American insistence against the use of the various special marks in trade between the United States and Germany. Now that Germany is compelled to trade with the United States on the basis of the free or gold mark, it is believed that German exports to the United States and German imports from the United States must decline. It is quite generally believed that other countries may follow the example set by the United States and that this may ultimately force the German financial authorities to devalue the mark openly and legally.

The Italian lira is under strict exchange control regulation. The unit is virtually a blocked currency. Publication of financial and economic statistics, which was suspended last fall as a defense measure against sanctions, has not been resumed and is not likely to be renewed for some time. It is generally believed that the Bank of Italy is no longer losing gold. One effect of the sanctions has been a reduction in the Italian trade deficit through a strict limiting of imports to absolute necessities. It is believed that from January, 1935 to April, 1936 Italy shipped to France not less than $\$ 251,000,000$ of gold and to Switzerland approximately $\$ 70,000,000$. Italy depended upon gold shipments to these two countries in order to raise foreign exchange with which to meet foreign obligations.
The following table shows the relation of the leading currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France (franc) | Parity | Parity | This ${ }^{\text {Week }}$ |
| Belgium (belga) | ${ }_{13.90}$ | 6.63 | $6.583 / 8{ }_{\text {to }}$ to 6.58 |
| Italy (ilira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | 16.85 to $16.8881 / 2$ |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | $32.591 / 2$ to 32 |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | 67.90 to 67.95 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 76.44, against 76.33 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $6.5715-16$, against $6.581 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 6.58 7-16, against 6.58 9-16; and
commercial sight bills aty6.55 7-16, against 6.55 9-16. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.88 for bankers' sight bills and at $16.881 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $16.841 / 2$ and $16.851 / 2$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.21 for bankers' sight bills and 40.22 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.23 and 40.24 . Italian lire closed at 7.86 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.87 for cable transfers, against $7.861 / 2$ and $7.871 / 2$. Austrian schillings closed at $18.861 / 2$, against 18.86 ; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 4.131/2, against $4.131 / 2$; on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at 18.84, against 18.85, and on Finland at 2.213/4, against $2.211 / 2$. Greek exchange closed at $0.945 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $0.941 / 8$ for cable transfers, against $0.931 / 2$ and 0.94 .

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents no important changes from recent weeks. Both the Swiss franc and the Holland guilder are strong in terms of the French franc, but only small amounts of gold seem to have been shipped from France to either Holland or Switzerland. Both currencies are easy in terms of the United States dollar. The Holland guilder is especially easy, due to the movement of Dutch funds into United States securities. The domestic trade of Holland continues extremely backward and this accounts for the movement of unemployable Dutch funds to both London and New York at this time. The banking and credit situtation in Holland is nevertheless extremely comfortable. The Netherlands Bank statement as of Aug. 17 showed total gold holdings of $662,900,000$ guilders, as compared with 651,200 guilders on Aug. 3: The bank's ratio stands at $77.4 \%$. The National Bank of Switzerland showed gold holdings on Aug. 15 of $1,461,500,000$ Swiss francs. Its ratio of gold to note liabilities stood at $115.90 \%$, while its ratio of gold to total sight liabilities stood at $86.68 \%$. Spanish pesetas are not quoted. Paris reports that since July 19 there have been frequent arrivals of Spanish gold at Le Bourget, the Paris airport. Early this year France received some gold from Spain in liquidation of accumulated commercial debts under the terms of a settlement arrived at between the two countries. It is generally believed that the balances owing to France were completely liquidated at that time. There is no way of knowing whether present gold shipments are for the payment of commercial debts or for the buying of war materials. It seems hardly possible that these gold shipments represent smuggled gold owned by Spanish individuals. Spain holds a gold reserve in excess of $\$ 700,000,000$, the fourth largest in the world.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.90 , against 67.90 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 67.91, against 67.91, and commercial sight bills at 67.70 , against 67.70 . Swiss francs closed at 32.58 for checks and at 32.59 for cable transfers, against $32.581 / 2$ and $32.591 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.47 and cable transfers at 22.48 , against 22.44 and 22.45. Checks on Sweden - closed at $25: 94$ and cable transfers at 25.95, against - 25.92 and 25.93 ; while checks on Norway finished at 25.28 and cable transfers at 25.29 , against 25.26 and 25.27. Spanish pesetas were not quoted in New York.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is generally firm in sympathy with sterling. The undertone of the South Americans is also firmer
owing to the improved export position of all these countries and the higher prices now prevailing for most of their products. The Argentine Minister of Agriculture recently estimated that Argentine corn exporters would receive approximately $361 / 2 \%$ more for this year's exportable stocks of corn than was received last year. This will bring the country approximately $\$ 35,000,000$ more than if sold at last year's prices. Argentina is also receiving very much higher prices for other grains and for flaxseed and animal products.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at $331 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills, against $331 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 33.53 , against $331 / 2$. The unofficial or free market was 27.85@28.05, against 27.80@27.85. Brazilian milreis, official rates, are $81 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and $81 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and 8.44 . The unofficial or free market close was 5.90, against 5.90. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19 , against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 25.25 , against 27.25 .

E
FXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is generally firm in sympathy with sterling, to which all these currencies are more or less closely allied either legally or through exchange controls, as in the case of Japan. The Japanese yen is exceptionally firm. Japanese foreign trade, especially in manufactured goods, is expanding steadily. At a meeting of delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Yosemite, California on Aug. 20, the Japanese delegates asserted that the Japanese have surpassed English and American workers in technical efficiency, thus enabling Japan to complete on a large scale in the trading world. Answering the challenge of a British spokesman, who questioned the motives for Japan's economic penetration of backward regions and recent growth of its exports, the Japanese declared that their country's foreign expansion had been undertaken solely for commercial profit and the discovery of outlets for the excess population.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.47, against 29.42 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 31.28@313/8, against $315-16 @ 313 / 8$; Shanghai at $301 / 4 @ 303 / 8$, against $30.18 @ 303 / 8$ Manila at 50.10 , against 50.00 ; Singapore at 59.15 , against 59.05 ; Bombay at 38.00 , against 38.00 , and Calcutta at 38.00 , against 38.00 .

## 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 | 244,862,378 | 193,909,311 | 192,216,927 | 191,497,920 | $139,595,862$ |
| France | 438,783,001 | 573,289,944 | 650,542,626 | 656,740,396 | 657,615,354 |
| Germany b- | 2,394,350 |  | ${ }^{90} 9.569,000$ | 90,390,000 | 90,249,000 |
| Spain | -882, ${ }^{882955,000}$ | 59,741,000 | 69,657,000 | 74,215,000 | 61,540,000 |
| Netherlands | 54,900,000 | 49,161,000 | 71,950,000 | 69,953,000 | 85,306,000 |
| Nat. Belg'm | 106,542,000 | 100.534,000 | 75,304,000 | 76,836,000 | 75,097,000 |
| Switzerland | 49,832,000 | 45,480,000 | $62,543,000$ $15,393,000$ | 131,908,000 | 11,443,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {Sweden-- }}$ | $24,072,000$ $6,553,000$ | 19,894,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,400,000 |
| Denmar | $6,553,000$ $6,604,000$ | 6,602,000 | 6,577,000 | 6,569,000 | 9,911,000 |
| Total week | 1,065,209,729 | 1,149,923,555 | 1,245,055,353 | 1,258,633,518 | 1,260,909,016 |
| Prev. week. | ,065,011,759 | 1,146,942,731 | 1,239,681,626 | 1,255,417,671 | 1,260,125,779 |
| a Amount held Oct. 29, 1935; latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present |  |  |  |  |  |

## Taking Advantage of the Drought

At a press conference at Hyde Park, N. Y., on August 4, President Roosevelt was quoted as saying that "it is a very great disservice to the proper administration of any government to link up human misery with partisan politics." The remark was made, it was understood, as a general reply to the charge that the drought situation was being capitalized by the Administration for political purposes, and that the tour of the West which Mr. Roosevelt was then contemplating was doubtless expected to bring some political advantage. Mr. Roosevelt could hardly have done less, in the face of such allegations, than to dissociate himself emphatically from motives or implications which, for a man in his position, would be universally recognized as unworthy. There are significant evidences, however, that whatever Mr. Roosevelt's personal attitude may be, influential members of the Administration are not blind to the opportunity which the drought affords for pushing forward agricultural and other plans which, but for the drought, would probably have been held in abeyance, at least until it was known how the presidential and congressional elections in November turned out, and that the plans are being actively urged upon Mr. Roosevelt's attention.
The leading figures in the movement, naturally, are Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Professor Tugwell, head of the Resettlement Administration. Neither of these officials appears to have been greatly deterred by the rebuffs which their plans have met with at the hands of the courts. When the original Agricultural Adjustment Act was set aside by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, Congress promptly provided the Administration with an amended Act which, while avoiding some important things which the Court had condemned, made it possible to accomplish in other ways or by indirection a good deal of what the earlier Act contemplated. If a decision handed down on July 23, at Boston, by Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewer is sustained, the amended Act does not seem likely to prove much more valid than its predecessor, but the government has 90 days in which to appeal, and in any case a final review can hardly be looked for until after the November election, or perhaps until after the opening of the next congressional session. Judicial disfavor for a resettlement project in New Jersey has not halted the project, for here again a long interval must probably intervene before a final judgment upon review can be obtained, and by that time it is probably hoped that the New Jersey experiment, or some other, may have the outward appearance, at least, of a going enterprise. Meantime there is the calamitous drought with its unique opportunity.

On August 14, by which time the extent of the loss and suffering which the drought had caused in the agricultural regions of the West was generally realized and unprecedentedly short crops of wheat and corn were regarded as certain, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration let it be known that the next Congress would have before it a plan under which the income of the farmers would be made more stable and consumers protected against violent fluctuations in food prices. As outlined at
some length by a correspondent of the New York "Times" who writes with special competence on agricultural subjects, the plan "would center largely around the 'ever-normal granary" scheme long urged by Secretary Wallace, by which surpluses of bumper crop years would be stored for use during periods of short harvests such as the present." There are some novel features, however. One is "a new system of crop insurance based on actuarial studies now in progress, whereby farmers might insure themselves against all natural crop hazards by premium payments 'in kind' from surplus yields," these premium payments to be stored at government expense. In aid of this plan the present commodity loan system would be expanded, while after 1938, when, under the present Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act which replaced the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the soil conservation programs are to be administered by the States under plans to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, "State control of production would be invoked in order to prevent the accumulation of top-heavy surpluses" such as swamped the old Federal Farm Board "and terminated its activities with a paper loss of more than $\$ 300,000,000$."
The delay until after 1938, according to the "Times" writer, is not regarded as endangering the scheme, since the droughts of this year and 1934 have wiped out surpluses, and with the crop changes contemplated by the Soil Conservation Act "it is thought unlikely that burdensome surpluses could be built up in a single year." The administrative costs, including the carrying charges on stored grain (the eventual inclusion of cotton is also planned) would be borne by the Federal Government. Farmers who wished to take advantage of the crop insurance provision next year could either "turn over a fixed amount of their crop as determined by the extent of their risk on the basis of past average production," or pay the equivalent "on the basis of prices prevailing at normal delivery points at a given time." The grain (or cotton) delivered "would be stored under seal and guaranteed against release on the market by legislative prohibition," and it could be released "only in years of short crops and then only to the extent that participating farmers suffered crop damage from drought, flood or pestilence."
From whatever point of view this scheme is examined, its effect would obviously be to increase Federal control of staple agriculture. The plan would not go fully into operation, it is to be noted, for more than two years, but during that interval the soil conservation program, involving revolutionary changes in agricultural methods, will be systematically developed. For the support of that program various cash benefits are to be paid by the Federal Treasury, and while after 1938 the administration of the system is to be to a considerable extent transferred to the States, no State plan can become effective until it has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. By indirection, accordingly, a Federal control will be established which could not, for constitutional reasons, be established directly. On July 22 it was announced that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would shortly send to the governors of the States proposals for a model law under which the Federal subsidies for soil conservation could be obtained-another attempt on
the part of the Administration to dictate the form of State legislation.

The professed .object of the plan is to secure a price stabilization beneficial alike to farmers and consumers. As explained by Secretary Wallace, the plan "if adopted on a national scale, would really become the ever-normal granary plan, with crop insurance requirements serving as an automatic regalator. . . . As*a form of price stabilization, the plan would require no funds to buy up the commodity. The participating farmers would really provide the capital in the form of premium payments for the storage of grain," while since the stored grain would be released only when crops failed, "the grain in storage would not be a potential supply on the market tending to depress the price." It is difficult to follow the reasoning. Unless the volume of production, whether in connection with soil conservation and utilization or not, is to be curtailed by Federal authority (State control being only Federal control a degree removed), the effort of farmers to recoup their losses caused by the drought will again result in a surplus production which the farmer may either store in government warehouses or elevators at government expense for carrying charges, or sell in the market for whatever it will bring; while if the grain in storage is not to act as a "potential supply on the market tending to depress the price," prices will rise in lean years, there will be no price "stabilization," and the farmer will profit while the consumer suffers. It is hardly conceivable, moreover, that if carrying charges accumulate for a number of years, there will not be a strong demand for sale or other disposition of the commodities in order to stop the Treasury drain and avoid the danger of duplicating the foolish and costly Federal Farm Board experiment.

The proposed plan, in short, appears to be only another form of the economy of scarcity, to be enforced by Federal authority. It is difficult to see how the plan can in any case benefit the farmers unless the Administration is also to change its tariff policy. In a radio address at Chicago on August 15, under the auspices of the National Grange, George N. Peek offered some caustic criticism of the present tariff policy in its relation to agriculture. Referring particularly to the reciprocity agreement with Canada which went into effect on Jan. 1 of the present year, he cited the claims put forward in a recent issue of "Wallace's Farmer," a prominent New-Deal farm journal, regarding the large benefits which had accrued to American livestock producers in the first five months of 1936, compared with the corresponding months of 1935 . The total exports of the articles mentioned, he pointed out, amounted to only $\$ 307,000$, an increase of $\$ 191,000$. For five items alone, however-cattle, live poultry, cheddar cheese, seed potatoes and maple sugarthe imports from Canada aggregated for the same period $\$ 6,556,000$, or $\$ 2,977,000$ more than for the same period in 1935. The ultimate effect of the tariff agreements negotiated by Secretary Hull cannot be accurately forecast, since of the agreements actually in effect only a few have been operative for twelve or more months, but a number of the agreements make large concessions to imported agricultural products without any reciprocal concessions from which the average farmer would be likely to benefit.

There is no reason to expect that the agricultural plans that are being formulated will afford the farmers security against the calamities of nature, or defeat the ultimate operation of natural laws affecting prices, or give the farmers the American market except at a substantial cost to the consumer, or open foreign markets for American agricultural products. What they will do is to increase Federal centralization and regimentation. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the widespread calamity of the drought, with the immense expenditures for relief which it unavoidably entails, should give Federal regimentation a special opportunity to expand.

## Civil War and Neutrality

While the fighting which has continued for more than four weeks in Spain takes on something of the customary appearance of civil war, there are certain accompaniments which give the struggle a special and, from the point of view of other European Powers, an ominous character. The spread of the fighting to embrace most of the country, the bombing of fortified places, the addition of militia and volunteers to the regular forces, and the claims and counter-claims of the Madrid Government and the rebel forces are, in general, only the movements and incidents which civil strife on a large scale always developes. The same is true, to a considerable extent, of the efforts of foreign Powers to protect their nationals, the warnings to the Madrid Government of its responsibilities, and the "incidents" which either mark or suggest some contravention of international law. Not every civil war, however, has been marked by such wholesale massacres as are reported to have occurred in Spain, nor by such serious attempts by one of the parties to uproot the established economic and social order and establish another in its place. It is this latter situation which goes far to explain the attitude of a number of other Powers toward the war, and the difficulty of securing any collective agreement regarding neutrality or, indeed, about anything else relating to the struggle.

On August 15, for example, the Madrid Government, which appears to be passing rapidly under control of the Communists, was reported to have made further important advances along the road to socialization. According to the Associated Press, the great oil, tobacco and other industries were confiscated and turned over to the labor organizations for operation under State control. Nominally, the step was in fulfillment of a part of the liberal program proclaimed by President Azana when he took office last April, the opposition to which led to the present rebellion. A further decree, aimed at preventing the flight of capital into rebel hands, forbade all dealings in or lending of securities or the transfer of real estate. The next day the Associated Press reported the seizure of more than $200,000,000$ pesetas (nominally about $\$ 26,200,000$ ) worth of currency, gold, securities, jewels, religious objects, and deeds to real estate from the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, while the General Confederation of Labor claimed to have seized some 500,000 pesetas in currency and securities from priests and nuns who were trying to escape from the country. Sweeping dismissals of municipal judges and attorneys were also ordered, wholesale suspensions of police alleged to have been involved in the rebellion were
announced, and hundreds of functionaries were removed.

The most thoroughgoing attempt at socialization, with the Russian soviet system apparently the model, was reported from Barcelona on Wednesday. The situation in Catalonia, the province of which Barcelona is the capital, is not altogether typical of the situation elsewhere in Spain, since the province, under the Constitution of 1931, enjoys virtually complete autonomy in provincial affairs and has long been a center of political and economic radicalism, but the aggressive position which the Communists have taken in the Leftist ranks gives to the action of Catalonia a national significance.
According to the Associated Press, a decree of the Economic Council of the Generalitat, or governing council, took over for the provincial government the control of foreign trade and gave to the workers the control of all industries carried on with private capital. The eleven articles of the decree provide, among other things, for the regulation of production according to necessity as decreed by the Economic Council, with the sacrifice of some industries and stimulation of others; " a monopoly of foreign commerce in order to avoid attacks from abroad on a new economic order which is being born"; collectivization of large rural properties and their exploitation by peasant syndicates, together with a somewhat similar treatment of other rural properties; reduction of rents in cities, either directly or through taxation; collectivization of public services and transportation as well as of large industries, and of property abandoned by the owners; a cooperative plan of distribution of industrial products; temporary control of banking and business by workers pending nationalization; absorption of the unemployed by agriculture and industry, in part through the creation of new industries and "complete electrification" of the province, and "the rapid suppression of different taxes in order to arrive at the setting up of a single tax." So much of the decree as provides for collectivization apparently makes no distinction between large industries that are Spanish-owned and the Spanish plants of foreign corporations, of which there are many in Spain.

It is impossible for other Powers to be indifferent to such domestic developments as these. In every country where there are radical parties of the Left, those parties naturally sympathize with the primary aims, if not with all the methods, of Leftist policy in Spain. As between Socialists and Communists, the former are the more conservative, and for the soviet system the Socialists officially express dislike, but European Socialism has been increasingly weakened and divided by the aggressive tactics of the Communists, and it now seems likely that the future policies of the Madrid Government, if the rebellion is supressed, will be far more those of Communism than of Socialism. Such an outcome would, of course, be highly gratifying to Soviet Russia, and there appears to be no doubt in the minds of European diplomatic officials that Russia is giving its moral support to Madrid, and an undetermined amount of financial and other support as well.
To Italy and Germany, on the other hand, a Socialist or Communist Spain is regarded as a menace, not because the change would raise Spain from a second to a first class Power, but because it would
mark a distinct gain for the Bolshevism whose advance Italy and Germany are determined to check. With no very great concealment, accordingly, Italian and German support is being given to the rebels in the hope that, if the Madrid Government is overthrown, the succeeding regime will be Fascist. The fact that the support appears thus far to be indirect and unofficial does not make it any the less effective. France is between two fires. It does not want either a Communist or a Fascist Spain on its border, especially since there is some reason to fear that Portugal also, from which country disturbing reports of revolutionary movements have been received, might soon succumb to whatever regime was established at Madrid.
It is not surprising, then, that the French proposals of a joint agreement of the Powers to remain neutral should have come to nothing. With the exception of Great Britain, which appears to be less concerned about the outcome of the rebellion than by the fear of a general European war, none of the Powers immediately interested in the future of Spain is neutral. The most open interest, perhaps, is being shown by Italy, but Germany is not far behind. The report that Italy has inquired about the attitude of Germany in the event of an Italian occupation of one of the Balearic Islands, and that Germany has offered no objection, is, if true, tangible evidence of the cooperation of the two Powers, and in the face of such a threat to its communications with Algiers and French Morocco France cannot remain neutral.

The warning which Germany has addressed to Madrid against interference with German ships or attacks upon German nationals or their property is to be interpreted in the light of this essentially unneutral attitude of Germany and other Powers. Whether a part of the Spanish coast practically under rebel control has been effectively blockaded in accordance with a decree of the Madrid Government, or whether a right of search of, a German steamer was lawfully exercised, or whether the rebels have been publicly recognized as belligerents are questions involving issues of fact and technical matters of international law upon which a conclusive judgment cannot at the moment be passed. What is important is that the civil war is still raging, that the outcome as yet is obscure, and that other Powers are being more and more drawn in. They cannot be drawn in much farther without openly taking sides, and that would mean intervention.
The rejection by the United States, on Thursday, of the suggestion of Uruguay looking to friendly mediation by the American countries is, of course, in accord with American policy. "After most careful examination of all the circumstances involved," the note of the State Department declared, "we are constrained to believe that the prospect that such an offer as is suggested would serve a useful purpose is not such as to warrant a departure by this government from its well-established policy." The proposal appears to have had no important support in Latin America outside of Uruguay, but there appears to be some reason for thinking that a different answer would have been acceptible to the British Government. An Associated Press dispatch from London, on Wednesday, reported that "Whitehall officials," while "declaring that the European Powers were too engrossed in their own political
interests to serve as arbiters in the Spanish strife," had nevertheless "advanced the United States as a best-qualified mediator," and that if and when united non-intervention had starved the belligerents into a cessation of hostilities, "the United States or a South American nation might be the best one to step in." The Administration has done well to reject at the outset any such suggestion, even though the fact that the rebels have not yet received formal recognition would of itself have made an offer of mediation improper. Grievous and fateful as the civil war in Spain undoubtedly is, it is not an American concern. There is not, apparently, any law to prevent public expressions of sympathy in this country for one or other of the combatants, or contributions of money in their behalf, but the experiences of 1914-16 should be a warning against allowing propaganda to deflect either the Administration or the country at large from a strictly neutral course.

## The Course of the Bond Market

This week has seen new highs for the United States Governments and high-grade issues. The government group has been pushing up steadily, although fractionally, for five weeks without more than a day's setback. Among the medium-grade and speculative issues there has been a mixed trend this week. Rails declined but some industrial issues gained. The first weekly report since the $50 \%$ increase in reserve requirements went into effect placed excess reserves at $\$ 1,810,000,000$ on Aug. 19 compared with $\$ 3,170$,000,000 on Aug. 12 (before the increase took effect).
High-grade railroad bonds have remained steady. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, advanced $1 / 4$ to $1141 / 4$; Pennsylvania stp. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$, declined $1 / 3$ to $1143 / 8$; Virginian $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1966 , were unchanged at $1053 / 8$. On Friday a new $\$ 3,000,00021 / 4 \%$
equipment trust issue of the Northern Pacific, maturing from 1937 to 1946, received a favorable reception. Lowergrade railroad bonds showed few price changes of importance. Illinois Central jt. 5s, 1963, fell $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $88 \frac{1}{2}$; New York Central $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 2013$, at 91 were down 1; Southern Pacific $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1968$, gained $1 / 4$ to close at $931 / 2$.
The unsettlement in the bond market in the latter part of the week did not extend to utility bonds of the best quality, this type of security holding well within a point of the highest prices of the year. Second-grade utilities have been somewhat softer, the most pronounced weakness occurring on Friday, Utilities Power \& Light deb. 5s, 1959, and $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$; the New England Gas \& Electric debentures; and the debentures of the International Tel. \& Tel. yielding up virtually all of the gain of last week, with losses ranging from $21 / 2$ to 5 points. The Postal Tel. \& Cable 5s, 1953, which reached $337 / 8$ last week, declined to 30 on Friday. The conspicuous strong spot among utility bonds has been the Hudson \& Manhattan RR. ref. 5s, 1957, which advanced to $811 / 4$, the high point of the move, gaining over 8 points in 10 days.
Industrial bond prices have improved, while high-grade issues have been particularly strong. The foods have been firm, National Dairy Products $33 / 4 \mathrm{~S}$, 1951, advancing $1 / 8$ to $1063 / 4$. Sharp gains have been recorded among the sugars; Francisco Sugar $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1942, rallied $51 / 2$ points to $841 / 2$, and Eastern Cuba Sugar $71 / 2$ s, 1937, ctfs., moved up to $273 / 4$, a gain of 2 points. The oils have advanced moderately, Houston Oil $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1940$, closing at $1021 / 2$, up $7 / 8$. Most of the steels have fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range. Liquor and rubber company obligations have been quiet. The Studebaker Corp. conv. 6s, 1945, were $17 / 8$ points higher at 102.
An irregular trend has been in evidence in the foreign list Outstanding developments have been price gains for the Dominican Republic issues and the bonds of Yugoslavia. Germans as a group also advanced noticeably. Italian issues, on the other hand, receded again upon further unsettlement in European political conditions. The remainder of the list has been fairly steady, with changes mostly of a fractional nature.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following table:


## Indications of Business Activity

## THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

 Friday Night, Aug. 21, 1936.Business continued to show an excellent degree of stability, the latest index figure of the "Journal of Commerce" being 91.9 , which compares with the revised figure of a week ago of 91.8. This time last year the index figure was 74.4. Electric output was slightly under the previous week. Production of electricity for the week ended Aug. 15 was $2,093,928,000$ kilowatt hours. This compares favorably with the all-time peak of $2,099,712,000$ kilowatt hours, which was reached the week of July 18, 1936 . Steel mill activity continued at a high rate, ingot production showing a rebound to $72.2 \%$ of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents the second best week of the year, the top of $74 \%$ having been reached during the week of July 4. The current rate of $72.2 \%$ of capacity compares with $70.0 \%$ for the previous week and $48.8 \%$ a year ago. The steel situation appears so healthy and prospects so bright that there is quite a bit of discussion concerning an increase in prices for the fourth quarter. Demand for steel continues well diversified, and with the automotive industry soon getting under way with its new models and with renewed impetus to the building trade this fall, glowing predictions for the balance of the year would appear well justified as far as steel is concerned. As a result of the highly encouraging trend of business conditions, Commerce Department officials recently predicted that the national income in 1936 will be the highest since 1929 , and will enable business to balance its outlay for the first time ip surprisingly Retail sales so far in August are holding up surprisingly well, merchants report, despite the extreme heat prevailing throughout most of the country during much of this period. Officials of large merchandising organizations report that department store sales for the first half of the month ran almost $15 \%$ larger than in the like 1935 period. Only a slight falling off in some retail lines was reported by the trade agencies from the preceding week, while buying ranged 15 to $25 \%$ ahead of a year ago. Wholesalers reported volume unchanged from a week ago and far ahead of last year. Production of automobiles and trucks this week was estimated at 73,709 against 56,638 last week Aug. 15 totaled 736,497 Car. loadings for the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 736,497 cars, a gain of 8,204 cars over the immediately preceding week and 122,492 cars over the corresponding 1935 period, according to official figures. This was the second highest reported by American railroads for any week since 1931, and it was only exceeded two weeks ago, when the total was 747,551 cars. No extensive droughtstanding rains occurred during the week, with one outstanding exception. During the last 24 hours heavy general rains fell in many areas of the corn belt, and while little hope was expressed that they would have any real beneficial effect on the corn crop in most areas, the rains helped in many other ways. Extremely high temperatures continued to prevail in many sections of the country, and this terrific heat intensified the unfavorable country, and much of the interior of the country. Showers were helpful in parts of Kentucky, rather generally in Ohio, northern gan, in much of Wisconsin central Minois, northern Michidozen counties in north-central and northe and in about a While these were sufficient to While these were sufficient to be of material help, they were mostly inadequate for present needs and were not of much benefit to pastures. The week was characterized by abnormally warm weather, especially in the interior of the country, and by scanty rainfall, with the exception mentioned earlier in this report. In the New York City area considthe early part of the week, but later conditions during more pleasant. Today it was cloudy and warm wans turned temperatures ranging from 69 to 79 degrees. The fore with was for mostly cloudy, probably 79 degrees. The forecast was for mostly cloudy, probably showers and somerwhat warmer tonight and Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was Portland. Me., 54 to 76 ; Co 76 to 94 ; Pittsburgh, 72 to 88 ; Portland. Me., 54 to 76 ; Chicago, 74 to 80 ; Cincinnati, 78 to 88; Milwáukee, 66 to 70 ; Detroit, 68 to 84 ; Charleston, 78 to 94 ; Kansas City, 84 to 102 ; Springfield 76 to 94 ; Dallas, Oklahoma City 78 , 84 to 102; Springfield, Mo., 80 to 96 ; 58 to 90 ; Montreal, 52 to Salt Lake City, 58 to 90 ; Seattle, 58 to 90 ; Montreal, 52 to 62 , and Winnipeg, 60 to 78 .

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Up $1.1 \%$ in Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 15 1936, totaled 736,497 cars. This is an increase of 8,204 cars, or $1.1 \%$, from the preceding week, a gain of 122,492 cars,
or $19.9 \%$, over the total for the like week of increase of 134,709 cars, or $22.4 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934 . For the week ended Aug. 8 loadings were $25.1 \%$ above those for the like week of 1935 , and $20.6 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934 . Loadings for the week ended Aug. 1 showed a gain of $25.6 \%$. when compared with 1935 and a rise of $22.0 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1934 .

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Aug. 15, 1936 loaded a total of 346,149 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 343,026 cars in the preceding week and 292,822 cars in the seven days ended Aug. 17, 1935. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

x Excludes
Orleans
RR.
TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 15, 1936 | Aug. 8, 1936 | Aug. 17, 1935 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry- | 24,404 | 25,416 | ${ }_{2}^{21,434}$ |
| Illinois Central System .-.-.-... | 31,354 | 31,445 | 26,359 |
| St Lonis-San Francisfo Ry | 14,133 | 13,267 | 12,228 |
|  | 69,891 | 70,128 | 60,021 |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Aug. 8 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 8 totaled 728,293 cars. This was an increase of 146,216 cars or $25.1 \%$ compared with the corresponding week in 1935 and an increase of 124,325 cars or $20.6 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 8 was a decrease of 19,258 ars or $2.6 \%$ below the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 289,022 cars, a decrease of 5,397 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 60,423 cars above the
corresponding week in 1935 and 65,678 cars above the corresponding week in 1934 .
Loading in merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 165,724 cars, an increase of 1,776 cars above the preceding week, 9,695 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 7,203 cars above the same week in 1934. Coal loading amounted to 114,524 cars, a decrease of 10,148 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 36,671 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 22,152 cars above the same week in 1934.

- Grain and grain products loading totaled 46,451 cars, a decrease of 4,519. cars below the preceding week but an increase of 5,005 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 and 5,261 cars above the same week in 1934 . In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended Aug. 8 totaled 30,342 cars, a decrease of 2,029 cars below the preceding week this year, but an increase of 4,539 cars above the same week in 1935 .
Live stock loading amounted to 14,717 cars, a decrease of 706 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 3,431 cars above the same week in 1935. It was, however, a decrease of 17,391 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended Aug. 8 totaled 11,454 cars, a decrease of 630 cars below the preceding Forest products loading totaled 35,199 cars, the preceding week, but an increase of 5,441 cars above the same weik 1935 and 11,831 crs above the same welk in 1034. Ore loading munted to the same we in 1934.
preceding weit 22,100 ars above the g week in 1935 and 24,950 cars above the corresponding week in 1934.
preceding week but an increase of 3,450 cars above the same weelk in the and 4,641 cars above the same week in 1934.
All districts reported increases in the numbe
freight, compared with the corresponding weer of cars loaded with revenue Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two 1934. follows:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in January | 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 |
| Four weeks in June | 2,787,012 | 2,465,735 | 2,504,974 |
| Four weeks in Jul | 2,825,547 | 2,224,872 | 2,351,015 |
| Week of Aug. 1. | 747,551 728,293 | 595,297 582,077 | 612,660 603,968 |
| Total.-. | 20,892,261 | 18,562,975 | 19,004,266 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 8, 1936. During this period a total of 123 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.

| Rallroad | Total Revenue Froight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenve Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Leads Recetved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 93 | 1984 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eastern Ann Arbor | 494 | 627 | 537 | 1,187 | 943 | Group B (Concluded)- | 979 | 803 | 712 | 1,483 | 1,141 |
| Ann Arbor-1--- | 721 | 825 | 671 | 1,187 | 226 | Georgia \% Florla | 582 | 635 | 507 |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostook | 7,887 | 7,532 | 7,086 | 9,065 | 8,239 | Gulf M obile \& Northern......-- | 1,593 | 1,488 | 1,233 | ${ }^{983}$ | $\begin{array}{r}703 \\ 8 \\ \hline 821\end{array}$ |
| Chaston \& Maine-nials | 1,707 | 1,450 | 1,212 | 2,403 | 1,688 | Illinois Central System. | 21,374 | 17,132 | 18,502 14807 | 10,812 4,703 | 8,721 3,535 |
| Central Indlana | 32 |  | 26 | 82 | 74 | Loulsville \& Nashville---.-.-- | 20,067 | 15,503 | 14,807 | ${ }^{+307}$ | 237 |
| Central Vermont... | 984 | 1,008 | 893 | 2,210 | 1,770 | Macon Dublin \& Sava | 166 | 118 | 133 | 320 | 246 |
| Delaware \& Hudson | 4.142 | 3,428 | 4,457 | 6,736 8,249 | 5,694. 4,726 | Missigsippl Centrai*- | 1,710 | 1,567 | 1,649 | 1,669 | 1,358 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 8,197 | $\begin{array}{r}7,097 \\ \hline 248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} 91$ | 6,249 | 4,726 +82 | Mobshville Chattanooga \& Stir | 3,022 | 2,475 | 2,428 | 2,311 | 1,745 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac - | 2,580 | 1,407 | 1,926 | 991 | 747 | Tennessee Central | 437 | 324 | 303 | 645 | 517 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironto | 358 | 281 | 200 | 2,366 | 1,692 |  | 56,649 | 2 | 45,964 | 28,670 | 22,754 |
| Erie. | 12,611 | 11,349 3 | 12,214 3,439 | 14,084 | 11,483 |  | 56,649 |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Western | +,894 | 3,320 130 | -136 | 1,543 1,736 | 5,248 1,520 | Grand total Southern District | 96,842 | 79,121 | 80,674 | 58,197 | 45,884 |
| Lehigh \& Hudson R1ver | 1,533 | 1,260 | 1,529 | 1,215 | 1,818 | Grand total Sound Did |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& New England. | 8,103 | 6,305 | 6,683 | 7.745 | 5,805 | Northern Dist |  |  |  | 2,393 |  |
| Lehigh Valley-.-....- | 2,769 | 2,780 | 2,938 | 1,746 | 1,530 | Belt Ry. of Chicago- | 20,5 | 16,693 | 788 19,071 | 2,393 | 8,299 |
| Monongahela | 3,578 | 2.519 | 3,229 | 235 | 202 | Chicago \& North Wester | $\begin{array}{r}20,596 \\ 2847 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16,093 21034 | 19,793 | 3,046 | $\stackrel{8,463}{ }$ |
| Montour | 2,473 | 1,751 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,753 \\ 33\end{array}$ | 32 39,954 | 46 28,950 | Chicago Great Western-- | 23;175 | 17,784 | 20,577 | 8,928 | 6,743 |
| b New York Central Line | 40,510 10,570 | 33,685 9.628 | 33,74 9,205 | 39,954 10,813 | 28,950 9878 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 4,352 | 3,365 | 3.581 | 4,068 | 3,206 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartiord- | 1,714 | 1,394 | 1,706 | 1,752 | 1,511 | Duluth Missabe \& Northern- | 15,267 | 8,598 | 8,676 | 226 | 150 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 5,415 | 4,843. | 4,643 | 10,091 | 7,264 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic- | 1,282 | 514 | 831 | 451 | 300 $\mathbf{3 6 4 9}$ |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Lo | 6,909 | 5,122 | 4,122 | 6,009 | 4,921 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern -------- | 7,419 | 5,193 | 3,634 | 5,286 | 3,649 131 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 5,058 | 4,568 | 4,673 | 4,959 | 3,672 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South- | 444 |  | 400 |  |  |
| Pere Marquette- | 239 | 126 | 217 | 32 | 21 | Great Northern | 22,279 | 16,492 | 13,977 | 3,507 | 2,672 497 |
| P1ttsburgh \& Shawmut ${ }^{\text {Pltsburgh Shawmut \& }}$ ( | 338 | 235 | 263 | 199 | 135 | Green Bay \& Western | 3, 520 | - 505 | \% 514 |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginla | 1,204 | 781 | 997 | 1,375 | 1,000 | Lake Superior \& Ishpem | 3,000 | ${ }_{1}^{2,388}$ | ${ }_{2,513}^{1,840}$ | 1,908 | 1,514 |
| Rutland.- | 609 | \%604 | -604 | ${ }^{985}$ | ${ }^{794}$ | Minneapolls \& St. Louis ------ | 2, ${ }_{7,292}$ | 1, ${ }^{1,282}$ | 5,305 | 2,641 | 2,040 |
| abs | 5,957 4.838 | 5,350 2,998 | 5,458 $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 1}$ | 7,596 3,373 | 6,640 2,226 | Northern Paciflo | 10,615 | 8,073 | 9,906 | 3,453 | 2,638 |
| Wheeling |  |  |  |  |  | Spokane Interna | 337 | 305 | ${ }_{1}^{222}$ | 320 1814 | 1.212 |
| Total | 146,026 | 122,688 | 125,516 | 152,222 | 119,545 | Spokane Portland \& | 2,016 | 1,602 | 1,660 | 1,814 | 1.224 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot | 124,622 | 91,489 | 96.288 | 50,328 | 37,400 |
| Allegheny Distric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron Canton \& Youngsto | 31,724 | 25,055 | 24,172 | 16,129 | 12,131 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baitimore \& Ohio | 31,797 | r | -3,413 | 2,808 | 1,608 | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System- | 20,936 | 18,976 | $\begin{array}{r}21,762 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,427 | 4,368 1,906 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Ga | 332 | 176 | 230 | 9 | 7 | Alton. | 3,177 | 3,110 | $\begin{array}{r}2,956 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 2,416 83 | , 2906 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 1,292 | 475 | 1,022 | 21 | 8.15 | Bingham \& Garneld - ${ }^{\text {Cubinc--- }}$ | 16,717 | 14,670 | 16,585 | 8,061 | 6,690 |
| Central Rri. of New | 5,801 | 4,473 | 5,187 66 | 10,224 50 | 8,192 | Chicago \& Ililinols Midland. | 1,456 | 1,497 | 1,559 | 910 | 620 |
| Cornwall |  |  | 238 | 32 | 38 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific. | 12,700 | 10,735 | 12,480 | 8,100 | 5,738 |
| Cumberiand \& | 304 112 | 271 | 238 | 32 | ${ }_{20}^{38}$ | Chicago \& Eastern Illinols....-- | 2,871 | 2,161 | 2,280 | 2,360 | 1,758 |
| Ligonter Valle | 112 | 109 | 859 | 2,580 | 1,767 | Colorado \& Southern. | 904 | 725 | 937 | 1,348 | 1,120 |
| Long Island.-----.--- | 1799 1,198 | 609 1,092 | 1,048 | 2,580 | 1,142 | Denver \& Rlo Grande western. | 2,693 | 2,132 | 2,524 | 2,895 | 2,212 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore | 66,144 | 53,084 | 51,379 | 44,397 | 30,307 | Denver \& Salt Lake...........- | , 585 | , 479 | 300 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Syste | 13,698 | -10,189 | 11,435 | 15,565 | 11,479 | Fort Worth \& Denver City ...- | 921 | - 1,071 | 980 | 874 | 805 |
| reading Co $\qquad$ | 14,137 | 10,507 | - ${ }_{5}^{11,473}$ | ${ }_{5}^{15,723}$ | 3,567 | Illinols Terminal....-.-.-.-...- | 1,345 | 1,858 | 1,860 | 1,521 | 947 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) |  |  |  |  |  | Nevada Northern. |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia Mary | 3,253 | 2,799 | 2,992 | 5,803 | 4,533 | North Western Pac | 1,217 | 1,039 | ${ }_{136}^{896}$ | 540 143 | $\begin{array}{r}655 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Peoria \& Pekin Un! |  |  | 19,667 | 5,448 | 3,339 |
| Total | 146,087 | 109,478 | 107,982 | 105,151 | 75,460 | Southern Pacific | tncluded | in U. P. | System |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Toledo Peorla \& W | 426 | ${ }^{1}-241^{\circ}$ | 425 | 1,210 | 1,159 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Unton Paclitic Syst | 13,637 | 12,239 | 13,879 | 8,574 | 7,106 |
|  | 24,127 | 17,816 | 19,369 | 10,104 | 7,352 | Utah. | 202 | , 1251 | 1.642 |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Western | 22,491 | 15,977 | 15,665 | 4,457 | 3,170 | Western Paciflc...-- --- --- --- | 1,882 | 1,551 | 1,642 | 2,5 | 2,004 |
| Norfolk \& Portsmouth |  | ${ }^{659}$ | 750 | 1,139 | 1,027 |  | - 07,828 | 92,854 | 101,245 | 52,585 | 0,57 |
| Virginlan.-.- | 3,790 | 3,224 | 3,469 | 791 | 415 |  | 207,928 | 2,85 | 101,215 |  |  |
| L | 51,315 | 37,676 | 39,253 | 16,491 | 11,964 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Southwestern DistrictAlton \& Southern | 212 | 169 | 142 | 5,033 | 3,542 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Is | 172 | 121 | 142 | 176 | 256 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& West | 120 | 150 | 181 | 242 | ${ }^{166}$ |
| Atlantic Coast Lin | 7,469 | 6,689 | 6,592 | 4,178 | 3,471 | Gulf Coast Lines | 2,655 | 2,352 | 2,193 | 1,470 | 1,401 |
| Clunchfield.- | 1,376 | 914 | 1,037 | 1,633 | 1,205 | Internatlonal-Great Northern-- | 2,260 | ${ }^{1,938}$ | 3,036 108 | 1,710 1,045 | 1,786 |
| Charleston \& Western Carollina- | 449 |  | 312 <br> 134 | 913 307 | 640 284 | Kansas Oklahoma \& | 2,116 | 1,753 | 1,568 | 1,910 | 1,413 |
| Durham \& Southern | 178 | 151 30 | 134 40 | ${ }^{88}$ |  |  | 1,363 | 1,448 | 1,499 | 1,005 | 772 |
| Gainesville Midlan |  | 30 989 | $\begin{array}{r}1,259 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 988 | 954 | Loulsiana Arkansas \& | 141 | 105 | 85 | 434 | 380 |
| Norfolk Southern | 1,164 | 989 | 1,284 | 893 | 680 | Litchfield \& Madison. | 283 | 153 | 323 | 1,021 | 807 |
| Pledmont \& North | 429 | 3468 | 384 <br> 346 | 2,833 | 8,099 2,089 |  | 636 | 629 | 576 | 218 | 182 |
| R1chmond Fred. \& P |  |  | 346 6,453 | 2,833 3,459 | $\stackrel{2,745}{2,99}$ |  | 160 | 134 | 55 | 243 | 162 |
| Seaboard Air Line | $\begin{array}{r} 7,408 \\ 21,186 \end{array}$ | 6,250 17,060 | 18,028 | 13,492 | 10,358 | Missourl-Kansas-Texas Lines.-- | 4,605 | 4,610 | 4,711 | 2,948 | 2,437 |
| Winston-Salem Southbound | $\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ 174 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{127}$ | 18, 125 | 742 | 646 • | Missourl Paciflic | 16,101 | 13,159 | 14,971. | 8,192 | 7,171 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Natchez \& Souther | - 52 | ${ }_{82}^{31}$ | 206 | ${ }_{99}^{14}$ |  |
| tal | 40,193 | 33,219 | 34,710 | 29,527 | 23,150 | Quanah Acme \& P | 96 8.041 | 7.511 | 8,392 | 3,958 | 3.272 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louls Southweste | 2,292 | 1,946 | $\stackrel{8}{8,096}$ | 2,210 | 1.584 |
| Y Groun B- |  |  |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orlea | 6,430 | 5,516 | 5,767 | 2,690 | 2,333 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 243 | 61 | 189 | 181 | 108 | Texas \& Pacific. | 4,084 | 3,866 | 4,554 | 3,676 | 3,268 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast | 836 | 743 | 840 | 555 | 457 | Terminal 2 RR, Ass'n of St. Louls | 3,213 | 2,603 | 2,178 | 20,693 | 14,583 98 |
| Atl. \& W.P.-W. RR. of Als-- | 860 | 617 | 654 | 1,259 | 2,030 | Wichita Falls \& Southern - ${ }^{\text {Weatherford M. W, }}$ - | $\begin{array}{r}219 \\ \hdashline \quad 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 249 28 | 24 | 45 | 33 |
| entral of Georgla | 3,953 | 3,566 | 3,256 | 2,332 | 2,030 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbus \& Greenville | 281 | 201 | ${ }_{381}^{205}$ | 449 | 404. | Total | 55,473 | 48,771 | 43,010 | 59,119 | 46,654 |
| Florida East Coast.- | 395 | 424 | 381 | 449 |  | ,otal | 65,473 | 4,78 | Lo | ouls RR. | dte |

Col. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co. Finds Vigorous Expansion of Industry-Sees No Summer Slump Imminent and Expects Further Advance in Remainder of Year
"Business activity as reflected by industrial production is running this summer at levels not far below those that were representative of normal business in the years just before the depression," says Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, VicePresident of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, in the company's "Business Bulletin," issued Aug. 15. Colonel ayres goes on to say that "the physical volume of industrial production as measured by the index of the Federal Reserve Board rose to 103 in June, and the July figure will probably be 106." He adds:

The 100 level was considered to be normal in the average of 1923, 1924 and 1925, which the Federal statisticians take as the base period of their index. Allowing merely for increase in population, the corresponding normal now would be. 11. It further allowance were made for the the present normal level might be about 15 decades before the depression,

Colonel Ayres observes that "whatever allowances may be made the important fact is that we have under way a vigorous expansion of industry that has already lifted the volume of production to levels near those that may reasonably be considered normal." In his further observations he says:

According to the index of industrial production computed by this bank, preliminary estimates show output $9.4 \%$ below the estimated normal level preliminary estimates show output $9.4 \%$ below the estimated normal level
in June and $7.5 \%$ below in July. Business activity is continuing vigor-
ously in August. No summer slump seems imminent, and it is likely that industrial production will advance further in the remaining months of the year.
It now seems improbable that within the next few months we may have in this country the curious anomaly of a statistical recovery almost to normal levels which will at the same time fall far short of being a satisfactory economic or social recovery. We are achieving normal levels of industrial production which are accompanied by growing numbers of local labor shortages while at the same time there is a huge cont production, but only restricted advances in agricultural prices. Banks are overflowing with excess deposits, but there is a most meager demand for loans to finance the expansion of enterprise. Railroad traffic has improved somewhat but not even remotely in proportion to industrial activity. Housing shortages are developing in many cities, but the volume of new residential building is still only about a third of what is was a dozen years ago.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index Unchanged
Although Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices established a new high of 188.9 this Tuesday, there was no net change for the week. The Index closed at 185.2 this Friday, the same as a week ago.

Prices of cocoa, hides, corn, steel and wool advanced, while there were net declines for silk, rubber, wheat and cotton. The prices of hogs, silver, copper, lead, coffee and sugar remained unchanged.

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

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"Annalist" Monthly Index of Business Activity Increased in July for Fifth Successive Month-At Highest Level Since April, 1930'
Business activity improved in July for the fifth successive month and the "Annalist" Index of Business Activity advanced to the highest level since April, 1930, according to the monthly review by S. L. Miller in the "Annalist" (New York) of Aug. 21. The July index rose to $102.4 \%$ of normal (preliminary) from 97.4 (revised) in June, 95.8 in May and 88.9 in February, the low point for 1936. The "Annalist" adds:

Gains were made by all components of the index for which July figures are available. Most conspicuous in the advance were cotton and rayon consumption, boot and shoe production, freight car loadings other than
the miscellaneous group, and steel ingot and pig iron output. The group the miscellaneous group, and steel ingot and pig iron output. The group
of non-durable goods industries made the largest. gains, although unlike of non-durable goods industries made the largest- gains, although unlike
the durable goods they still failed to equal their high levels in 1933 .
TABLE 1-THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND

|  | July, 1936 | June, 1936 | May, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight car loadin | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.1 |
| Miscellaneous. | 90.7 | 89.9 | 91.2 |
| Other- | 104.0 | 97.2 | 96.9 |
| Electric power product | *102.9 | x99.3 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing. | *109.6 | $\times 101.0$ | 95.2 |
| Steel ingot production | 100.3 | 97.0 | $91.3{ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| Plg iron production. | 95.5 | 91.3 | 85.7 |
| Textile activity -...--- | *133.2 | $\times 113.5$ | 99.4 |
| Cotton consumption Wool consumption. | 141.5 | 118.8 | 105.4 |
| Wool consumption. |  | 108.4 | 89.3 |
| Silk consumption.-. | 77.2 | 70.3 | 68.6 |
| Rayon consumption.-. Boot and shoe production | 145.4 | 129.8 | 104.5 |
| Boot and shoe production Automobile production. | *119.5 $* 116.5$ | $* 105.7$ $\times 112.9$ | x113.2 |
| Automobile production | $* 116.5$ 84.6 | 1812.9 82.7 | 112.6 82.8 |
| Cement production.- |  | 62.6 | 66.2 |
| Mining - |  | 86.9 |  |
| Zinc production Lead production | 89.8 | 88.0 | 84.3 |
| Lead production |  | 84.7 | 82.6 |
| Combined index... | *102.4 | $\mathbf{x} 97.4$ | $\times 95.8$ |

TABLE 2-THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1931 (REVISED

|  | 1936. | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 92.2 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 67.5 | ${ }^{\text {E }} 73.4$ | 84.1 |
| February | 88.9 | 86.7 | 82.2 | 66.1 | 71.4 | 85.7 |
| March_ | 89.4 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 62.5 | 69.8 | 87.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | x94.1 | 82.8 818 | 85.9 | ${ }_{7} 69.2$ | 66.8 | 88.7 |
| June. | x97.4 | 88 | 88.8 | 87.5 | 64.3 63.9 | 87.7 85.1 |
| July | *102.4 | 82.7 | 78.0 | 94.0 | 62.9 | 85.3 |
| August |  | 84.9 | 75.1 | 87.5 | 64.4 | 81.6 |
| September | -- | 86.1 | 71.4 | 82.0 | 68.5 | 78.5 |
| October |  | 89.1 | 74.6 | 78.5 | 69.8 | 75.5 |
| November. |  | 92.0 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 69.2 | 75.6 |
| December | -- | 96.7 | 82.4 | 77.5 | 68.8 | 75.2 |

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced During Week Ended Aug, 18 to Highest Level Since Beginning of Year-Continued Rise in Foreign Prices is Noted for July
Sharply higher grain flour, cattle, beef and hay prices carried the "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices to the highest levels since the beginning of the year, the index rising to 129.0 on Aug. 18 from 127.4 (revised) Aug. 11. The "Annalist" added:
The rise reflected of course the incidence of the drought, although live stock prices are' expected to decline temporarily later in the season as a result of forced marketings. In addition tea was higher, while butter, potatoes apples, lemons, cotton, wool, tin and rubber reported losses.

THE "ANNALIST" WEEKKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation ( $1913=100$ )

|  | Aug. 18, 1936 | Aug. 11, 1936 | Aug. 20, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 127.9 | $\times 123.9$ | 120.4 |
| Food products.- | +129.4 | 128.3 | 135.8 |
| Fuels | ${ }^{165.7}$ | . 111.0 | 109.7 |
| Metals | 112.7 | 112.8 | 109.8 |
| Bullding materials | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.4 |
| Chemicals.- | ${ }_{87.3}^{97.3}$ | $\times 97.3$ | 98.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 87.0 | 87.0 | 82.8 |
| All commodities. <br> y All commodities on old dollar basis. | $\begin{array}{r} 129.0 \\ 76.5 \end{array}$ | $\times 127.4$ | $127.2$ |

* Preliminary.
1and and Holland; Belgium included prior to March, 1935 .
land and Holland; Belgium included prior to March, 1935.
As to foreign prices during July, the "Annalist" had the following to say:
Foreign wholesale prices turned vigorously upward in July, the "Annalist" International Composite advancing to 75.9 from 74.6 in June, 73.9 in May and a low for the depression of 70.5 established in March, 1935. The index advance, highest since August, 1933. All major countries shared in the advance, which reflected the short crops on this continent, the lifting of demand as a result of the progress of recovery. All the available weekly indices show a continuation of the trend into August. Primary commodity prices, as measured by the Statistique Generale 22 -commodity index, are recording an equally sharp rise:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES
(In currency of country; index on gold basis also shown for countries with depreciated

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { + July, } \\ 1936, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { xJune, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | May, 1936 | July, 1935 | Per Cent Change June to July, 193 July, 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States of America....- | 125.6 | 121.4 | 120.4 | 123.6 | +3.5 |
| Gold basis | 74.1 | 72.1 | 71.6 | 72.9 | $+2.8$ |
| Gold basis | 168.4 | 112.9 | ${ }_{66,6}$ | 165.9 | +2.9 +2.2 |
| United Kingdom | 111.3 | 110.1 | 109.3 | 104.6 | +1.1 |
| Gold basis. | 67.8 | 67.5 | 66.5 | 63.0 | +0.4 |
| France. | 391 | 378 | 374 | 322 | +3.4 |
| Germany | 104.2 | 104.0 | 103.8 | 101.8 | +0.2 |
| Japan. | 149.2 | 146.4 | 145.4 | 136.2 | +1.9 |
| Gold basis | 51.9 | 51.2 | 50.5 | 47.1 | +1.4 |
| y"Annalist" composite in gold_ | 75.9 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 70.6 | +1.7 |

Wholesale Commodity Price Average Further Advanced During Week Ended Aug. 15, According to National Fertilizer Association
Advancing for the fourth consecutive week, the weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association during the week ended Aug. 15 Fertilizer Association during the week ended Aug. 15
reached the highest point attained this year and also the reached the highest point attained this year and also the
highest point since November, 1930 . Last week the index stood at $80.3 \%$ of the 1926-1928 average, as compared with $79.9 \%$ the previous week. A month ago it registered $78.5 \%$ and a year ago $78.1 \%$. The announcement by the Association, under date of Aug. 17, continued:
A continued rise in farm product prices and particularly in livestock quotations was primarily responsible for the increase in the price index. Hogs, cattle, and poultry were higher during the week, raising the livestock were mixed, with corn reaching the highest level in several years, but with weakness in certain other grain quotations. For the fifth consecutive week a slight drop took place in the price of cotton, although it is still higher than it was a year ago. The food index remained unchanged last week with 11 price series included in the group advancing and 10 declining. The decline in raw cotton and a slight drop in cotton yarn resulted in a small decrease in the index of textile prices. A continuation of the rising trend in steel scrap more than offset a slight decline in pig iron and tin, with the result that a slight advance was registered by the metal index. A small rise in the index of fertilizer material prices, brought about by a continued upward movement in organic ammoniates, took the group index to the highest point reached since July, 1934.
Advances were registered by 28 price series included in the index during and 15 adiechine by 1 in and 15 declines; in the second preceding week there were 41 advances and 16 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 15, \\ 1936 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Alo } \\ \text { July } 18, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ A g 0 \\ A u g .17, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.6 | Foods | 82.6 | 82.6 | 78.9 | 82.4 |
|  | Fats and oils | 80.7 | 79.0 | 75.0 | 73.5 |
|  | Cottonseed | 97.4 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 98.9 |
| 22.3 | Farm products. | 79.9 | 78.4 | 75.9 | 78.5 |
|  | Cotton. | 69.0 | 70.0 | 73.2 | ${ }^{64.5}$ |
|  | Grains | 102.4 | 102.2 | 89.9 | 78.5 |
|  | Livestoc | 75.5 | 72.9 | 71.5 | 82.5 |
| 16.4 | Fuels. | 79.3 | 79.3 | 79.7 | 75.0 |
| 10.3 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 77.4 | 76.8 | 77.6 | 69.2 |
| 7.7 | Textiles | 70.0 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 67.7 |
| 6.7 | Metals | 84.6 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 81.3 |
| 5.8 | Building materials-- | 81.8 | 81.7 | 82.8 | ${ }^{77.5}$ |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 95.4 |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials. | 67.2 | 66.9 | 65.1 | 64.5 |
| . 3 | Fertilizers | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.0 |
| . 3 | Farm machine | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.0 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 80.3 | 79.9 | 78.5 | 78.1 |

United States Department of Labor Reports Wholesale
Commodity Prices Unchanged During Week Ended Aug. 15 As Compared With Previous Week
Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at $81.1 \%$ of the 1926 average during the week ending Aug. 15, it was announced on Aug. 20 by Commissioner Lubin, of the announced on Aug. 20 by Commissioner Lubin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of
Labor. "The all-commodity index for the second week of August was $1.2 \%$ above the level for the corresponding week of a month ago," Mr. Lubin said. "Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, the Aug. 15 index shows an increase of $0.7 \%$. The Commissioner continued:
"Commodity prices in general were fairly steady during the week. Slight increases were reported for the farm products, textile products, chemicals
and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. Foods, hides and leather and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. Foods, hides and leather
products, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined fractionally. Two groups-metals and metal products and building materials-remained unchanged at the previous week's level.
"Raw material prices advanced $0.1 \%$, but semimanufactured articles declined $0.1 \%$ and finished products remained stable. The level for both the all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) and all commodities, other than farm products and foods (industrial) remained unchanged."
The announcement made available by Commissioner Lubin had the following to say:
Farm product prices advanced $0.5 \%$. A decline of $0.6 \%$ was registered by the subgroup of grains and a fall of $0.8 \%$ for the subgroup of other farm products, including cotton, eggs; and fresh vegetables. Livestock and poultry advanced $2.9 \%$, due to higher prices for cows, steers, hogs, and live barley, apples, hay leaf to arcco and forelgn wools. Falling prices were other thand, were reported for corn oats wools. Falling prices, on the lemons, and white potatoes. The current farm products index- 83.6 -is
$3.5 \%$ above the level of a month ago and $4.1 \%$ above the level of a year ago. Advancing prices of fats and oils, menthol, and tankage largely accounted or a rise of $0.5 \%$ in the price level for the chemicals and drugs group the preceding week's drug
A sharp rise in the price of Japanese raw silk and minor increases in woolen broadcloth, Manila hemp, and bleached sheeting caused a fractional advance in the textile products group. Housefurnishing goods also rose slightly due to higher prices for sheets and pillow cases and certain furniture tems.
The largest decrease in the Aug. 15 index occurred in the foods group which declined $0.4 \%$. Important food items showing price decreases were butter, rye flour, fresh pork, veal, dressed poultry, cocoa beans, canned salmon, lard, and raw sugar. Prices of cheese, fresh milk at Chicago, wheat flour, corn meal, canned and dried fruits, canned vegetables, fresh beef, cured pork, coffee, oleomargarine, edible tallow, higher. The foods index- 82.6 -is $1.6 \%$ ang week of last year
Cattle feed prices dropped $4.5 \%$. Crude rubber decreased $1.2 \%$. Autoiobile tires pnd tubes and paper and pulp remained unchanged at last week lewe Lower prices for packer cow hides anid side leather cause he hides and leather products group to decline $0.2 \%$. The index for the and lighting matarials group moved downward $0.1 \%$ due largely to leclining prices for California gasoline. Bituminous coal advanced fractionally and anthracite and coke prices showed no change.
Both the metals and metal products and building materials groups remained steady during the week. Small increases were reported for South arn yellow pine, rosin, turpentine, strip shingles, foundry pig iron, scrap steel, and pig tin. Douglas fir lumber, copal gum, chinawood oil, and slate urfaced roofing declined in price.
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 100.00 .
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Aug. 17, 1935, Aug. 18, 1934, and Aug. 19, 1933.
(19261 $=00.0$ )

Commodity Groups
All commodities
Farm products
Foods.-......
Hides \& leather product Textile products_-......Metals \& metal products Building materials Chemicals and drugs--Tiscellarnishing goods.Raw materials.
Semi-manufact'd articles All commodities other than farm products il commodities other than

* Not computed


## Chain Store】Trade Continues 'Rapid Expansion

Business among the chain stores in July continued its sharply upward course, according to "Chain Store Age," sales in some departments increasing to new high levels, while elsewhere trade held strongly to record proportions previously attained. The publication further reported that:
The state of trade in the chain store field in July as reflected in the "Chain Store Age" index, advanced to 109.6 of the 1929-1931 average for the month taken as 100. In June the index stood at 108.0.
As compared with the corresponding month of 1935, sales for July this year were approximately $14 \%$ higher. This is the greatest comparative gain shown this year. The index figure in the same month last year was 96.4.
The rise in July marked the sixth successive monthly advance in the index figure this year for a total advance of 13.1 points from the January low of 96.5. Moreover, July marked the first month that the grocery index touched 100.0 thus making all groups even with or better than the average for the 1929-1931 period.
The July index figures for the various groups covered by the review compared with June as follows:

 The grocery, apparel and drug index figures in July represented new highs.

Weekly Electric Output $14.3 \%$ Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its weekly tatement, disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Aug. 15, 1936, totaled 2,093,928,000 kwh. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain of $14.3 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1935 , when output totaled $1,832,695,-$ 000 kwh.
Electric output during the week ended Aug. 8 totaled $2,079,149,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $14.3 \%$ over the $1,819,371,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced during the week ended Aug. 10, 1935. The Institute's statement follows:
percentage increase over previous year

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Major Geooraphtc } \\ \text { Reglons } \end{gathered}$ | Week Ended Aug. 15, 1936 | Week Ended Aug. 8, 1936 | Week Ended Aug. 1, 1936 | Week Ended <br> July 25, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 14.7 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 12.2 |
| Midale Atlantic- |  | 14.0 16.5 | ${ }_{18}^{10.9}$ | 9.7 |
| West Central. | 13.1 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 15.7 |
| Southern States | 18.7 | ${ }^{15.5}$ | 18.4 | 17.4 |
| Racky Mountain_ | 12.8 8.6 | 15.0 10.6 | 16.0 9.5 | 19.2 12.6 |
| Total United States | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.5 |



Note-The monthly figures shown above are based on reports covering approxd-
mately $92 \%$ of the electric light and power industry and the weekly figures are mately $92 \%$ of the
based on about $70 \%$.

## June Sales of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers Reach 7,264,103,000 Kwh.-Total Revenues Rise $8.3 \%$

The following statistics covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry were released on Aug. 13 by the Edison Electric Institute:

SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY AND SALES
Month of June



Basic Information as of June 30


Life Insurance Sales in United States During July 6\% Above Year Ago-Canadian Sales Increased 1\%
The volume of new Ordinary Life Insurance (exclusive of Group insurance) sold during July was $6 \%$ greater than during July 1935, according to figures compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, of Hartford, Conn. Approximately three-quarters of the companies reporting to the Bureau experienced increased production, and in every section of the country more Ordinary insurance (exclusive of Group) was sold this July than during the same month a year ago, said an announcement issued Aug. 19 by the Bureau, which added that the figures are based on reports from companies having in force $90 \%$ of the Ordinary insurance outstanding in the United States and are compiled by States. In its summary of sales of life insurance in Canada during July the Bureau stated:

## Summary

The volume of Ordinary Life Insurance sold in the Dominion of Canada during July was $1 \%$ greater than the volume for July a year ago. Increases during July was $1 \%$ greater than the volume for July a year ago. Increases
were experienced in all Provinces except Quebec, Saskatchewan and the were experienced in all
colony of Newfoundland.
Sales for the first seven months of the year were $3 \%$ greater than during the first seven months of 1935. An increase of $1 \%$ was also shown in the volume sold during the last twelve months when compared with sales in the previous twelve month period.

## Construction Contracts Awarded in July

Construction work started in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains during July was larger in volume than was reported for any other month since June 1931 according to reported for any other month since June 1931 according to ally was larger than for any other July since 1930, amounted to $\$ 294,833,800$ and compares with $\$ 233,054,600$ for June and with only $\$ 159,257,500$ for July 1935.
Of the July 1936 total, $\$ 72,093,600$ was for residential building: $\$ 96,-$ 125,200 for non-residential buildings of all descriptions; and $\$ 126,615,000$ for civil engineering jobs of all types.
The July figure for residential building compares with $\$ 73,604,600$ for this class of work in June and $\$ 48,394,800$ for July of last year. For nonresidential building the June volume was $\$ 79,078,900$ while the July 1935 non-residential building figure totaled $\$ 56,969,100$. The June figure for civil engineering projects of every description amounted to $\$ 80,371,100$ while the total for July 1935 amounted to only $\$ 53,893,600$.
Total construction work started in the 37 eastern States during the first seven months of 1936 amounted to $\$ 1,532,564,500$ as against only $\$ 855$,764,300 for the corresponding seven months of 1935.
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED-37 STATES EAST OF THE

|  | No. of Projects | New Floot Space (SQ. Ft.) | Valuation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of July-1930-Residential building --...-.Non-restdential building.- | 8,253 | 20,501,200 | \$71,993,700 |
|  | 3,626 | 17,543,200 | 96,125,200 |
| Non-restdential building---------- | 2,011 | 718,100 | 126,615,600 |
| Total construction..- | 13,890 | 38,762,500 | 294,734,500 |
| 1935-Residential building- | 6,356 | 13,114,500 | 48,394,800 |
| Non-residential building--..---:---Publio works and utlities | 3,325 | 8.287,700 | 56,969,100 |
|  | 1,248 | . 163,700 | 53,893,600 |
| Total construction... | 10,929 | 21,565,900 | 159,257,500 |
| First Seven Months- |  |  |  |
| 1936-Residential building --..- | 46,481 | 116,433,800 | 406,838,300 |
|  | 22,485 | 108,886,800 | 585,858,500 |
| Non-residential building <br> Public works and utilities | 9,533 | 3,321,800 | 539,378,500 |
| Total construction...-...------ | 78,499 | 228,642,400 | 1,532,075,300 |
| 1935-Residential buildingNon-residential buil | 35,484 | 70,745,500 | 256,568,400 |
|  | 20,924. | 51,829,000 | 315,813,300 |
| Non-residential building-.-- Publio works and utlities.-- | . 7,560 | 896,500 | 283,382,600 |
| Total constructlon.....-......- | 63,968 | 123,471,000 | 855,764,300 |

NEW CONTEMPLATED WORK REPORTED-37 STATES EAST OF THE

|  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Projects | Valuation | No. of Projects | Valuation |
| Month of JulyResidential building |  |  |  |  |
| Non-residential building | ${ }_{3,023}^{9,268}$ | \$198,484,100 | 4,728 | $\$ 80,379,400$ $190,275,600$ |
| Public works and utlities..--- | 1,525 | 107,329,300 | 2,026 | 147,474,500 |
| Total construction | 13,816 | 315,511,800 | 13,914 | 418,129,500 |
| First Seven MonthsResidential building. | 57,568 | 672,403,400 | 43,038 | 682,545,800 |
| Non-residentlal building. | 34,485 | 705,851,400 | 27,795 | $905,819,500$ |
| Public works and utilities | 10,436 | 700,305,800 | 11,558 | 1,460,510,100 |
| Total construction. | 92,469 | \$2,078,560,600 | 82,391 | \$3,048,875,400 |

Far Western Business Index During July Highest Since September, 1931, According to Bank of America (California)
The index of far western business for July of the Bank of America, head office San Francisco, registered 75.4, reaching the highest point since September, 1931, according to the August issue of the Bank's "Business Review." The July, 1936, index gained $2.3 \%$ over June and $14.9 \%$ over July of 1935.

The Bank also stated:
The gain in the Index was due to substantial increaes in all three component factors, electric power production, car loadings, and bank debits. Far western car loadings gained $23.9 \%$ over July of 1935 , while bank debits increased $14.4 \%$ and electric power production $16.3 \%$.
Building and construction recorded the outstanding advance with a gain of $67.3 \%$ for July over the like month of last year. Retail sales continued to move upward with an increase of $11.9 \%$ for July over the corresponding month a year ago.

Cost of Living Advanced Slightly from June to JulyIncreased in Year $3.4 \%$ According to National Increased in Year 3.4 \%o Acc
Living costs of wage earners in the United States advanced moderately, $0.1 \%$, from June to July, because of small increases in the cost of each of the major groups except clothing, says the National Industrial Conference Board. The cost of living in July was $3.4 \%$ higher than in July, 1935; 18.8\% higher than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but $15.1 \%$ lower than in July, 1929, the Board reports on Aug. 15, its advices adding:
Food prices rose $0.2 \%$ from June to July, which made them $4.8 \%$ higher than in July, $1935 ; 40.4 \%$ higher than in March, 1933, and $21.1 \%$ lower than in July, 1929.
Rents continued on their upward trend in evidence since January, 1934, rising $0.6 \%$ from June to July. Since July, 1935, rents have advanced $10.8 \%$, and since January, $1934,24.6 \%$, but they are $15.1 \%$ below the level of July, 1929.
Clothing prices again declined, the decrease from June to July amounting to $0.4 \%$. The clothing price level of July, 1936, was $1.9 \%$ below that of July, 1935 , and $25.3 \%$ below that of July, 1929. Since the low of 1933 , clothing prices have increased $20.3 \%$.
Coal prices moved upward seasonally, $0.5 \%$, from June to July, which made them $20 \%$ higher than a year but $7.2 \%$ lower than in July, 1929 .
The cost of gas and electricity, which is ascertained as of January and July of each year, was $0.5 \%$ lower in July than at the beginning of the year; $0.9 \%$ lower than a year ago, and $9.1 \%$ lower than in July, 1929. The cost of sundries in July was $0.1 \%$ higher than in June; $0.6 \%$ higher than in July, 1935, and $4.6 \%$ lower than in July, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 117.4c. in July, 1936, as compared with 117.5c. in June, 1936; 121.4c. in July, 1935, and 100c. in 1923.
 Purchasing value of dolla

United States Burau of Labor Statistica, a Based on food price indexes of the 14,1936 , and June 16, 1936. b Revised series. Figures on revised basis for dates prior to Jun
available at the offices of the National Industrial Conference Board.

## World Industrial Production in June Slightly Above

 That of November, 1935 the Previous High Record
## -Activity in Great Britain at New High Level

the National Industrial Conference Board Reports
World industrial production advanced during June, according to the monthly statement of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public Aug. 17. Preliminary reports, says the Board, indicate that output reached a point plightly above that of November, 1935 , the preceding high light Production rose in the United States, Canada, ecord. Production rose in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and in most of the Central and South American countries. Little change occurred in Italy, The Netherlands, Japan, Australia and Argentina. Output declined in France, Belgium and Spain, says the Board, which reports further as follows:
The Board's analysis shows that business activity in Great Britain rose to a new high level, largely as a result of further gains in the capital goods industries and continued improvement in building activity. Operato a large extent upon foreign markets, remained depressed. Output in France and Belgium was seriously curtailed by labor disturbances during June. Although the major disputes were settled by the early part of July, business conditions showed little immediate improvement. The outlook in The Netherlands is somewhat unsatisfactory, with the gain in shipbuilding offset by declines in the coal and leather industries. Output in Germany again advanced; most of the improvement shown during recent months has been in the heavy industries, principally as a result of governmental expenditures for public works and rearmament.
The gold value of world trade during May increased moderately over the preceding month. The combined index of 75 countries stood at 36.5 ( 1929 equals 100 ), an increase of $4.6 \%$ over the corresponding month last year.
World prices of raw materials and foodstuffs remained substantially unchanged during June. The combined index of nine commodities stood at 67.4 (1928 equals 100), an advance of $8.0 \%$ over the same month last year. Small gains in sugar, cotton, coffee and rubber prices were offset by substantial declines in tin and tea. The recent sharp rise in world wheat prices was not sufficient during June to produce/any material change in the average for the month.
Wholesale commodity prices advanced during June in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and Germany. Further increases in these countries are indicated for July. Preliminary June figures for The Netherlands show some increase in commodity prices, the first rise reported ince October, 1935.
The Conference Board's survey of security prices in the leading markets shows an upward trend during July. The average of the combined index of 11 countries was about $1.0 \%$ above that for the preveding month, although $1.2 \%$ below the high level for the recovery period, reached in April, 1936. Prices in Paris showed some recovery early in July, but have declined sharply during the past three weeks.

## Financial Chronicle

Increase of $1.6 \%$ in Employment in Pennsylvania Factories from Mid-June to Mid-July-Slight Dein Delaware Factories
The number of wage earners on the rolls of Pennsylvania factories increased $1.6 \%$ from the middle of June to the middle of July, but wage disbursements declined slightly$1 / 10$ of $1 \%$-according to indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from reports received from 2,285 manufacturing establishments employing 480,400 wage earners whose weekly payroll amounted to $\$ 10,783,000$. Ordinarily, in July there is a decrease in employment, says the analysis, and a decline in payrolls of larger size than that reported this year. Working time, as reported by $90 \%$ of the firms, declined nearly 1\%. The Bank on Aug. 17 of the firms, declined near
The index of employment in July was $82.2 \%$ of the 1923-25 average, or almost $10 \%$ above last year; the payroll index at $76.3 \%$ of the threeyear average was nearly $32 \%$ higher than in July, 1935. Estimates show that about 886,000 wage earnérs were employed in Pennsylvania factories in July, receiving a weekly payroll of approximately $\$ 19,571,000$. Though average weekly earnings of approximately $\$ 22.44$ in July were a little lower than in June, they were about $20 \%$ higher than last year. Average hourly earnings continued to show slight change.
Employment in the durable goods industries increased during the month about $2.7 \%$, but wage disbursements declined $1.2 \%$. Industries producing consumers' goods in total recorded gains of $1.6 \%$ in employment and $3.2 \%$ in payrolls, owing largely to increased activity in the textile group, which usually shows a decline at this season, and to more than seasonal gains in several other industries.
As to employment conditions in Delaware, the Philadelphia Reserve Bank stated:

Delaware factories reported gains of $5 \%$ in employment and about $3 \%$ in payrolls and number of hours worked. Compared with a year ago employment was almost $11 \%$ higher and payrolls $22 \%$ greater.

## Weekly Report [Yof Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 Aug. 8The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 8, 1936, stood at $71 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $62 \%$ of 1929 shipments. Although for the seventeenth consecutive week reported new orders were below production, they were the heaviest of any week in 1936 except two. Production was also heaviest of any 1936 week except two; shipments were lowest since early March with one exception. Reported production during the week ended Aug. 8 of $7 \%$ fewer mills was $2 \%$ above revised production figures of the preceding week; shipments were $8 \%$ below, and new orders $0.5 \%$ above that week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Reported new business during the week ended Aug. 8 was $3 \%$ below production; shipments were $16 \%$ below output. Reported new business of the previous week, ended Aug. 1, was $2 \%$ below production; shipments were $6 \%$ below output. Production in the week ended Aug. 8 was shown by reporting softwood mills $19 \%$ above corresponding week of 1935 ; shipments were $15 \%$ above and orders $34 \%$ above shipments and orders of last year's week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Aug. 8, 547 mills produced $258,448,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $218,145,000$ feet; booked orders of $249,441,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 590 ; production, $252,550,000$ feet; shipments, $237,739,000$ feet; orders, $248,159,000$ feet.
Southern pine, West Coast and Southern hardwoods were the only reporting regions which showed orders above production during the week ended Aug. 8. Only Northern hardwood reported shipments above output. All softwood regions but Northern pine and Northern hemlock reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1935; all but Northern pine and Southern cypress reported shipments above last year's week,
but Northerin hemlock showed production above that of last year. but Northern hemlock showed production above that of last year.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug, 8, 1936, by 469 softwood mills totaled $239,063,000$ feet, or $4 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the aame week were 208,
feet, or $16 \%$ below production. Production was $247,862,000$ feet
Reports from 95 hardwood mills give new business as $10,378,000$ feet, or $2 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,604,000$ feet, or $9 \%$ below production.' Production was $10,586,000$ feet.

## Identical mill Reports

Last week's production, 438 identical softwood mills, was $241,299,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $202,461,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $203,387,000$ feet and $176,541,000$ feet, and orders received, $232,305,000$ feet and $173,205,000$ feet.

Report on Canadian Crops by Bank of MontrealWheat Crop Returns Expected to Be Higher than Anticipated
In its weekly report on the crops of Canada, issued Aug. 20, the Bank of Montreal states that "while the western wheat crop on the whole will be light recent reports indicate that the returns will be higher than had previously been anticipated," the Bank goes on to say:
The threshed wheat is grading high and is of excellent milling quality Although harvesting has been interrupted by scattered rains cutting is well advanced and threshing is becoming general. In Quebec crop prospects
continue to be encouraging. In Ontario prolonged dry weather has reduced conolinue to be encouraging. In Cntario prolonged dry weather has reduced prospective yields of most feeld crops and rain is still urgently needed. In crops but rain would now be beneficial. In British Columbia most crops are progressing satisfactorily under favorable weather conditions.

Summary of Crop Conditions in Canada-Dominion Bureau of Statistics Reports Harvesting We Bureau of Statistics Repred and Threshing Proceeding Rapidly
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at Ottawa, issued on Aug. 18 the 13 th of a series of 15 weekly telegraphic reports Aug. 18 crop conditions in the three Prairie Provinces. Fovering correspondents distributed over the agricultural area supply the information on which the reports are based according to the Bureau, which states that most of these ccorespondents are aoriculturists of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, but in Manitoba and Provincial Departmen and Alberta, a number of selected private observers and grain men also cooperate in this service. The Meteorological Service of Canada, Toronto, supplies official weather data. The summary of the report of Aug. 18 follows:
Harvesting is now well advanced over the Prairie provinces and threshing is proceeding rapidly, aided by continued warm dry weather. Scattered been little interruption on this account. Wheat is of exceptionally high quality while oats and barley are poor, outside a few favored areas. In general, yields so far have borne out earlier expectations although in some cases they have been a little better than anticipated. Deliveries of wheat at country elevators have been heavy. Precipitation over the southern areas was light with heavy showers in northern districts, particularly in Alberta. Temperatures continued above normal in all districts during the past week. Stem rust of wheat is fairly common and wir probably cause some injury. Wheat stem sawny is dit Alberta, particularly in areas of good crop. Grasshoppers have migrated to the good crop areas, doing some damage to ed by the rapid ripening. coarse gralis. Mul Fairly severe has and Saskatchewan escaped injury. ains come soon, fall cultivation will be impossible and second growth on stubble negligible in relieving the feed situation. Heavy thunder showers were general over central Manitoba on Monday morning and stopped threshing operations for the day.

Canadian Wheat Crop for 1936 Greatly Reduced by Drought According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Because of the drought the 1936 wheat crop, now being harvested in Canada is expected to be far below the average of $320,000,000$ bushels produced annually during the five years 1931-35, according to a report issued Aug. 15 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Washington. The Bureau of Agricultural while the official Canadian estimate Bureau points out that while the official Canadian estimate
will not be available until early in September the Dominion will not be available until early in September the Bureau of Statistics at the end of July estimated the spring wheat yields for all Canada this year at only $45 \%$ of the longtime average yield per acre. The Bureau went on to say:
Drought conditions continued during the first two weeks of August. As Both yield and quality have suffered from this forcing.
The area sown to wheat in the three Prairie Provinces this year is estimated at $24,160,000$ acres compared with $23,293,000$ acres last year, an increase of $3.7 \%$. These Provinces usually produce about $94 \%$ of the Canadian wheat crop.
Total supplies of old stock Canadian wheat in Canada on July 31 were estimated by the Canadian Government at 108,747,000 bushels compared with $203,273,000$ bushels on the same date last year.

## European Wheat Crop Expected to Be Smaller than <br> Any of the Past Three or Four Years

The total wheat crop of continental Europe, exciuding the Soviet Union, will be smaller than any of the European crops of the past three or four years, according to a report issued Aug. 17 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. According to the Bureau threshing results confirm estimates of greatly reduced yields this year in the Mediterranean countries and North Africa. In central and norther European countries where threshing will continue through August, the crop, it says, is not expected to be greatly different from that of last year. In the Danubian countries, however, an excellent crop was harvested the report states; it adds:
For all Europe, except the Soviet Union, an outturn of about 1,492,000,000 bushels is expected, compared with $1,573,535,000$ bushels in in 1935 . Of this, $359,000,000$ bushels represent the Danubian crop and 1,133 ,000,000 the crop in the other countries. In 1935 the Danube $B$
duced $301,690,000$ and the other countries $1,271,846,000$ bushels.
Were it not for the larger export surplus in the Danube Basin, imports of Were it not for the larger export surplus in the Danube Basin, imports of
overseas wheat by the deficit producing countries of Continental Europe overseas wheat by the deficit producing countries of Continental Europe would show a sharp increase this season. Nevertheless, some significant increase in European imports of wheat may be expected this season, says
the bureau, particularly in view of the desire of some countries to build up their stocks.

## Farmers' Cash Receipts in First Half of 1936 Increased

 As Compared with Same Period in 1935Cash receipts by farmers from the sale of their principal products showed increases in all agricultural regions during the first half of 1936 over the same period last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on Aug. 15 in making public the detailed figures of income by regions and States. It is announced that cash receipts from the sale of farm products amounted to $\$ 3,132,000,000$ in the first half of 1936 compared with $\$ 2,670,000,000$ in the same first half of 1936 compared with $\$ 2,670,000,000$ in the same period of 1935 . Gains for the six months' period ranged
from $6 \%$ in the South Central States to $22 \%$ in the West North Central States.
Some groups of products, such as meat animals, dairy products and fruits averaged slightly higher in price the first half of this year than in the first half of 1935, according to the Bureau, which reports that in general, however,
the gain in cash receipts was due to the larger quantities of products sold, since prices of farm products as a whole averaged slightly lower this year than last.
Farmers received, in addition, payments from the government covering the first six months of 1936 amounting to $\$ 169,000,000$, which was about $40 \%$ less than the government payments in the first half of 1935, says the Bureau, which has the following to say regarding receipts by regions:
Cash receipts from sale of principal farm products in the North Atlantic region for the first half of 1936 were about $13 \%$ larger than in the same period last year. The higher prices received for potatoes and the larger marketings of apples, tobacco and wheat, together with increased receipts from nearly all livestock items, largely accounted for the region's gain in income.
In the East North Central States a $48 \%$ increase from the sale of crops, together with a $10 \%$ increase from livestock items, resulted in a total $16 \%$ increase in this region's cash receipts from the sale of principal farm products. Larger sales of corn and hogs and the higher prices received for the latter were in large part responsible for the region's gain in income, although increased receipts from other grains, potatoes and apples, as well as from nearly all livestock items other than eggs, also contributed.
In the West North Central States the receipts from sale of principal farm products were $22 \%$ larger than in the first half of last year. The products responsible for this region's gain were essentially the same as in the East North Central States.
In the South Atlantic States larger receipts from potatoes, citrus fruits, tobacco and apples, as well as from hogs, cattle and calves, more than offset the region's smaller income from truck crops, hay and eggs, and resulted in a gain of $15 \%$ in income from marketings as compared with the first half of 1935.
In the South Central States, although the cash receipts from crop sales Were $2 \%$ smaller than in the first half of last year, the receipts from crop and livestock items were $15 \%$ higher. Consequently the total cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings were $6 \%$ higher the first half this year than last year.
In the Western States, larger receipts from potatoes, citrus fruits, and grains, and nearly all livestock items, resulted in a $12 \%$ increase in this region's receipts from the sale of the principal farm products during the
first half of 1936 . Each of the States in this region shared in the in. first half of 1936. Each of the States in this region shared in the inIn Co, showing gains ranging from $3 \%$ in Arizona to $41 \%$ in Colorado. mar mounts from ruck of the lower prices received -

## Farmlincome for Last Six Months This Year Expected <br> to Exceed That of Same Period Year Ago, with

Continued Advance in Prices of Farm Products
Farm income for the last six months of 1936 probably will continue to exceed that of the same period last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in a statement issued Aug. 18, on the trend of farm products. A part of the larger income which farmers received during July was due to sales of livestock in the drought area because of feed shortage, it is noted by the Bureau, which states that as in 1934, the drought has resulted in considerable advance in prices of farm products at the end of the marketing period for 1935 crops. As new crops begin to move to market, however, it is likely that although income from these sales will increase, the gain will be less than is usual for this season of the year, says the Bureau, which further said in part:
The general level of farm prices appears to have advanced considerably during the last month, continuing the rise which began in May. Sharp advances in prices of all grains and dairy products have much more than offset slight declines which occurred in prices of livestock, wool, and cotton. Wheat prices advanced sharply during the latter part of July and early August caused largely by deterioration in the Canadian crop.
The index of prices received by farmers in mid-July was $115 \%$ of the
pre-war average. compared with 107 in June and 102 in July 1935.

## Increase in Sugar Consumption for 11 European Countries During First 10 Months of 1935-36-

 Crop as Compared with ${ }_{1}^{1}$ Same Period in Previous YearSugar consumption for 11 European countries during the first 10 months of their 1935-36 crop (Sept. 1 to June 30) amounted to $5,524,879$ long tons, raw sugar value, an increase of 90,613 tons, or $1.7 \%$, compared with the amount consumed during the corresponding period a year ago, according to B. W. Dyer \& Co., sugar economists and brokers. Production for the same countries totaled $5,077,585$ tons, a decrease of 452,784 tons, or $8.2 \%$, according to the same advices, which state that stocks on June 30 amounted to $2,494,201$ tons, a decrease of 11,929 tons, or $0.5 \%$, compared with the stock figure on June 30, 1935. The countries included in the report are Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

## Cuba Potentially Filled on July $3183.14 \%$ of 1936 Sugar <br> Quota, According to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange <br> Cuba to July 31 has potentially filled $83.14 \%$ of her 1936

 quota for consumption in the United States, the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange finds from official figures. In indicating this on Aug. 17, the Exchange said:Export, permits have been granted against 1,278,114 Spanish tons from Jan. 1 to July 31 land, prior Ito Jan. 1, permits were approved for the shipment of 250,196 tons against the 1936 quota, 160,000 tons actually arriving here before the first of the year. The balance of the quota for shipment to
the United States during the remainder of the year is 309,971 tons or $16.86 \%$. Cuba's present 1936 quota is $2,085,022$ short tons raw value. Originally, Cuba's share of the United States consumption quotas was $1,852,575$ tons which was increased to $1,982,401$ on April 10, then to 2,039,349 on June 19, and finally to the present figure when Cuba received an increase of 45,673 ons, her share of the reallocation of 97,909 tons of the Philippine quota. The grand increase was 232,445 tons or $12.7 \%$.

## Petroleumand Its Products-September Crude Demand $10 \%$ Above Like 1935 Month-Texas Railroad Commission Wins Court Decision - Oklahoma September Demand Estimated at 563,000 Barrels Daily - Crude Stocks Dip - Daily Average Oil

 Output RisesMarket demand for crude oil during September, while showing the normal seasonal recession from the previous month, will be $10 \%$ above the amount required to fill all needs in September a year ago, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Mines made public in Washington on Aug. 20.
Daily average production of $2,864,000$ barrels-set as the needed level by the Bureau-while 72,900 barrels under the Department's estimate for August was 251,000 barrels or $10 \%$, above the estimate of last September. The decline or $10 \%$, above the estimate of last September. The decine from the previous month, it was pointed out, represents chiefly the seasonal dip in gasoline consumption, only
partially offset by lower recommended withdrawals from stocks.
The estimated runs of foreign crude oil were set at 2,900,000 barrels in the Bureau's announcement, with probable exports lowered to $4,300,000$ barrels of crude petroleum. Recommended withdrawals from crude oil stocks were cut to 90,000 barrels, off $35_{i} 000$ barrels from the August total. Total output of oil during September needed to meet demands was set at $85,920,000$ barrels.
The Bureau's report disclosed that for the last four weeks for which complete data is at hand (up to Aug. 1) the daily production of crude was approximately $3,010,000$ barrels, indicating a total demand of $3,144,000$ barrels. The estimate prepared by the Bureau of total demand for the same period was about $3,030,000$ barrels, or a "shortage of 114,000 barrels."

The right of the Texas Railroad Commission to prevent the movements of crude or refined oil products from Louisiana in Texas unless the shippers could prove the oil or refined products had been legally produced was upheld in a decision handed down by a 3 -judge Federal Court in Fort Worth on Aug. 19. The order involved in the litigation was issued by the Commission in June, requiring detailed information as to the origin of all oil moxing in Texas.
The Panama Refining Co. attacked the order, claiming that the Railroad Commission had no jurisdiction over oil produced in another State, and asked for an injunction to restrain the Commission from enforcing its order requiring proof as to the manner and source of crude oil imported by the company from Louisiana and refined at its East Texas plant. The injunction was denied by the Court. The company also asked that the Commission be ordered to issue the necessary tenders or certificates for the shipment of petroleum products manufactured from the Louisiana oil, which had been refused under the same regulations.
Complete satisfaction with the current status of the Texas oil industry was expressed by operators and other oil men attending the monthly State-wide proration hearing of the Commission held in Austin on Aug. 17. The meeting brought forth plans for only a few slight adjustments in current allowables, and it was indicated that the meximum daily allowable for September, with due allowance for the completion of new wells, will be practically the same as August. Nominations to purchase of crude in Texas during September, as filed with the Commission, total 1,369,049 barrels daily. Allowable as of July 16 was $1,078,669$ barrels
Meeting on Aug. 28 to determine the Oklahoma allowable, the State Corporation Commission, if it follows its usual practice, will set the quota at 563,000 barrels, 12,500 barrels under August, in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Bureau of Mines. The meeting will be preceded by a series of conferences among operators who will preceded by a series of conferences among operators who wil various flush pools.
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum dipped 1,436,000 barrels during the first week of August, the Bureau of Mines reported on Aug. 20, to $305,315,000$ barrels. The decline represented a drop of $1,830,000$ barrels in stocks of domestic crude accompanied by an increase of 384,000 barrels in foreign stocks.
An increase of 106,600 barrels in daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended Aug. 15 lifted the aggregate above the 3,000,000-barrel level for the first time in several weeks, and the second time in hishistory. The American Petroleum Institute reported total output at $3,070,400$ barrels, which compares with August demand of $2,936,900$ set by the Bureau of Mines and actual production in the like 1935 week of $2,708,650$ barrels.
Oklahoma and Kansas, with increase of 69,150 and 30,700 barrels, respectively, accounted for nearly all of the net gain. Texas production was up about 10,000 barrels, while California showed a nominal increase. Louisiana showed a drop of 4,650 barrels
There were no crude oil price changes.

Prices of Typical Grudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Bradord, Pa ${ }^{\text {Lima }}$ Corning, Pa Corning, Western Kentucky ., 40 and above5 Eldorado, Ark., 5 Rusk, Texas, 2 Central FeekSunburst, Mont. Mid-Cont't, Ok Huntington, Calif., 30 and over

REFINED PRODUCTS-SEPTEMBER MOTOR FUEL DEMAND 13\% ABOVE LAST YEAR-EXPORT DEMAND AT CONTRA SEASONAL TOTALS-GASOLINE STOCKS SHOW ONLY SMALL DIP AS REFINERY OPERATIONS RISE-SOHIO CUTS TANK GASOLINE PRICES-BUNKER FUEL OIL UP 5 CENTS A BARREL
Domestic motor fuel demand during September was set at $42,910,000$ barrels, a daily average of $1,430,300$ barrels, by the Bureau of Mines which pointed out that this total was $13 \%$ above the like month last year and is approximately $9 \%$ above the normal demand for September. The better trade and industrial conditions with the accompanying rise in consumption of gasoline is responsible for the increased demand, the Bureau stated.

Coming as somewhat of a surprise, the motor fuel export demand was set at $2,600,000$ barrels, the same as in August Contrary to the normal seasonal trend the maintenance of the August level was due to reports from the principal exporters in the United States that demand abroad is holding up and showed no signs of the slackening usual at this time of the year.

The Bureau recommended withdrawals of $3,980,000$ barrels from stocks during the month in order to fix the Oct. 31 carryover at approximately $52,900,000$ barrels, which is slightly above the economic minimum for the year. The recommendation was based upon the following figures: "Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on June 30 totaled 67,377,000 barrels. According to reports of the American Petroleum Institute, about $3,000,000$ barrels were withdrawn in July making stocks as of July 31 about $54,400,000$ barrels. If $5,000,000$ barrels were taken out in August, as previously recommend 3080000 barrels in September, as proposed herewith, and pissibly $2,500,000$ barrels in October, stocks on Oct. 31 ( $52,900,000$ barrels), will 'be only slightly above the economic minimum for the year.'

Gasoline stocks, after a record withdrawal of more than $2,000,000$ barrels in the final week of July, were off 67,000 barrels for the period ended Aug. 8, statistics released by the American Petroleum Institute disclose. The slight decline was due partly to the heary withdrawals in the previous period, and also to an increase in the operating rate of reperiod, a stal fineries. Stocks of finished and
$61,953,000$ barrels on Aug. 8.
Refinery operations increased $1.7 \%$ to $78.2 \%$ of capacity during the week, daily average runs of crude oil to stills rising 55,000 barrels to $2,925,000$ barrels. An increase of $1,024,000$ barrels in gas and fuel oil stocks, as the trade prepared for the winter demand, lifted the total to 110,795 ,000 barrels.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (SOHIO) lowered tank car prices of pasoline $1 /$-cent a gallon on Aug. 20, effective Aug. 19. Under the new schedule, third-grade gasoline is 8.625 cents a gallon; regular is 8.875 cents, and premium is 10.875 cents a gallon.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey raised Grade C bunker fuel oil prices 5 cents a barrel on Aug. 17 at New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charlestown, S. C. At the latter port the new price is $\$ 1.05$ a barrel, and at the other ports affected by the change the new price if $\$ 1.10$ a barrel. The afteclin price war in the metropolitan New York area continued, although cut price offerings are not as numerous as formerly.

Representative price changes follow:
Aug. 17-Standard of New Jersey lifted Grade $O$ bunker fuel oil 5 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.10$ at New York, Boston and Baltimore, Charlestown, S. C. was lifted the same amount to $\$ 1.05$.

Aug. 20-Standard of Ohio cut tank car prices of gasoline $1 / 8$-cent a a gallon, 87 and
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery



Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
$\underset{\substack{\text { (Bayonne) }}}{\text { New York }}$
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) California 27 plus D . 1.105
Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) $4-.041 /\left.4\right|_{32-36} ^{\text {Chicago, }}$
 $\left.\right|^{\text {Tuls }}$

[^1]Daily Average Crude Oil Output Sets New High Mark During Latest Week
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 15,1936 was $3,070,400$ barrels. This was a gain of 106,600 barrels from the output of the previous week, and establishes barrels from the output of the previous week, and establishes a new all-time high mark. Incidentally, this is the second $3,000,000$ barrel mark. During the week of May 16, last, $3,608,050$ barrels were prodứed. The current week's figure was also above the $2,936,900$ 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 August. Daily average production for the four Duris Aled Aug 15, 1936 is estimated at 2,985, 800 barrels weeks ended Aug. 15, 1036 The daily average output for the week ended As reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principa United States ports for the week ended Aug. 15 totaled $1,038,000$ barrels, a daily average of 148,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 221,143 barrels for the week ended Aug. 8 and 174,321 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Aug. 15.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 268,000 barrels, a daily average of 38,283 barrels, compared with a daily average of 32,714 barrels for the week ended Aug. 8, and 31,393 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Aug. 15
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 stills on a Bureau of Mine basis, $2,925,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that al comp harrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $110,795,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oil
Cracked gasoline production by companies owning $95.9 \%$ of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units indicates that the industry as a whole on a Bureau of Mines basis, produced an average of 680,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. of } M \text {. } \\ & \text { Dopt. of } \\ & \text { Int. ocal } \\ & \text { culations } \\ & \text { (Aupoust } \end{aligned}$ | Actual ProductionWeek Ended |  | Averape4WeeksEndedAug. 15,1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Anded } \\ \text { and. } 17,1935 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} A u g .15, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A u g .8, \\ & 1936, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 575,500 \\ & 16,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 601,450 \\ & 170,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 532,300 \\ & 139,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 555,750 \\ & 155,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504,650 \\ & 142.500 \end{aligned}$ |
| nhandle T |  |  |  |  | 57,700 |
| North Texas |  | 66,450 |  |  |  |
| West Texas. |  | 179,850 | 179,450 | 179.100 | ${ }^{050}$ |
| East Central |  | - ${ }^{60,250}$ | 430, 150 | ${ }_{429,550}^{58,450}$ | 436,750 4350 |
| East Texas. |  | 86,800 | 84,550 | 85,350 | 57,800 |
| Coastal Texa |  | 257,200 | 256,400 | 254,400 | 186,800 |
| Total | 1,154,700 | 1,163,050 | 1,153,150 | 1,153,850 | 1,019,250 |
| North Louisiana-........ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 79,800 \\ 152,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,100 \\ 151,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,900 \\ 150,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,550 \\ 118,850 \end{array}$ |
| Total Louisla | 188,500 | 232,35 | 237,00 | 233,5 | 44,4 |
| rkansas | , |  | 29.2 |  | 30,300 |
| Eastern | 110,800 | 112,250 | (108,850 | 111, ${ }_{31}{ }^{50}$ | +04,950 |
| Michig | 38,600 | 38,850 | 40,750 | 39,250 | 36,550 |
| Montana | 13,900 | 16,500 | 17,000 | $\begin{array}{r}16,200 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,250 4 4 |
| Colorado | 7,700 70 | 78,200 | 78,050 | 76,150 | 53,550 |
| tal East of Ca | 2,386,900 | 2,478,800 | 2,372,700 | 2,407,700 | 2,098,750 |
| Californi | 550,000 | 591,600 | 591,100 | 578,10 | 609,900 |
| Total United | 2,936,90 | 70,4 | 2,963,800 | 2,985,8 | 08 | Note-The figures indicated above do

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED A (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Datly Refining } \\ & \text { Capactty } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Gas } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { oll } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Daily <br> Aver- <br> ape P. Ceer- <br> ated |  | Finished |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tal } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  |  |  | At R |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. $C$. |  |  | fineries | \& 6. |  |  |
| East Coast.- | 612 | 612 | 100.0 | 488 | 79.7 | 6,185 | 10,275 | 932 | 11,676 |
| Appalachian. | 154 | 146 | 94.8 | 99 | 67.8 |  | 1,027 | 9 | 587 |
| Ind.,III., Ky. | 462 | 444 | 96.1 | 411 | 92.6 | 5,435 | 2,797 | 721 | 5,459 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Okla., Kan., } \\ & \text { Mo. } \end{aligned}$ | 453 | 384 | 84.8 | 296 | 77.1 | 3,261 | 1,900 | 512 | 3,542 |
| Inland Texas | 330 | 160 | 48.5 | 120 | 75.0 | 1,023 | 140 | 200 | 1,660 |
| Texas Gult. | 680 | 658 | 96.8 | 589 | 89.5 | 4,743 | 191 | 1,929 | ${ }^{8.532}$ |
| La. Gulf- | 169 | 163 | 96.4 | 120 | 79.1 | 975 | 517 | 267 | 2,397 425 |
| No. La.-Ark. | 80 |  |  | 41 |  |  | 70 | 98 |  |
| Rocky Mtn- | 97 852 | 60 789 | 61.9 92.6 | $\begin{array}{r}49 \\ 504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81.7 63.9 | 870 8,579 | 2,345 | 1,103 | 73,465 |
| Reported |  | 3,488 401 | 89.7 | $\overline{2,726}$ | 78.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,142 \\ 3,237 \end{array}$ | $\overline{19,262}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,081 \\ 438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,544 \\ 2,251 \end{array}$ |
| xEst.tot.U.S. <br> Aug. 15 '36 | 3,889 | 3,889 |  | 2,925 |  | 35,379 | 20,055 | 6,519 | 110,795 |
| Aug. 8 '36 | 3,889 | 3,889 |  | 2,870 |  | 34,771 | 20,720 | 26,529 | 109,771 |
| U.S. B. of M. Aug. 1935. |  |  |  | 2,729 |  | y26,549 | 9,383 | 55,76 | 10928 |

## Production of Soft Coal Continues Higher in Latest Week-Anthracite Again Declines

The weekly coal report of the United States Bureau of Mines stated that the total production of bituminous coa during the week ended Aug. 8 is estimated at $7,528,000$ net tons, an increase of 126,000 tons, or $1.7 \%$ over the output
in the preceding week. Production during the first full week in August, 1935, amounted to $4,922,000$ tons.
Anthractie production in Pennsylvania during the week ended Aug. 8 is estimated at 550,000 net tons-exactly $50 \%$ of the estimated output in the preceding week. Production during the corresponding week last year amounted to 433,000 net tons.
During the calendar year to Aug. 8, 1936, a total of $240,215,000$ tons of bituminous coal and $31,564,000$ net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $216,803,000$ tons of soft coal and $32,679,000$ 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 8 , <br> 1936 c | ${ }_{1036}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A u j_{j}{ }_{105}^{10} \\ 195 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 e | 1929 |
| Bitum. coal: a Tot. for per'd |  | 7,402,000 | 4,922,000 | 240,215,000 | 216,803,000 | 311,262,000 |
| Dally aver | 1,255,000 | 1,234,000 | 820,000 | 1,288,000 | 1,162,000 | 1,661,000 |
| Tot. for per'd Daily aver D | 550,000 | 1,100,000 | 433,000 | 31,564,000 | 32,679,000 | $41,753,000$ 225,100 |
| Beehive covere:- | 91;700 | 183,300 | 72,200 | 170,200 | 176,200 |  |
| Tot. for per'd Daily a | 28,500 4,750 | 30,200 5,033 | 11,200 1,867 | $\begin{array}{r} 817,700 \\ 4,326 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 526,400 \\ 2,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,193,900 \\ 22,199 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes
sullvan County, washery and dredge coal, local sales, colliery fuel, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. c Subject to revision. d Revised. e Adby truck from authorized operations. c subject to revision. three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
he current weekly est THOUAN on
[The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.]

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Aver. } \\ 1923 \mathrm{~d} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} { }_{4}^{A}{ }_{193 .}{ }^{1936} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} J_{2 l y} 25 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .{ }^{2}{ }^{3}, \\ 1935 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline A u g . \\ 1934 \\ 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .3, \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Alaska- | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | $15{ }^{2}$ | 335 | ${ }^{397}$ |
| Arkansas à |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado....- ${ }_{\text {Georgia and }}$ | 84 | 81 | 56 | 56 | 129 | 173 |
| Georgia and North Caro | 765 | 718 | 458 | 604 | 925 | $\underset{1,363}{\text { s, }}$ |
| Indiana. | 229 | 225 | 165 | 208 | 296 | 440 |
| Kowa | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }_{91}$ | ${ }_{72}^{29}$ | 69 | 104 | 145 |
| Kentucky- |  | 618 | 520 | 540 | 843 | 765 |
|  | 132 | 130 | 89 | 112 | 204 | 214 |
| Maryland | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 22 | ${ }_{3}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | 21 |
| Montana | 44 | 50 | 48 | 34 | 49 | 50 |
| New Mexico | 24 | 25 | ${ }^{22}$ | 20 | 40 | 49 |
| North and Sou | 12 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 12 | s20 |
| Ohio--.-.-. | - | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{1,446}$ |  |  |  |
| Tennessee | 86 | 84 | 70 | 67 | 98 | 118 |
| Texas. | ${ }_{32}$ | 13 | ${ }_{26}^{14}$ | 15 | ${ }_{67}^{23}$ | 83 |
| ${ }^{\text {Uta }}$ Virginial | 235 | 219 | 156 | 143 | 22 | 8 |
| Washington |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia | 1,678 | 1,672 | 1,265 | 1,294 | 1,967 | 1,515 |
| Northern.b | 488 | 526 | 348 | ${ }_{61}^{391}$ |  |  |
| Wyoming ---- | * ${ }^{83}$ | 91 | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }^{61}$ | ${ }_{82}^{91}$ | 154 84 |
| otal bituminous coal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania anthracte | 1,100 | 1,100 | 839 | 880 | 1,243 | 1,926 |
| Grand total | 8,502 | 8,412 | 6,177 | 6.666 | 10,639 | 13,464 |

 and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay Counties. b Rest of State, in-
cluding the Panhandle District, and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties. c In-
cludes Arizona, California. Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Average weekky rate cludes Arrzona, Californis, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Average weekly. rate for the entire month. p Preliminary s s Alaska, Georgla, North Carol
Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,00.

## WorldiGold Production Up $12 \%$ in 1936

A preliminary accounting by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics showed that world gold production in the first half of 1936, exclusive of Russia, amounted to $13,360,000$ ounces against $11,820,000$ ounces in the same time last year, an increase of about $12 \%$. Further details supplied by the Bureau disclosed that:
The United States produced 340,000 ounces in June, or the same quantity as in the preceding month. Production in this country in the first half of 1936 was $1,876,000$ ounces.
South Africa produced 944,000 ounces of gold in June against 938,000 ounces in May.
Canada's production for June was 310,000 ounces against 308,000 ounces in May.
In the absence of precise information, the Bureau is entering Russia's production for this year at the monthly average of 460,000 ounces, the rate of production for 1935. Conjecturally, the Bureau adds, Russian production has been increasing th
World gold production in the first half of 1936, estimating Russia's output at 460,000 ounces a month, was $16,120,000$ ounces.

## Production of Silver in United States During June Higher Than a Year Ago

The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported that the United States during the month of June produced $5,293,000$ ounces of refined silver. This compares with $4,754,000$ ounces produced in May and $2,387,000$ ounces in June, 1935. Production of silver in this country during the first six months of 1936 amounted to $29,852,000$ ounces, which compares with $16,742,000$ ounces produced in the same period last year. The Bureau further reported:
Canada's production during the first half of the current year totaled $8,728,000$ ounces against $7,440,000$ ounces in the same period of 1935. Peru produced $9,409,000$ ounces of silver in the January-June period this
year against $6,418,000$ ounces in the same time last year. June production for Mexico is not available at the present time.
Output of silver by leading countries, in thousands of ounces, on refinery basis, was as follows:

|  | June, 1936 | May, 1936 | April, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 5,293 | 4,754 | 5,046 |
| Canada.-- | 1,450 | 1,276 | 1,499 |
| Mexico. | a | 6,710 | 5.783 |
| Peru..-- | 1,580 | 1,500 | 1,650 |
| b Australla | 1,103 | 1,047 | 950 |
| Japan.s- | ${ }_{487}$ | c735 | 729 |
| Burma. | 487 | 490 | 490 |
| Other countr | 3,265 | 3,183 | 3,250 |
| Totals .- | ---- | 19,695 | 19,397 |

## a Not yet avallable. b Includes New Zealand. cConjectural.

## Decision to Increase Output of Copper Halts Price Advance-Lead Again Active

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Aug. 20 stated that except for the announcement that Kennecott was prepared to step up its production appreciably in the event that the price of copper advanced $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the domestic market the price of copper advanced 14 c., the domestic market July statistics for copper were excellent, and many in the industry believed that there would be little or no opposition to raising the quotation. The excitement in copper made most of the other metals appear uninteresting, but a check on the week's total business reveals that purchases of lead again were large, much to the surprise of producers. Zinc sold in moderate volume at unchanged prices. Tin showed little net change. Refined platinum advanced $\$ 10$ per ounce. The publication further went on to say that:

## Copper

In the first half of the week the foreign market for copper was strong and higher on rumors that the price would advance in this country, and the price structure in this country strengthened on the upward tendency of prices abroad. "One of those vicious circles," according to traders. Late on Aug. 14 the stage seemed to be set for a 10 c . market here, but on the fllowng day
 prices in there The result was the here remained at the old pevel throurout the week ad talk of an advace for the immediate future level througl Kennecot
,000 tons let it be known that it will increase domestic production about become quite ginning with september. The move to increase output may the industry believes that mine output will be augmented to the extent of about 10,000 tons a month this fall. An increase in output is held to be necessary, because of the sharp gain in consumption.
Domestic sales of copper during the last week amounted to 12,466 tons, which compares with 4,644 tons in the previous week, and 2,132 tons two weeks ago.
Foreign demand was active until the news of the strong opposition to a 10c. market in the United States was received. A higher rate of output by foreign producers is expected before long.
A summary of the latest statistics of the Copper Institute, in short tons, follows: .


Lead
During the past éight weeks the lead industry has witnessed one of the most active buying periods on record. Sales have averaged above 11,000 tons per week during this time. Last week's business amounted to 9,500 tons, compared with 12,800 tons in the previous week. Buying continues to be well diversified. Cable makers again have entered the market for fair tonnages. Major buying, however, was confined to the battery, tin foil, pigment, and sheet-lead and pipe interests.
The price continued firm and unchanged at 4.60c., New York, the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.45c., St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead Co. was a seller of its own brands in the East at a permium.

## Zinc

There was a moderate call for zinc last week, and, with the foreign price about steady, sellers experienced no difficulty in maintaining the quotation at 4.80 c ., St. Louis, on Prime Western. In fact, the undertone here was quite steady, with producers encouraged by the ravorable character of the
 grades showing. Sales amounted to a little more than 2,000 tons. The inquiry for zinc was mostly for nearby delivery.

Tin
Business in tin was fair. Prices fluctuated daily, but showed little net change for the week. According to Reuters Trade News, the British adviser to the Siamese Mines Department will proceed to London as early as possible to resume tin restriction discussions. Bolivian shipments of tin during June are now officially reported at 2,343 long tons, which compares with 1,991 tons in May. July shipments from Bolivia totaled 2,129 tons. Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Aug. 13th, 41.875 c. . 14 th. 41.625 c .; $15 \mathrm{th}, 41.625 \mathrm{c}$.; $17 \mathrm{th}, 41.375 \mathrm{c}$.; 18th, 41.250 c .; $19 \mathrm{th}, 41.975 \mathrm{c}$.

## Steel Ingot Output, at $\mathbf{7 2} 1 / 2 \%$, Hits New High for the

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Aug. 20, stated that steel ingot production has rebounded to $721 / 2 \%$ of capacity, a new high for the year, from $71 \%$ last week; steel scrap has made further sharp price gains in all important districts; a

Financial Chronicle
Aug. 22, 1936
virtual scarcity of coke exists, and incoming orders for finished steel products are at such a steady pace that steel companies' backlogs are being reduced only slightly. The "Age" further stated:
These are the major evidences of sustained industrial activity, with no letdown of more than minor proportions yet in sight. In addition to current demands, prospects are developing that look promising for the fourth quarter, especially in railioad equipme on a fairly large amount of motive ander and rolling stock that may not reach the contract stage for several wowers.
Heavy melting scrap has risen 50c. at Pittsburgh, 75c. at Chicago and 25c. at Philadelphia; thus the "Iron Age" scrap composite price has advanced to $\$ 15.42$, the highest since Nov. 5, 1929. With many dealers holding stocks for still higher prices, an actual shortage of scrap has developed in some districts.
Demand for some finished steel products has declined moderately, but in the aggregate the present volume is supporting mill production without much alleviation of the condition of delayed deliveries that has been prevalent for some weeks. Should there be an advance in prices for fourth quarter, another buying movement, perhaps exceeding that which occurred in June, might be expected. Some steel companies have now determined that there would be no violath into the fourth quarter provided all at third quarter prices wer ering to the effective date buyers were given an equal opportunity to of the advance.
While there is at present no authoritative basis for a prediction that steel prices generally will be increased, the subject is being very seriously considered, especially in its relation to the demand of some steel workers would necessitate price advances. Higher scrap prices have already added about $\$ 2$ a ton to the cost of raw steel, and there has been a further element of increased cost in vacations granted to workers.
The present indication is that there will be some price increases, particularly in galvanized sheets, wire products and bars. Electrical sheets have just been advanced $\$ 2$ a ton for fourth quarter, while, on the other hand, the rail price has been extended to Nov. 1 for deliveries to the end of the year.

With the automobile companies and parts makers coming back into the market in a broader way for work on new models, sheet and strip mills have added to their order books for September shipment. Shutdowns of motor plants for change-over to new models will be brief and will have only a temporary effect on steel shipments.
In the construction field there is increasing pressure for haste in getting steel to the job, hence structural mills are working at practical capacity, with a considerable volume of new work in sight. In the New York area are three sizable procts for the sizh A railroad station in Los Angeles calls for 10,000 tons.
Railroads are doing a fairly large volume of car repair. work in their own hops in anticipation of heavier carloadings this fall and are figuring on shops in anticip. The Missouri Pacific is inquiring for 200 box cars. The new equipm of the rail price, with a possibility of an increase effective Jan. 1 is expected to bring some fal buying. The Nickel Plate has ordered 5,800 tons of rails and 2,000 tons of track accessories.
Tin plate production is holding at about $90 \%$ of capacity, despite the effects of the drought on packs of vegetables. Canned wine is a new outlet for tin plate.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
Aug. 18, 1936, 2.159c. a Lb. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire, rails, black pipe sheets and hot }\end{array}\right.$ One week ago..............-.-. 2.159 c . wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot



Pig Iron
Aug. 18, 1936, \$18.73 a Gross Ton $\begin{gathered}\text { Thased on average of basic iron at Valley }\end{gathered}$
 One month ago


## Steel Scrap


 One year $\qquad$ $\underset{-815.42}{H i l^{2}}$
 1932.....

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Aug. 17 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 $72.2 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Aug. 17, compared with $70.0 \%$ one week ago, $70.9 \%$ one month ago, and $48.8 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.2 points, or $3.1 \%$ from the estimate for the week of Aug. 10. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Aug. 5. 1935, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Aug. 17, stated:
Despite a sharp decline of 25,125 units in automobile production, demand from other sources enabled steel works activity to hold almost even with the unusually high August level last week.
The national operating rate was down 1 point to $70 \frac{1}{2} \%$. Employees ${ }^{\circ}$ vacations had more to do with the lowering of the rate, apparently, than any other factor.
With the general strength of the markets, producers are said to be considering the possibility of advancing finished steel prices for fourth quarter because of mounting costs. There were three developments in the price situation last week. A leading producer announced a $\$ 2$ per ton increase on all eight grades of electrical sheets, efrectively immedatery. prices on standard rails were extended until Nov. 1, and for shipme the end of the year. Export prices on plates were advanced $\$ 1$ a ton to pected shortly. The general price trend will be increasingly discernible pected shortly. The $g$
within the next month.
"Steel's" scrap composite is up 58 cents to $\$ 14.83$, the result of broad dvances in almost every district last week as the shortage continued. The situation in scrap has led to increasing pig iron activity.
Tipe awards were an outstanding feature of the market, two of them totaling 24,000 tons. One purchase of 12,000 tons of 12 -inch steel pipe was made for a 96 -mile gas line in West Virginia, for the Hope Natural Gas Co. The other, by the Peoples Natural Gas Co., Pittsburgh, was for $12^{3 / 4}$-inch pipe. Still another outstanding award was 3,572 tons of 6 - and 8 -inch cast pipe for Los Angeles.
The recession in automobile production resulted in the assembly of only 56,679 units last week, compared to 81,804 in the preceding week.
Although some good size finished steel contracts were received, incoming specifications fell off slightly. However, fear of any marked recession was remote because of the large backlogs piled up by producers and the general favorable business situation outside the steel industry. Pressure for deliveries remains as strong as ever.
Sheet mills' backlogs have increased in some instances, resulting in further delay for shipments. Most producers now cannot promise deliveries for six weeks.

Heavy foreign sales of machine tools and fair domestic demand have kept the industry operating at the highest level since 1929. Foreign orders in July were more than double the June volume.

The outlook for the fall is promising for railroad work. Inquiries have been numers and week included a Go ment inquiry for 10,000 ton
paction of vacations for mill employees. The Chicago rate was down $1 / 2$ point to $71 \%$; eastern Pennsylvania, $1 / 2$ to 50 ; Detroit, 7 to 93 . In the New 67; Colorado, 7 to 63; Wheeling, 3 to 95, and Youngstown, 2 to 79. Other 67; Colorado, 7 to 63 ; Wh
districts were unchanged.
Tin plate operations are unabated at a full $100 \%$ of capacity, with producers still far behind on deliveries. Can makers are reducing their forecasts on the late summer and early fall crop prospects, but demand for general line cans is still heavy.
Shape awards were down about 4,000 tons to 24,000 tons last week. Considerable new work is in sight, however.
"Steel's" composite of iron and steel prices is up 6 cents to $\$ 33.88$ because of the increase in scrap. The finished steel index is still at $\$ 53.40$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Aug. 17, is placed at a shade over $701 / 2 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 19. This compares with $711 / 2 \%$ in the previous week, and $72 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further added:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $661 / 2 \%$, against $671 / 2 \%$ the week before and $67 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with a little over $74 \%$, compared with $75 \%$ in the preceding week, and $76 \%$ 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:


AAA to Begin Series of Meetings with Farmers Shortly to Consider Soil Conservation Program for $1937-$
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Aug. 19 that a series of meetings, beginning probably in the latter part of August, will be held in the States to discuss the latter part of August, will be held in the States to discurs recommendations of farmers concerning an Agricum will
Conservation Program for 1937. "The new program will be considered in the light of the experience gain in 1936," said H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related acts. He added that "this experience, we believe, has demonstrated that the principles of the Agricultural Conservation Program are sound and that the program is practicable from an administrative standpoint." Referring to the conferences advices Aug. 19 from Washington to the New York "Times" said:

Under the 1936 program, relatively small payments averaging about $\$ 1$ an acre went to farmers engaging in soil-building practices. The larger payment, averaging about $\$ 10$ an acre, was for shifting acreage from intensively cultivated crops of wheat, corn and oats to grasses and legumes. Because of the severe drought, however, the AAA is considering making the larger payment for soil-building practices where land is not suitable for immediate plantings.
Only two meetings have thus far been definitely scheduled by the AAA, one for the Northeast for Aug. 28 and 29 at Amherst, Mass., and the other for Aug. 25 and 26 at Signal Mountain, Tenn. At least three other principal meetings will be fixed, and will be followed by many other small group conferences
From the Aug. 19 announcement of the AAA we quote the following:
Conferences looking to the development of a range program for the remainder of 1936 and for 1937 already have been held in Western States. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 does not authorize payments on Federally owned land and, consequently; the program for In thediate future must be restricted to the privately owned range
both the general farming areas, the drought has caused a heavy loss in desirable and old seedings of soil-conserving crops. This has made it seedings of grasses and soil-conserving legreas a
In areas affected by the drought where the soil is too dry for germination of grasses and legumes, consideration will be given to practices which control wind erosion and which will prepare the soil for the seeding of permanent soil-conserving crops at a later date.
Farmers may wish also to consider a provision for the maintenance of specified proportion of the crop land in soil-conserving crops. This proportion could vary as between areas and would be determined after - Information with respect to county committees.

Information with respect to demand conditions and prospective supplies of agricultural commodities will be made available to farmers for consideration in making their recommendations for the 1937 program.
available at the conference
annual outlook statement of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which will be issued in November
It is also announced that the conferences, and other oppor tunities for farmers to transmit their recommendations for a 1937 program, are being arranged by the regional directors of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The direc tors are: East Central Region, J. B. Hutson; Southern Region, Cully A. Cobb; Northeast Region, A. W. Manchester; North Central Region, Gerald B. Thorne, and Western Region, George E. Farrell.

## Fedexal Government Allots $\$ 10,000,000$ for Purchase of Seed Grain

Following the announcement on Aug. 14 that the Federal Government was developing plans for the expenditure of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the purchase of seed grains, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace stated at Cleveland on Aug. 19 that the Government would immediately spend the amount indicated to buy seed grain that would be sold back to the farmers in the drought area next Spring, thus shutting out speculators the drought area next Spring, thus shut

Referring to a press conference of Secretary Wallace, Associated Press accounts from Cleveland Aug. 19, said:
Concerning the $\$ 10,000,000$ plan, Mr. Wallace said it had just gone through, and he did not know all the provisions, but he said the money was obtained through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. and would be spent immediately in buying wheat, barley and rye seed from "co-ops and ndividual companies."
Requested to elaborate on his remark that the wheat situation was not "as desperate as people sometimes think," Secretary Wallace first said: "r don't want to get into any political controversies," then added:
know." have a carry-over of about $136,000,000$ bushels from last year you

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
The daily āverage volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Aug. 19, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $\$ 2,476,000,000$, unchanged from the preceding week and practically the same as reported for the corresponding week in 1935. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
EOn Aug. 19 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,457,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 20,000,000$ for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $\$ 134,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of $\$ 17,000,000$ in monetary gold stock, offset in part in money in circulation and $\$ 5,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Following the increase of $50 \%$ in reserve reFederal Reserve accounts. Following the increase of $50 \%$ in reserve requirements of member banks, which became effective after the close of approximately $\$ 1,470,000,000$ during the week ended Aug, 19 and excess reserves declined from approximately $\$ 3,170,000,000$ on Aug. 12 to about $\$ 1,810,000,000$ on Aug, 19. During this period member bank reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks increased by $\$ 113,000,000$.
The System's holdings of bills discounted decreased $\$ 2,000,000$ during the week. Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of purchased bills, industrial advances, and United States Government securities.
The statement in full for the week ended Aug. 19, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 1180 and 1181.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended Aug. 19, 1936, were as follows:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )

 Industrial advances (not including $\begin{array}{rr}\mathbf{\$ 2 3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \text { commitm'ts-Aug. 19) } & \mathbf{2 9 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { Other Reserve bank credit_..........-1,000,000 }\end{array}$


Total Reserve bank credit .......... 2,457,000,000 Monetary gold stock....................... $10678,000,000$ $-8,000,000$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -20,000,000 \\
& +17000
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
20,000,000 \\
+17,000,000
\end{array}
$$ -

$\qquad$ -6,184,000,000 $-18,000,000$

Money in circulation. $\qquad$
$-11,000,000$ 1,489,000,000 $+78,000,000$

Sember bank reserve balances .....-6,229,000,000 $+113,000,000 \quad+610,000,000$ Treasury cash and deposits with Fed
eral Reserve banks.-...................
625,000,000-134,000,000 $+938,000,000$ $-97,000,000$ enmember deposits and other Fed

597,000,000
$+5,000,000$
$+107,000,000$

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

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks, for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,620 . | 7,558 | 2.043 | $\stackrel{8}{2,078}$ | 1,742 |
| ns to brokers and deaNew York City |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans on securrties to others (except banks) | 7 | 75 | 57 | 35 | 37 |  |
|  | ${ }^{696}$ | 692 | 723 | 142 |  |  |
| Accepts. and com'l paper bought Loans on real estateLoans to banks Other loans | 116 | 121 | 129 |  |  |  |
|  | 132 | 仿 | 122 |  | 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,253 | 1,238 | ,175 | 358 | 88 |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligationsObilgations fully guaranteed by United States government.-. | 3,856 | 3,8 | 3,089 | 1,081 | 120 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 91 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve with F. R. Bank-t. |  |  |  | 594 | 56 |  |
|  |  |  | 42 | 31 | 32 |  |
|  |  | 75 |  | 70 |  |  |
|  | 451 | 459 | 511 | 70 |  |  |
| Comer | 6,240 | 6,229 | 5,634 | 1,518 |  |  |
|  |  | 571 |  |  |  |  |
| Unter States |  | 91 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 373 | ${ }_{376}$ | ${ }^{2,048}$ |  | ${ }_{6} 6$ |  |
| Other liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | 1,427 | 1,451 | 227 | 223 | 226 |

## Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Aug. 12:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on Aug. 12 shows decreases for the week of $\$ 21,000,000$ in total loans and investments and $\$ 43,000,000$ in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks, and increases of $\$ 69,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 71,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted brokers and dealers outside New York $\$ 4,000,000$. Loans to banks inbrokers and dealers outside New York $\$ 4,000,000$. Loans to banks in
creased $\$ 5,000,000$ and "other loans" increased $\$ 13,000$. 000 in the creased $\$ 5,000,000$ and "other loans" increased $\$ 13,000,000$ in the New York district,
reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations declined 000,000 in the New York district, $\$ 13,000,000$ in the Cleveland district and $\$ 62,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 11.000,000$ in the Richmond district and $\$ 6,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Demand deposits -adjusted increased $\$ 32,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Kansas City district and $\$ 71,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Time deposits increased $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Chicago
district and $\$ 6,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposit balances of other domestic banks declined $\$ 35,000,000$ in the New York district $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Kansas City district and $\$ 43,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Aug. 12, 1936, follows:
Increase ( + ) or Decrease (
Assets-


| In to brokers and deale | $\begin{aligned} & 909,000,000 \\ & 210,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -6,000,000 \\ & -4,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | ,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Outside New Y |  |  |  |
| oans on securities (except banks) | 2,019,000,0 | -1,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & -52,000,000 \\ & +10,0000000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Acepts. a | 321,000,000 |  |  |
| ans on | 146,000,000 | -1,000,000 |  |
| oans to | 683,000,000 | 53,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} +8,000,000 \\ -19,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| ther lo |  |  | +463,000,000 |
| U. S. govt. direct obligations --. $9,380,000,000-62,000,000+1,531,000$, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities <br> Reserve with Fed. Reserve bank | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 2 7 7 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\ & 3,315,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | -1,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & +257,000,000 \\ & +233,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,855,000,000 \\ 383,000,000 \\ 2,408,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +69,000,000 \\ +15,000,000 \\ +35,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +616,000,000 \\ +51,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Cash in vaut. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $-35,000,000$ | 00, 00000 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted....... 1 <br> Time deposits.. <br> United States govt. deposits <br> Inter bank deposits: | 52,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,000,000 \\ +6,000,000 \\ -1,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1,658,000,000 \\ +141,000,000 \\ +261,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5,021,000,000 |  |  |
|  | 21, |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,958,000,000 \\ 414,000,000 \\ 3,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -43,000,000 \\ -3,000,000 \\ +3,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1,057,000,000 \\ +142,000,000 \\ +1,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Inter bank deposits: <br> Domestic banks. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

New Rate of 4.018 Marks to Dollar for Conversion of Funds by Germans Returning to Germany
A new rate of 4.018 Marks per dollar for conversion of funds by Germans returning to their native land (Rueckwanderer) is now in effect, it was announced this week jointly by the New York Overseas Corp. and Robert C. Mayer \& Co., Inc., specialists in this type of exchange. The new rate was transmitted by transatlantic telephone from Berlin by R. F. Potts, Executive Vice-President of the New York Overseas Corp., and becomes effective immediately. Mr. Potts was." a passenger on the "Bremen" which reached New York Aug. 20. The announcement regarding the new rate said:
Special authority for actual conversions here is granted by the German Board of Control under the terms of a new set of regulations known as through the Deutsche Golddlskontbank, Berlin.
The new regulations outlining the present procedure greatly simplify the laborate steps previously required of the returning German for conversion of his funds and permit a more prompt liquidation of the transaction. Commissions are also fixed by the regulations. So intricate indeed was the red tape involved that frequently weeks and even months were required to consummate a single transaction. Furthermore, there was considerable variation in rates, with consequent confusion, siace each application was subject to individual ruling. No timelimit is placed on the new regulations. Conversions of amounts less than approximately $\$ 2,600$ will not be encouraged.

Proposal for Greek External Debt Service Following Discussions of Council of Foreign Bondholders and League Loans Committee With Representatives of Greek Government
Speyer \& Co. announced yesterday (Aug. 21) the receipt from the League Loans Committee (London) through Eliot Wadsworth, the American member, of an announcement regarding the proposal for the service of the Greek External Debt. Under the proposal the Greek Government would transfer $40 \%$ of the interest on their external debt would transter $40 \%$ or the interest on 1936-37 on condition for the financial years $1935-36$ and $1936-37$ on condition
that the bondholders' organizations will discuss with them that the bondholders' organizations will discuss with them
during the temporary arrangement the possibility of arriving at a permanent settlement. Among other things the proposals set out:

The Greek Government are unable in present circumstances to meet in full the whole service of their external debts; but they continue to recognize
the full liability in foreign exchanges for these debts. The untransferred portion of the interest for the years $1935-36$ and 1936-37 will receive the same treatment as during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

It is stated that "although they remain of the opinion that the Greek Government could well transfer a higher percentage of the interest due for 1935-36 and 1936-37, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee, London, are convinced that larger payments are not obtainable and they therefore recommend the bondholders to accept the Greek Government's present proposals." The announcement from Mr. Wadsworth was made public by Speyer \& Co. as follows:
The Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee, London, announce, with reference to their recent discussions with repreGreek Government has made the following proposal for the service of their external debt:
"(1) The Greek Government will transfer $40 \%$ of the interest on their
xternal debt for the financial years $1935-36$ and $1936-37$ on condition that external debt for the financial years $1935-36$ and $1936-37$ on condition that them during the interval afforded by the present temporary arrangement
the possibility of arriving at a permanent settlement of the service of the the possibintyy or arr
and (2) They will make the necessary payments through the normal channels
and the paying bankers. Coupons will be marked with an indication of the paymenents made and returned to the bondholders.
("' (3) In furfillment of the present arrangement the Greek Government will
(a) make aditional remittances forthwith in respect of coupons which fell (a) make additional remitrances forthwith in respect of coupons which fell
due in 1935-36. Bondiolders who have accepted the Greek Government's
Biction previous orfers of now availabeleocol) make remittances forthwith in respect
higher payments
of coupons which have already fallen due in 1936-37 and upon which no
payments have yet been offered; (c) make remittances on the due dates in
respect of further coupons which will fall due in 1936-37. In in the event of there being any dispute affecting any particular loan or loans the Greek Government will not for that reason delay payment in respect of loans where there is no such dispute.
"Bondholders are particulariy requested not to present for payment any so by the paying bankers, who will make an announcement in the tress in 4ue course. (4) The transfer of the agreed percentages will be effected for all loans and 1934-35. - f(5) The Greek Government are unable in present circumstances to meet in fuil the whole service orignex externges for these debts. The untransferred portion of the interest for the years $1935-36$ and $1936-37$ wint receive the same tratment as during the int if the Greek Government should provide more favorable treatment for any other external loans of or guaranteed by the Greek State they will
grant at least equally favorable treatment to all the loans now under grant at least,
Although they remain of the opinion that the Greek Government could well transfer a higher percentage of the interest due for $1935-36$ and 1936-37, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the League Loans Committee, London, are convinced that larger payments are not obtainable and they therefore recommend the bondholders to accept the Greek Govent's present proposals. They win accordingly recthe Ind an. ment that the goverments reprecolision to release to the Greek Commission shour in in lrachm of the designed revenues as will Treasury such bala in drach ecome free under this a rrangement.
The bondholders' organizations desire to add that, while they would naturally welcome a permanent settlement for the services of the Greek xterily ment may offer.

For the Council of Foreign Bondholders, Bessborough, President.
For the League Loans Committee, London, Goschen, Vice-Chairman.
Dominican Government Working Out Procedural Details Incident to Proposal to Bondholders Regarding Future Service of Dollar Bond Debt
The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. announced on Aug. 15 that it had been informed by Andres Pastoriza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States, that the Dominican Government is now formulating the procedural details for giving notice and information to the bondholders of Dominican bonds regarding the plan worked out in 1934 between the Council and the representatives of the Republic, under the approval of the Department of State, for the future service of the Dominican dollar bond debt. The Council's announcement also states:
This plan provides that the interest rate shall continue to be paid a provided in the bond, that the period of amortization shall be extended, interrupted, shall be restored conformable to the new plons
The bondholders will be invited to accept the offer of the Dominican Government in accordance with the plan. The Dominican Minister advises the Council that the Dominican Government expects to make this submission to the bondholders in the immediate future.

New York Curb Exchange Amends Constitution to Place Recommendations for Unlisted Trading in Hands of Committees-Acts in Conformity with Securities Exchange Act of 1934
The New York Curb Exchange on Aug. 12 amended its constitution to provide that appropriate committees, rather than individual members, will recommend the admission of securities to unlisted trading. The amendments provide that the committees will report to the Board of Governors, which will apply to the Securities and Exchange Commission for authorization to begin trading in the securities. In a letter to members, dated Aug. 13, Eugene R. Tappen, Secretary of the Exchange, says:
Section $12(f)$ of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as recently amended, provides, in substance, that applications for the extension of unlisted trading privileges on a national securities exchange shall be made to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Exchange itself. This necessitates a change in our procedure from previous years when regular "members made application to the Exchange for the admission of such securities to unlisted trading.
By the amendments to the constitution, adopted Aug. 12, 1936, the appropriate committee of the Exchange will initiate the consideration of, appropriate committee of the Exchange will recommend to the Board of Governors, all securities for admission to unlisted trading.
The "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 18 commented on the changes as follows:

Coming under the rule on Nov. 27 are those regulations concerning Class 1 securities, which comprise those listed on another securities exchange; Class 2, or the "brother and sister" group comprising those which have another security of the same company listed on another exchange, and Class 3, or those of which there is sufficient information available to comply with SEO regulations.
Previously the initiative for placing securities in the unlisted trading group rested with individual members and the Board of Governors had the authority to admit the issue. Under the new regulations, consideration first will be given the security by the proper Curb committee. The committee must present the securities to the SEC for approval.
Recent reports have indicated that the Curb will be especially interested in "brother and sister" securities and may apply for listing of several important issues of companies with other stocks or bonds listed elsewhere.

## Chicago Board of Trade Increases Margin Requirements -Minimim Requirement for Traders in Corn Placed

 at 8c. a BushelThe Chicago Board of Trade on Aug. 18 increased the margin requirements on corn from 3 to 4 c . per bushel. effective Aug. 19. At the same time it was announced that

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directors of the Board had agreed that adequate initial margin requirements to customers on grain transactions (except on hedging and spreading trades) shall be $200 \%$ of the Clearing House requirements as a minumim, instead of $150 \%$ as in the past. This regulation will become effective Aug. 24. Its practical effect is to increase margin requirements on corn in speculative trades to non-members from $41 / 2$ to 8 c . per bushel. A Chicago dispatch of Aug. 18 to the New York "Times" commented further on the changes as follows:
In effect thongstomer increase boosts the minimum margin on wheat, rye and barisis 6 to 8c. Corn is increased from 41/2 to 8c. and oats from 3 to 4ct Ac h hy, however, the action is expected to have little effect except on profess $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{ha}}$ speculators, for most brokerage houses have been requiring customers toppost from 8 to 10 c . margin on wheat, corn, rye and barley and a slightly lesser amount on oats, for several weeks.
The new customer requirements do not apply to hedging or spreading trades. The latter operation consists of sales and purchases of equal amounts between dirferent contr in any grain between different markets.
Slight Decline in Volume of Outstanding Bankers' Acceptances During July-Total July 31 \$315, 528,440 Compares with $\$ 316,431,732$ on June 30
A decline during July of $\$ 903,292$ in the volume of outstanding bankers' acceptances is indicated in the figures for the month, made available on Aug. 17 by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The total on July 31, 1936, is shown as $\$ 315,528,440$, which compares with $\$ 316,431,732$ at the end of the previous month, viz., June 30,1936 . As was noted in these columns July 18, page 356, the June 30 figures were the first to be issued by the Federal Reserve Bank since it assumed the work of compiling the data, which had previously been prepared by the American Acceptance Council. As compared with a year ago, the volume has fallen $\$ 5,362,306$ below the figures for July 31, 1935, when the amount outstanding was $\$ 320,890,746$. In our item of last month it was pointed out that the June 30, 1936, figures represented a drop of $\$ 26,854,201$ from $\$ 343,285,933$ June 29, 1935; that the figure for May 30 this year was about $\$ 44,000,000$ below the corresponding month of 1935 , while at the end of April it was $\$ 69,000,000$ less; the year-to-year decline for previous months were: March, $\$ 107,000,000$; February, $\$ 116,000,000$; January, $\$ 132,000,000$; December, $\$ 146,000,000$; November, $\$ 174,000,000$; October, $\$ 199,000,000$, and .September, $\$ 211,-$ 000,000 . The relatively small seasonal decline this year, it was believed (said the New Jork "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 18), may indicate that the trend has changed and that bill volume is due to increase. From the same paper we quote:

## Reasons for Decline

The major factor making for lower volume had been the decline in those classes of trade which are financed by use of acceptances. However, when trade commenced to improve the use of bills failed to increase. This was due, it was believed, to the use of government credit to finance the in the and shipment of commodities against whid bills had been drawn in the past and sold in open market. Another and not less important factor was the pronounced easing of money rates so that in many cases the was no advantage in drawing bills over borrowing directly from a bank. It was considered likely that two factors would contribute to expansion in the acceptance ield. First, it was pointed out, increased business banks and in the use of commercial paper. It was believed that the same influence would be reflected in the use of acceptances.
Some bankers also believed that the use of government credit would tend downward and that business now financed by government agencies would resort to the bill market.
While expansion in the acceptance field was predicted, it was pointed out that rates on straight bank loans remain extremely low. This class of credit, it was held, would continue to compete effectively with bills.
The following is from the report for July 31, 1936, as given out by the New York Reserve Bank:
TOTAL OF BANKERS DOLLAR ACGEPTANCES OUTSTANDING FOR

| Federal Reserve District | July 31, 1936 | June 30, 1936 | July 31, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. (Bosto | \$30,884,662 | \$32,370,693 | 827,691,582 |
| 2. (New Yor | 228,989,993 | 232,668,334 | 240,266,616 |
| 3. (Phila delphia) | 11,283,794 | 10,895,629 | 12,230,246 |
| 4. (Cleveland) | 3,493,600 | 1,540,874 | 1.596,183 |
| 5. (Richmond) | 641,618 | 622,449 | 133,905 |
| 6. (Atlanta) | 942,746 | 781,717 | 1,358,138 |
| 7. (Chicago) | 17,707,722 | 16,816,002 | 16,674,690 |
| 8. (St. Louis) | 307, 131 | 434,418 | 369,463 |
| 10. (Kansas Clty) | 2,515,648 | 1,825,132 | 1 |
| 11. (Dallas) | 654,138 | 583,654 | $1,263,963$ |
| 12. (San Franclse | 18,098,076 | 17,873,329 | 18,756,780 |
| Grand total | \$315,528,440 | \$316,431,732 | \$32 |

Decrease for month, $\$ 903,292$; decrease for year, $\$ 5,362,306$
Decrease for month, $\$ 903,292$; decrease for year, $\$ 5,362,306$.
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT

|  | July 31, 1936 | June 30, 1936 | July 31, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | \$104,720,895 | \$106,780,471 | \$99,100,857 |
| Exports | 68,127,602 | 73,991,670 | 86,316,484 |
| Domestic shipments | 9,644,915 | 9,381,012 | 9,083,805 |
| Domestic warehouse cre | 47,488,986 | 39,548,307 | 37,456,799 |
| Dollar exchange | 1,714,538 | 1,564,361 | 2,635,601 |
| Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries. | 83,831,504 | 85,165,911 | 86,297.200 |

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS
Own bills, $\$ 131,226,847$. Bills of others, $\$ 147,179,231$. Total, $\$ 278,406,078$.

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME bANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

| Days- | Dealers' Buying Rate | Dealers' Selling Rate | Days- | Dealers' Buying Rate | Dealers' Selling Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30-: | 年 |  | 120-... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 16 \\ & 5-16 \end{aligned}$ |

Offering of $\$ 800,000$ Five-Year 3\% Farm Loan Bonds of Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, N. C.-Proceeds to Be Used Toward Retirement of $\$ 953,0005 \%$ Bonds
An issue of $\$ 800,000$ Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank (Raleigh, N. C.) five-year $3 \%$ farm loan bonds, due Sept. 1 , 1941, was offered on Aug. 18 by a banking syndicate headed by Robinson \& Co., Inc., and including. Priester-Quail \& Co.; Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc.; Ames, Emerich \& Co., Inc. and Kirchofer \& Arnold, Inc., at price of 100 and interest to yield $3 \%$. The bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1936, will run to Sept. 1, 1941, and will be redeemable at par on Sept. 1, 1938, or any interest date thereafter. Principal and interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) will be payable at the offices of the bank, at the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., or at the American National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. The bonds will be in coupon form in denominations of $\$ 1,000$. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used toward the retirement of $\$ 953,000$ of $5 \%$ bonds, being all of the bonds remaining outstanding of its issue dated March 1, 1923. The bonds are exempt from Federal, state and municipal taxation. The announcement of the offering also says:
During the period, June 1, 1936 to Sept. 1, 1936, the bank will have retired in the aggregate $\$ 3,346,500$ of its $5 \%$ bonds and will have issued $\$ 2,531,0002 \%$ and $3 \%$ bonds, thereby decreasing the total amount_outstanding by $\$ 815,500$ and reducing bond interest $\$ 93,715$ per annum.

## Action Brought in San Francisco to Prevent Federal

Reserve Bank from Making Effective $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ Increase in Reserve Requirements of Member Banks
A suit was filed in the United States District Court in San Francisco on Aug. 15 seeking to prevent the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco from exacting a $50 \%$ increase in the reserve requirements of member banks (effective Aug. 15) called for by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The suit was brought by Andrae B. Nordskog of Los Angeles. Regarding the latter's complaint, the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Aug. 16 said that Mr. Nordskog's complaint sets forth that the Board's. action is wholly arbitrary, unnecessary, an usurpation of the powers of Congress, and therefore unconstitutional. On Aug. 17 Associated Press advices from San Francisco stated:
Mr. Nordskog asked that the San Francisco bank and its officials[be enjoined from putting the order into effect, and asserted it would "destroy through the Federal Reserve System $\$ 15,000,000,000$ worth of potential banking credit at a time when Americans most need such accommodations." He charged the order was in line with a "secret policy" of currency deflation adopted by the Federal Reserve board of governors and said the board had no jurisdiction to make it, and was seeking to usurp the powers of Congress.
Weekly financial reports show that banks in the 12th Federal Reserve District already have funds far in excess of the legal requirements and that eserves have been steadily increasing.
Washington advices in pointing out that the suit named only the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and did not include the Reserve Board, indicated that for that reason the defense would be left to the San Francisco Reserve Bank's legal staff.

## Comments by Col. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co. on Increased Reserve Requirements of Member Banks of Federal Reserve System-New Regulation Regarded as Adjustment of Brake Mechanism

Commenting on the recent action of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in calling for a $50 \%$ increase (effective Aug. 15) in the reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, had the following to say, in part, in the company's "Business Bulletin," issued Aug. 15:
The significance of this move is that it is a first step in a policy by which the Board aims to regain control over bank credit, and to be able to check, if necessary, any future inflationary expansion of credit. Under our banking system the lending power of a bank depends on the amount of its reserves. During the depression, however, bank deposits have grown to be so large, and loans have shrunk to be so small, that the banks have held large amounts of excess reserves on which a great and sudden expansion of credit might have been based.
The diagram [this we omit.-Ed.] attempts to show in artificially simplified form how the new regulation is designed to operate. The solid line shows in billions of dollars the required reserves of all member banks for the 10 years from 1927 through 1936. During the first four years they were a little less than $21 / 2$ billions, and then they declined as deposits fell in the depression until they were less than two billions. Then deposits began their vigorous increase as the government debt grew, and required reserves also increased, until this summer, when they were about three billions. Now the new regulation has lifted them by $50 \%$ to about $41 / 2$ billions.
The Reserve banks have held large amounts of Federal securities, and it has always been possible for them to increase the owned reserves of member banks by buying more, for the money they paid for them would find its way into the possession of the member banks, and it has always been possible for the Reserve banks to decrease the owned reserves of
ember banks by selling their Federal securities, for the money paid would leave the member banks and be held by the Reserve banks. These dealings re known as open market operations. The dotted line shows how low the owned reserves of member banks might have been reduced by such open market operations, and consequently it shows how heavily the membe banks might have been compelled to borrow to maintain their required eserves.
In 1935 and 1936 the dotted line in the diagram rises above the solid ine. This means that the owned reserves had finally increased so greatly that even if the Reserve banks had used all their resources in open market operations the member banks would still have had excess reserves and no entral control over their use of them would have been possible. This has beer. changed by the new regulation, and the solid line has once more been lifted well above the dotted one, and credit control by means of open market operations has once more become a possibility. The new regulation has not stiffened interest rates or effected a restriction on credit expansion. It is merely an adjustment of a brake mechanism by which the brake shoes could, if necessary, be tightened down against the brake drum. For a long time past that could not have been done, and it is a prudent precaution to have it done now before any necessity for using the financial brakes has arisen.

New High Figure of National Bank Deposits Established at Date of Comptroller's Call June 30-Total at at Date of Comptroler s Call
$\$ 26,200,453,000$ Compares with $\$ 24,859,455,000$ on March 4
Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor announced on Aug. 20 that the total deposits of the 5,374 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States on June 30, 1936, the date of the last call made for statements of condition, aggregated $\$ 26,200,453,000$, which is a new high record for national banks, exceeding by $\$ 1,340,998,000$, or $5.39 \%$ the amount reported as of March 4, 1936, the date of the previous high record in deposits of national banks since the establishment of the system. The current figures show also that deposits increased $\$ 3,682,207,000$, or $16.35 \%$, over the amount reported as of June 29, 1935, the date of the corresponding call a year ago.
In his further advises regarding the Junr 30 figures, Comproller O'Connor says:
The total deposits on June 30, 1936 consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations amounting to $\$ 11$,$665,872,000$ and $\$ 7,074,544,000$, respectively; United States Goverment deposits of $\$ 692,527,000$; State, county and municipal deposits of $\$ 2,108,-$ 486,00 ; postal savings cluding ceritfed and casiers check outs and corporations include time time dep of ind savings pass books of $\$ 6,067,704,000$ the latter amount representing $15,101,486$ pass bunts. Postal savings in national banks on June 30, 1936, showed a decrease of $\$ 12,873,000$, or $8.57 \%$, since March, and a decrease of $\$ 105$,458,000 , or $43.43 \%$, since June of last year
The total assets on June 30, 1936, were $\$ 29,702,839,000$, showing increases in the 4 and 12 mohth periods of $\$ 1,409,820,000$ and $\$ 3,641,774,000$, respectively.
Loans and discounts aggregating $\$ 7,759,149,000$ showed an increase of $\$ 328,285,000$ since March, and an increase of $\$ 393,923,000$ in the year. Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed were $\$ 8,447,364,000$, in comparison with $\$ 7,785,979,000$ on March 4, 1936, and $\$ 7,173,007,000$ on June 29, 1935. Investments in such obligations at the date of the recent call comprised direct obligations of the United States Government of $\$ 7,072,979,000$, obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $\$ 174,944,000$, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of $\$ 36,258,000$ and bonds of $\$ 863,183,000$. Other bonds and 12 month 61,000 s863,183,000. Ot in the ad $\$ 491,882,000$, respectively.
Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of $\$ 7,857,233,000$, including reserve with Federal Reserve banks of $\$ 3,520$,901,000 , increased $\$ 120,140,000$ and $\$ 1,394,525,000$ over the amounts in的 $\$ 62,652,000$ since March and $\$ 126,181,000$ vault of $\$ 531$
n the year
The bool
The book value of capital stock of the active banks on June 30, 1936,
 preferred stock of $\$ 20,261,000$ and common stock of $\$ 1,254,762,000$. Surplus funds of $\$ 973,393,00^{\prime}$, undivided profits of $\$ 346,039,000$, reserves for contingencies of $\$ 147,219,000$, and preferred stock retirement fund of $\$ 7,702,000$, a total of $\$ 1,474,353,000$, increased $\$ 94,384,000$ since March and $\$ 197,438,000$ in the year:
Bills payable of $\$ 2,425,000$ and rediscounts of $\$ 447,000$, a total of $\$ 2,-$ 872,000 , showed decreases in the 4 and 12 month periods of $\$ 2,300.000$ and $\$ 1,771,000$, respectively.
The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposite on June 30 , 1936 was 29.61 , in comparison with 29.89 on March 4, 1936, and 32.71 on June 29, 1935.

Maryland Banking Laws Revised to Make Trust Funds
Preferred Over Accounts of General Depositors-
Judge O'Dunne Ruled Against Such Preference in Case of Baltimore Trust Co.
Regardless of Judge Eugene O'Dunne's decision in the Baltimore Trust Co. cases Aug. 6, trust funds, under revised Maryland banking laws, now occupy preferred positions over accounts of general depositors, it was pointed out on Aug. 7, according to the Baltimore "Sun," which in its issue of Aug. 8 added:
Judge O'Dunne, predicating his decision upon banking laws in force at the time of the Baltimore Trust failure. decided that four accounts in
the closed bank did not occupy such positions of preference over general accounts upon deposit. The decision, in relation to other suits, is regarded as a test.

The failure of the banking laws, under which Judge O'Dunne gave his decision, to provide favored positions for trust accounts has been remedied in legislation passed by the Legislature since the Baltimore Trust collapse and operative in the cases of possible future bank fallures.

At the time the bank closed there was only one class of trusts upon he preferred list, those set up under court order. Judge O'Dunne took cognizance of this fact, established by previous court decisions, in dis missing the petitions before him.
One of the petitioners in the four cases before Judge O'Dunne in Criminal Court No. 2 claimed preference on the ground that the trust was set up fter sanction had been obtained in an equity court here. This was in ddition to the contention of all four that the petitioners were entitled to recapture their own property.

Not Established, Ruling
Judge O'Dunne pointed out that if the trust had been properly ordered Juage ourt action had not been established.
The petition on the right to recapture the plaintiffs' own property he in all four cases when he held that the property had not been identified sufficiently as the plaintiffs' own.

## Shares of National Bank Stock Not Subject to Missouri <br> Income Tax, According to State Attorney General

Shares of stock in national banking associations are not ubject to Missouri State income tax, it was ruled on Aug. 11 Attorney General McKittrick in an opinion sent to State Auditor Forrest Smith, according to a dispatch from Jefferson City to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," which added:

The State is restricted in taxing such shares to an ad valorem tax
This question arose in taxing shares of the First National Safe Deposit o. of St. Louis, all of the stock of the corporation being owned by the First National Bank of St. Louis, which safe deposit company.
Attorney General McKittrick in his ruling says the State is restricted o one of four ways in the taxation of shares of national bank associations, and that the imposition of any one of the four ways pointed out in the tatures excuins levied the ad valorem tax on the shares of the safe deposit company is precluded by the specific terms of the Missouri statutes from levying the income tax.
$\$ 1,824,660,000$ Long-term Government Bonds Held in National Banks June 30, 1936-Compares with $\$ 964,876,000$ Dec. 31, 1935-United States Obliga-
tions Totaling $\$ 8,447,364,000$ Held in National Banks June 30, 1936
"Because of the interest and many inquiries with reference to the purchase by banks of long-term government bonds," Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor made available on Aug. 15 figures showing a total of $\$ 1,824$,660,000 long-term government obligations maturing after 1949 held in National banks on June 30, 1936, compared with $\$ 855,563,000$ held on March 4 this year and $\$ 964,876,000$ on Dec. 31, 1935. At the same time the Comptroller reported holdings of $\$ 8,447,364,000$ government obligations held in National banks on June 30, 1936, these figures comparing with $\$ 7,785,979,000$ on March 4 and $\$ 7,812,112,000$ on Dec. 31. The Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," noting on Aug. 14 that the Comptroller's figures were announced on the eve of the Federal Reserve Board's new increased reserve requirements for member banks, effective Aug. 15, added, in part:
In unually well informed circles the figures on the amount of governments held by National banks, given to President Roosevelt by the Comptroller of the Currency last Monday, prompted the letter which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau wrote to the President proposing that as a result of continued improvement in business conditions no new taxes and no increase in present rates will be necessary.
Officials declined to comment on the total government holdings by National banks, as the Federal Reserve Board reported that there will be $\$ 2,000,000,000$ less in bank credit potentialities that has been estimated after it puts into effect its new increased reserve requirements for member banks. The Board raised the requirements by $50 \%$, fearing a credit inflation boom, after excess reserves deposited in Reserve banks hit the high levels of between $\$ 3,000,000,000$ and $\$ 3,500,000,000$. The increase in requirements was aimed to bring down the excess to $\$ 2,000,000,000$, which the Board claimed is ample to "meet all present and prospective demands for bank credit for business recovery."

## Rise Less than Expected

Today's Reserve Bank condition statement revealed that reserve balances deposited with Reserve banks have not increased as much as expected and that total excess reserves under the new regulations will be between $\$ 1,700,000,000$ and $\$ 1,750,000,000$.
On this basis the deposits that could be supported at the new ratio of $\$ 8^{\prime}$ in deposits to $\$ 1$ of reserves would be only $\$ 14,000,000,000$ instead of the estimated $\$ 16,000,000,000$.
The Reserve Board said that had the present ratio been continued the potentialities of expansion were $\$ 42,000,000,000$. The Board today attributed inaccuracy of the estimate to the fact that Treasury deposits in Reserve banks had not been withdrawn as rapidly as had been expected because of repayments to the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and some other agencies.
President Robert V. Fleming of the American Bankers Association asserted that except for "spora
Referring to the situation here, Mr. Fleming remarked:
"The additional reserve requirements probably will cause no dislocation because the banks have been carrying more reserves than the require. men rew regulations will affect 6,377 member banks, State and National.
The figures made public by Comptroller O'Connor on Aug. 15 follow:

Lono-term Governments Maturing After 1949 Held in National Banks
Dec. 31, 1935
Mar. 4, 1936
\$964,876,000
June 30, 1936
$855,633,000$
$1,824,660,000$

Total of All United States Government Obligations Direct and Fully Guaranteed Held Dec. 31, 1935.
Mar. 4, 1936. 87,812,112,000


Detailed figures for the National bank call of June 30, 1936, given out by the Comptroller on Aug. 20, are given in another item in this issue.

Bids Totaling $\$ 182,740,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50,000,000$ of 273-day Treasury Bills Dated Aug. 19 - $\$ 50,064,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of About $0.194 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Aug. 17 that tenders of $\$ 182,740,000$ had been received up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, that day, to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills, dated Aug. 19, 1936, and maturing May 19 1936. The offering was referred to in our issue of Aug. 15, page 1003. Of the tenders received, the Secretary said, $\$ 50,064,000$ was accepted.

In his announcement of Aug. 17 Mr . Morgenthau also had the following to say:
The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.866, equivalent to a rate of about $0.177 \%$ per annum, to 99.850 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.198 \%$ per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.853 . and the average rate is about $0.194 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.
The average rate of $0.194 \%$ compares with rates on recent issues of 273-day bills of $0.213 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 12) $0.230 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 5), $0.224 \%$ (bills dated "July 29), $0.115 \%$ (bills dated July 22), and $0.071 \%$ (bills dated July 15).

New Offering of 273-Day Treasury Bills to Amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts-To Be Dated Aug. 26, 1936
On Aug. 20 tenders were invited by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. The tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, Aug. 24, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated Aug. 26, 1936, and will mature on May 26, 1937. On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of similar securities in amount of $\$ 50,050,000$ will mature on Aug. 26. From Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Aug. 20 the following is taken:
They (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).
It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by the Federal Reserve banks or branches upon application therefor.
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 108, 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 investof $1 \%$ of the face amders from others must be accompanied by a deposit are accompanied by annt of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are an puaranty of payment by an incorporated Imm or company.
1936, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches Aug. 24, up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement thereof acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible public announcement of the following morning. The som as soon assible thereafter, probably on the right to reject any or all tenders or of the Treasury expressly reserves the amount applied for, and his action in submitting tenders will be advised of the ach respect shall be final. Those Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills alloted of rection thereof. he Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately must be made at Aug. 26, 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 any 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 purpose of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its posessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their
issue.

## Treasury Purchases of Government Securities Totaled $\$ 15,466,700$ During July

Net market purchases of Government securities for Treasury investment accounts for the calendar month of July, 1936 , amounted to $\$ 15,466,700$, it was announced Aug. 17 by the Treasury Department. During June, as noted in these columns July 18, page 359, the Treasury purchased $\$ 30,465,400$ of the securities.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities by months since the beginning of $1935{ }^{\text {i}}$


Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week Ended Aug. 14 -I mports Totaled $\$ 6,608,394$
The Treasury announced on Aug. 17 that $\$ 9,767,494,30$ of gold was received during the week ended Aug. 14 by the various mints and assay offices. It is stated that of this amount $\$ 6,608,394.44$ represented imports, $\$ 398,009.75$ secondary and $\$ 2,761,090.11$ new domestic gold. According to the Treasury the gold was received as follows by the various mints and assay offices during the week ended
Aug 14. Aug. 14:

RECEIPTS OF GOLD BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia. | \$7,925,08 | \$154,037.45 | \$137.06 |
| New York - | 5,981,600.00 | 155,300.00 | 55,500.00 |
| San Francisco | 5664,812.87 | 10,080,39 | 1,504,563.77 |
| Denver | 54,056.49 | 19,095.75 | 574,056.50 |
| New Orleans |  | 30,706.70 | 296.48 |
| Seattle |  | 8,799.46 | 626,536.30 |
| Total for week ended Aug. 14. | \$6,608,394.44 | \$398,009.75 | \$2,761,090.11 |

\$173,392 of Hoarded Gold Received During Week Ended Aug. 12- $\$ 13,440$ Coin and $\$ 159,962$ Certificates
In an announcement issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 17 it is noted that during the week ended Aug. 12, the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office received $\$ 173,391.60$ of gold coin and certificates. Since the issuance of the order on Dec. 28, 1933, requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury, and up to Aug.. 12 total receipts have amounted to $\$ 144,848,851.62$. Of the amount received during the week ended Aug. 12, the Treasury's statement shows, $\$ 13,439,60$ was gold coin and $\$ 159,952$ gold certificates. The following is the Treasury's statement:

GOLD RECEIVED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND
THE TREASURER'S OFFICE
(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.
Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of Aug. 15, page 1004.

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationali-
zation Order During. Week Ended Aug. 14 Amounted to $1,138.10$ Fine Ounces
Transfer of silver to the United States under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal, was in amount of $1,138.10$ fine ounces during the week ended Aug. 14 it was made known in a tabulation issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 17. Total receipts since the order of Aug. 9 (given in these columns of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858) was issued amount to $112,966,617.11$ fine ounces, the Treasury announced. The tabulation made available on Aug. 17 by the Treasury follows:

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES
(Under Executive Proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)
Week Ended Aug. 14, 1936:
Fine Ounces
Pheek Endea
Fine Ounces
New York-:-
San Francisco
1,007.00
Denver-1-..-
..........-
Total for week ended Aug. 14; 1936 .
Total recelpts through Aug. 14, 1936 $1,138.10$
$2,966,617.11$
In the Chronicle of Aug, 15, page 1004 reference was made to the silver transferred during the week ended Aug. 7.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 615,147.94 Fine Ounces During Week Ended Aug. 14.
Silver amounting to $615,147.94$ fine ounces, purchased by the Treasury in accordance with the President's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933 (which authorized the Treasury Department to absorb at least $24,421,410$ fine ounces of newlymined silver annually) was turned over to the various mints during the week ended Aug. 14. A statement issued by the Treasury on Aug. 17 indicated that the total receipts from the time of the issuance of the proclamation and up to Aug. 14 were $96,164,632.58$ fine ounces. Reference to the President's proclamation was made in our issue of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441. Below is the statement issued Aug. 17, by the Treasury Department:

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES (Under Executive P
Week Ended
Philadelphia
Total for week ended Aug. 14, 1936 $\qquad$ $300,000.63$ The receipts of newly-mined silver during the week ended Aug. 7 were noted in these columns Aug. 15, page 1004.

## President Roosevelt Declares United States Foreign

 Policy Is Based on Peace and Neutrality-Denounces. War in Speech at This Hemisphere as Good Neighbor Policy inThe foreign policy of the United States is based on peace and neutrality, regardless of any pressure that might be exerted either abroad or at home, President Roosevelt said on Aug. 14 in a speech delivered at Chautauqua, N. Y. The President reiterated his "good neighbor" policy, and he said that this country does not intend to follow a course of isolation "except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war." If war should break out in another pletely from war. there would be thousands of Americans continent, he said, there woul would attempt to break down who, for the sake prorned that this Nation must always our neutrality, and he warned that
choose peace rather than profits.

Mr. Roosevelt cited cooperation between the United States and other nations in this hemisphere as the best example of international amity for the world. He said that the PanAmerican conference which will be held at Buenos Aires on Dec. 1 is evidence of the intention to perpetuate those relations.
The President's address was regarded as one of the most important on foreign policy which he has ever delivered. He denounced the breaking of treaties and added that "it is an even more bitter experience for the whole company of nations to witness not only the spirit but the letter of international agreements violated with impunity and without regard to the simple principles of honor." In asserting this country's international position, he said:
Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood. We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments. We believe in democracy; we believe in freedom; we believe in peace. We offer to every nation of the world the handclasp of the good neighbor. Let those who wish our friendship look us in the eye and take our hand.

The President said that the "noblest monument" to peace is the unfortified boundary between Canada and the United States. It is the hope of this country, he declared, that "knowledge of the practical application of the good neighbor policy in this hemisphere will be borne home to our neighbors across the seas."
As many of you who are here tonight know, I formed the excellent habit of coming to Chautauqua more than 20 years ago. After my inauguration in 1933. I promised Mr. Bestor that during the next four I am with you tonight.
A few days ago I was asked what the subject of this talk would be; and I replied that for two good reasons I wanted to discuss the subject of peace; first, because it is eminently appropriate in Chautauqua, and secondy, because in the hurly-burly of domestic politics it is important
that our people should not overlook problems and isses which, though they lie beyond our borders, may, and probably will, have a vital influence on the United States of the future.
Many who have visited me in Washington in the past few months may have been surprised when I have told them that personally and because of my own daily contacts with all manner of difficult situations I am more
concerned and less cheerful about international world conditions than about our immediate domestic prospects.
I say this to you not as a confirmed pessimist, but as one who still hopes that envy, hatred and malice among nations have reached their peak and will be succeeded by a new tide of peace and goodwill; I say this as one who has participated in many of the decisions of peace and war before, during and after the World War ; one who has traveled much, and one who has spen
foreign relations.
"Good Neighbor" Policy to Which Nation. Was Dedicated in His 1933

## Address

Long before I returned to Washington as President of the United States I had made up my mind that, pending what might be called a more opportune moment on other continents, the United States could best ity by setting an example. That was why on the 4th of March, 1933, I made the following declaration:

- "In the field of world policy yI would deaicate this Nation to the policy of the ${ }_{80}$, respects the rights so, respects the rights of others-the nelghbor who respects his obilg
respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."
This declaration represents my purpose; but it represents more than a purpose, for it stands for a practice. To a measurable degree it has succeeded; the whole world now knows that the United States cherishes no predatory ambitions., We are strong ; but less powerful nations know that they need not fear our strength. We seek no conquest; we stand for peace.
In the whole of the Western Hemisphere our good neighbor policy has produced results that are especially heartening.

The noblest monument to peace and to neighborly economic and social friendship in all the world is not a monument in bronze or stone but the boundary which unites the United States and Canada- 3,000 miles of friendship with no barbed wire, no gun or soldier, and no passport on the whole frontier.

Mutual trust made that frontier-to extend the same sort of mutual rust throughout the Americas was our aim.
The American republics to the south of us have been ready always to cooperate with the United States on a basis of equality and mutual respect, but before we inaugurated the good neighbor policy there was among them resentment and fear, because certain administrations Washington had slighted their national pride and their sovereign rights.
In pursuance of the good neighbor policy, and because in my younger days I had learned many lessons in the hard school of experience, I stated that the United States was opposed definitely to armed intervention.

## Pan-American Convention

We have negotiated a Pan-American convention embodying the principle of non-intervention. We have abandoned the Platt amendment which gave us the right to intervene in the internal affairs of the Republic ove Cuba. We hat which places our relations with Panama on a mutually signed a we have undertaken a series of trade agreements with satisfactory other Amer a ceighboring republics, 1 hope to give assistance in the request of the last serious boundary dispute between any of the American nations.
American nations. Americas the spirit of the good neighbor is a practical
Throughout the Throughout the Ame 21 American republics are not only living together in friendship and in peace; they are united in the determination so to remain.

Application of Good Neighbor Policy Also to Neighbors Across Sea
To give substance to this determination, a conference will meet on Dec. 1,1936 , at the capital of our great southern neighbor, Argentina, Dec. it is, I know, the hope of all chiefs of State of the Americas that this will result in measures which will banish wars forever from this vast portion of the earth.
Peace, like charity, begins at home; that is why we have begun at home. But peace in the Western World is not all that we scek.
It is our hope that knowledge of the practical application of the good neighbor policy in this hemisphere will be borne home to our neighbors across the seas.
Permanent Friendships Between Nations Can Be Sustained Only by Respect for Pledged Word

For ourselves, we are on good terms with them-terms, in most cases, of straightforward friendship, of peaceful understanding.
But, of necessity, we are deeply concerned about tendencies of recent years among many of the nations of other continents. It is a bitter experience to us when the spirit of agreements to which we are a party is not lived up to. It is an even more bitter experience for the whole company of nations to witness not only the spirit but the letter of international agreements violated with impunity and without regard to the simple principles of honor. Permanent friendships between nations as betw men can be sustained only by scrupulous respect for the pledged word.
In spite of all this, we have sought steadfastly to assist international movements to prevent war. We cooperated to the bitter end-and-it was a bitter end-in the work of the general disarmament conference. When it failed, we sought a separate treaty to deal with the manufacture of arms and the international traffic in arms. That proposal also came to nothing. We participated-again to the bitter end-in a conference to continue naval limitations, and when it became evident that no general treaty could be signed because of the objections of other nations, we concluded with Great Britain and France a conditional treaty of qualitative limitation which, much to my regret, already shows signs of ineffectiveness.
Would Avoid Commitments, Which Would Entangle Us in Foreign Wars
We shun political commitments which might entangle us in foreign wars; we avoid connection with the political activities of the League of Nations; but I am glad to say that we have cooperated whole-heartedly in the social and humanitarian work at Geneva. Thus we are a part of the world effort to control traffic in narcotics, to improve international health, to help child welfare, to eliminate double taxation
working conditions and laboring hours throughout the worl.
We are not isolationists except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves We are not isols exists completely from war. Yet we must remember that so long as war exists on earth there whin be some dang into war ardently desires peace may be drawn into war.
have seen war. I hav. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I haveran 48 hours before i have seen a. regiment of 1,000 . that went forward 48 hours beore. I have seen children s.
hate war.
I have passed unnumbered hours, I shall pass unnumbered hours, thinking and planning how war may be kept from this Nation.

Would Make Clear that Conscience of America Revolts Against War
I wish I could keep war from all nations; but that is beyond my power. I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or to promote war. I can at least make clear that the conscience of. America revolts against war and that any nation which conscience of America revolts against war and that any nation which provokes war forfeits the sympathy of the people of the United states.
Many causes produce war. There are ancient hatreds, turbulent frontiers, the "legacy of old forgotten, far-off things, and battles long ago." There are newborn fanaticisms, convictions on the part of certain peoples that they have become the unique depositories of ultimate truth and right.

A dark old World was devastated by wars between conflicting religions. A dark, modern world faces wars between conflicting economic and political fanaticisms in which are intertwined race hatreds. To bring it home, it is as if within the territorial limits of the United States, 48 nations with 48 forms of government, 48 customs barriers, 48 languages and 48 eternal and different verities, were spending their time and their substance in a frenzy of effort to make themselves strong enough to conquer their neighbors or strong enough to defend themselves against their neighbors.

Trade Agreements as Contribution Toward Peace
In one field, that of economic barriers, the American policy may be, I hope, of some assistance in discouraging the economic source of war and therefore a contribution toward the peace of the world. The trade agreements which we are making are not only finding outlets for the products of American fields and American factories, but are also pointing the way to the elimination of embargoes, quotas and other devices which place

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such pressure on nations not possessing great natural resources that to them the price of peace seems less terrible than the price of war. We do not maintain that a more liberal international trade will stop war, but we fear that without a more beral international trade war is natural sequence.
The Congress of the United States has given me certain authority to provide safeguards of American neutrality in case of war.
The President of the United States, who under our Constitution is vested with primary authority to conduct our international relations, thu has been given new weapons with which to maintain our aneutrality

Nevertheless-and I speak from a long experience-the effective maintenance of American neutrality depends today, as in the past, on the wisdom dent and Secretary of State

Measures to Reduce War Profits
It is clear that our present policy and the measures passed by the Congress would, in the event of a war on some other continent, reduce war profits which would otherwise accrue to American citizens. Industrial and agricultural production for a war market may give immense fortunes to a few men; for the Nation as a whole it produces disaster. It was the prospect of war profits that made our farmers in the West plow up prairie land that should never have been plowed, but should have been left for grazing cattle. Today we are reaping the harvest of those war profits in the dust storms which have devastated those war-plowed areas.
It was the prospect of war profits that caused the extension of monopoly and unjustified expansion of industry and a price level so high that the normal relationship between debtor and creditor was destroyed.
Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches-fools' gold-would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality
They would tell you-and, unfortunately, their views would get wide publicity-that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations that credit would be used in the United States to build homes and actories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once It would be hard to resist that clamor ;
mard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond-to realize the inevitable penalties, the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. To resist ing support of all Americans who love peace
If we face the choice of profits or peace
must we face the choice of profits or peace, the Nation will answermust answer-"We choose peace." It is the duty of all of us to will be clear and for all practical purposes unanimous.
With that wise and experienced man who is our Secretary of State, whose' statesmanship has met with such wide approval I and worked long and hard on the problem of keeping the Uave thought at peace. But all the wisdom of America is not to be found in the at peace. But all the wisdom of America is not to be found in the
White House or in the Department of State; we need the meditation White House or in the Department of State; we need the meditation, along with us in seeking peace.
No matter how well we are supported by neutrality legislation, we must remember that no laws can be provided to cover every or it is impossible to imagine how every future event may shape itself, In spite of every possible forthought, international relations involve of necessity a vast uncharted area. In that area safe sailing will depend on he knowledge and the experience and the wisdom of those who direct our foreign policy. Peace will depend on their day-to-day decisions. At this late date, with the wisdom which is so easy ofter the nd so difficult before the event, we find it possible to trace the tresic eries of small decisions which led Europe into the great war in 1914 ond eventually engulfed us and many other nations.
We can keep out of war if those who watch and decide have a suficiently detailed understanding of international affairs to make certain hat the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war and if, at he same time, they possess the courage to say "no" to those who selfishly or unwisely would let us go to war.

Cites Nation's Belief in Democracy, in Freedom and in Peace
Of all the nations of the world today we are in many ways most singuarly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are emoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend ur neighborhood.
We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expanion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments. We believe in dreedo we believe in peace. et those who wish our friendship lo in thesp of the good neighbor.

## President Roosevelt Increases Subsistence Jobs in

 Drought Area to Maximum of $150,000-500,000$ Families Expected to Need Federal Aid This Winter as Result of Crop Failures-President to Leave Washington Aug. 25 for Trip to "Dust Bowl"President Roosevelt on Aug. 19 approved an increase in the number of Works Progress Administration subsistence jobs in the Western drought area from 90,000 to a minimum of 120,000 or a maximum of 150,000 . The job program, at the maximum figure, would cost $\$ 7,500,000$ monthly, on the basis of estimates by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, who said on Aug. 19 that this expenditure would probably require a supplemental appropriation by Congress in January. Later press accounts from Washington (Aug. 20) to the New York "Times" reported Administrator Hopkins as estimating that the drought will cost agencies of the Federal Government about $\$ 100,000,000$ in relief expenditures above needs foreseen by Congress when it voted $\$ 1,425,000,000$ for relief during the current fiscal year.

President Roosevelt plans to leave Washington on Aug. 25 for a trip to the "dust bowl." He plans to return to Washington by Sept. 5. Originally the President had intended to return on Sept. 11, but it was announced on Aug. 18 that the trip would be shortened a week and that Mr. Roosevelt
would abandon his projected cruise down the Mississippi River. It was reported that the unsettled foreign situation was the cause of his decision to curtail the trip
It was estimated on Aug. 17 that more than 2,000,000 persons on farms and in rural communities will need direct Federal relief before winter as a result of further crop damage throughout the Middle West and Northwest States. The Resettlement Administration said that about 500,000 family heads dependent.on farming operations for a livelihood would be unable to support themselves this winter.

The President's Drought Commission this week continued its study of crop damage. Research experts on Aug. 17 told the members of the Commission that drought can be conquered. Associated Press advices of Aug. 17 from Amarillo, Tex., noted this conference as follows:
The Commission received the views of reserach groups after a breakfast round-table conference at which Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell asserted that "all this talk about depopulation of the Great Plains is foolish."
"We don't want to depopulate the country; we want to fortify it to withstand drought," added the Under-Secretary of Agriculture.
Federal agencies are working to prevent depopulation, and the particular agency I represent, the Resettlement Administration, is doing its utmost to prevent it."
The experts were composed of two groups, one representing five Western States and the other Federal agencies of the Amarillo Soil Conservation Division
"Based upon ample scientific and practical observations it is recognized that fundamentally the natural conditions in the area are capable of supporting a permanently prosperous agricultural industry," said the report by the Regional Conservation Service
"The productive potentialities are capable of retiring the existing in-
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said on Aug. 19 that the Government would immediately spend $\$ 10,000,000$ to buy seed grain that would be sold back to farmers in the drought area next Spring, thus combatting speculation. A Washington dispatch of Aug. 17 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" discussed other relief plans as follows:
Both at the Resettlement and Works Progress Administrations, concern was expressed over the plight of those in stricken areas with officials of the former expressing doubt that the $\$ 85,000,000$ rehabilitation fund would
be adequate to meet the emergency. WPA officials also announced that 85,000 destitute farmers had been employed on work relief projects and expected that the number would be increased to 100,000 by the time President Roosevelt begins his tour of the drought belt.
Another problem confronting WPA is the likelihood that work projects will have to be abandoned once severe winter weather sets in. Direct Federal grants which the Resettlement Adminisistration alone is authorized to make, may have to be provided.

The tour of the Drought Commission was referred to as follows in Associated Press Washington advices of Aug. 15: The Great Plains drought committee, asked by the President to hand him concrete suggestions for along time national program for the dry regions, left by train for Amarillo, Tex.
The group will leave there Monday on
The group will leave there Monday on a 3,000 -mile inspection of drought devastation in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana Wyoming and the Dakotas. Officials planned to present a report to Mr Dakota late this month.
We quote from a Washington dispatch of Aug. 19 to the "Times" regarding further drought-aid plans:
Those who attended the conference, in addition to Mr. Hopkins, were Secretary Morgenthau, Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget; W. Frank Persons, Director of the Employment Servic

The other conferees were present to discuss ways of meeting the new inancial problems raised by the drought and the general employmen situation as affected by this unexpected development which has been figured In Washington as jeopardizing the living of 500,000 families, or $2,000,000$ individuals.
The President also discussed plans for the trip to the "dust bowl" on which he will start next week, leaving Washington on Tuesday evening. Mr. Hopkins will accompany him on that journey
Mr. Hopkins described the new program after he and the other conferees with the exception of Secretary Morgenthau, who has a home near here had gone to the railroad station at Poughkeepsie to catch a train fo Washington
"How long will the WPA job program continue?" he was asked
"As long as the weather permits," he replied. "If the coming winte should be an open one, the program will go right on through the winter dil
Drought Cost to Be Adjusted
When he was asked about available funds for the broadened relief task the Relief Administrator first said that there was plenty of money on hand, but then added:
"Of course the drought cost will have to be adjusted by new appropriaions."
Mr. Hopkins said he was unable to describe in detail the work being done parallel with the WPA efforts in the drought region by the Resettle ment Administration, but he said that the two organizations are giving man other fult cooperaut foed and seed and protect drought muferer ban to preserve livestock, buy feed and seed and protect drought sufferers from that the RA may be forced to carry the brunt of the relif load if sever weather forces the WPA to close down its operations in the coming winter. The RA's relief grants were reported as running now at the rate of about $\$ 75,000$, exclusive of large sums going out in the form of rehabilitation loans. This organization was said to be caring for about 32,000 cases and preparing to carry an additional 125,000 . Since individual families are counted as cases, this would indicate preparation to care for about 500,000 persons in one way or ano the same load as long as work in the open can be done.

An announcement by the Department of Agriculture on Aug. 18 stated that the list of emergency drought counties approached the thousand mark that day when 15 counties in three States-Arkansas, Missouri, and Nebraska-were added to the official drought territory by the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee. The advices added:

The emergency list now includes 992 counties in 22 States
Eight counties in Arkansas, 4 in Missouri, and 3 in Nebraska were certified today.
With the new designation, the drought areas total 23 counties in Arkansas, 107 in Missouri, and 85 in Nebraska. All but 7 counties in Missouri and 8 counties in Nebraska are now within the official drought territory, In only three States, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklanoma, hav all counties within the State been certs follows:
Arkansas: Cleburne, Izard, Johnson, Pope, Scott, Sharp, Van Buren, Yell.

Missouri: Butler, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Stoddard,
Nebraska: Cheyenne, Loup, Richardson.
The Department of Agriculture Drought Committee announced Aug. 18 that the AAA has shipped or ordered shipped 1,547 carloads of food and feed for relief distribution in 19 drought-stricken States since early June. It was further stated:
In most instances, the commodities were obtained from growers and distributors y $y$ the Commodities Purchase Section of the AAA. Distribumodities Corporation.
Of the shipments, 1,171 carloads, or $54,645,000$ pounds, are foodstuffs for human consumption, and 376 carloads, or $15,040,000$ pounds, consist of mill feed for livestock. The mill feed is a byproduct from the milling of flour for relief use from wheat purchased by the Government in the Pacific Northwest States.
The 19 drought States to which these food and feed shipments have been made are Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming. Shipments to three additional States now in the ofrical territory -Illinois, West Virginia, and Wisconsin-have not been increased because of drought, as emergency drou,
only within the past 10 days.
The kinds and quantities of comodities shipped to the different States depend largely upon the number of families eligible for relief and the supplies of particular commodities already on hand within the States.
plies of particular commodities aiready on hacts have been made available to the States as a group: Flour, $32,9 \times 5,80^{`}$ pounds; dry skim milk, 440,550 pounds; dried peas, $1,320,000$ pounds; prunes, $1,320,000$ pounds; dried beans, 620,000 pounds; canned beef, 4,200,000 pounds; fresh peas, $2,360,000$ pounds; fresh pears, $7,757,500$ pounds; dried prunes, 90,000 pounds; fresh vegetables, 432,000 pounds; dried peaches, $2,390,000$ pounds; mill feed, $15,040,000$ pounds.

President Roosevelt Invites Cov. Landon to Drought Conference on Sept. 1-Conferences with Other

## Governors

President Roosevelt's plans to invite Governor Landon of Kansas, Republican Presidential candidate, to a conference on the drought situation were further developed this week when be addressed an invitation to Governor Landon asking whe be mim at Des Moines, Sept 1 for the conference that he meet him at Des The President's proposed conference with Governors of the Middle Western States was referred to in our issue of Aug. 8, page 848, and in a later reference (Aug. 15, page 1005) to the President's trip to the drought areas the latter part of this month, we noted the readiness of Mr . Landon to participate as Governor. President Roosevelt in his invitation to Governor Landon said:

As you probably know, I am coming. West next week to get at first hand all the infirmation I can with respect to the situation in the drought area. We plan to arrive in Des Moines early morning, Tuesday, Sept. 1, and I would appreciate much if you could find it convenient to meet us there for a general discussion of the situation. To this conference I am also inviting Governors Herring, Cochran, Park and Marland.
I am asking Governor Herring, as our host, to advise you as to the detailed plans for the conference.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
It is stated that similar invitations went to 11 other Governors for conferences at other points. From Associated Press advices from Hyde Park, yesterday (Aug. 21), we quote:

The President will leave Washington about midnight next Tuesday [Aug. 25] and return to Hyde Park on Saturday morning, Sept. 5.
The first conference will be held at Bismarck, N. D., on the night of Aug. 27. Acting Governor Welford of North Dakota and other State officials will attend.
A similar meeting will be held at Bismarck with Governor Holt of Montana and his aids.
On Aug. 29 the President will meet with Governor Berry of South Dakota and Governor Miller of Wyoming at Pierre, S. D. He will visit Governor Olson of Minnesota, who is ill in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., or Aug. 31, and then confer with State and Federal officials.

Proceeding to La Crosse, Wis., he will hold a similar conference with Governor LaFollette on the afternoon of Aug. 31.

The Des Moines meeting will be held the next day, and on Sept. 3 the President will dedicate a new bridge at Hannibal, Mo. The same day he will meet with Governor Horner of Illinois at Springfield.

From there he will go to Indianapolis for a conference on Sept. 4 with Governor MeNutt of Indiana; Governor Chandler of Kentucky; Governor Davey of Ohio, and Governor Fitzgerald of Michigan.

Consolidation of Six Treasury Agencies into Single Federal Law Enforcement Unit Reported Planned
Consolidation of six Treasury agencies into a single Federal law enforcement unit will be sought at the next session of Congress, it was reported in United Press advices from Washington, Aug. 18, which indicated that under the plan the Coast Guard, Secret Service, Customs Bureau, Narcotics Bureau, Alcohol Tax Unit and the Internal Revenue Intelligence Service would be put under a unified command. The total personnel is about 11,000 , said the advices from which we quote, which also said, in part:

A similar proposal was offered in Congress during the closing days of the last session and was blocked. Treasury experts have been studying revision of the program to meet objections.
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. favors such a consolidation on the grounds of economy and increased efficiency.
"I think a consolidation is desirous," Mr. Morgenthau said. "Twenty years ago the Post Office Department merged numerous agencies into the post office inspectors with marvelous results."
The plan, it was learned; will call for a chief of all department activities and deputy chiefs for each of the various subgroups.
Treasury officials said the largest advantage, overshadowing even coonomy, would be in the ability to shift men within the bureaus to concentrate on whatever problem is most pressing at the time.

## Nineteen Utility Companies File Motion in United

 States Court at Knoxville, Tenn., to Restrain of Action of Power Companies Filed by TVANineteen operating utility companies in the Tennessee Valley area filed a motion on Aug. 19 in the District Court of the United States in Knoxville, Tenn., for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Tennessee Valley Authority from further activities, pending the determination of the suit brought by these companies on May 29, 1936, challenging the constitutionality of the TVA Act.
In our issue of Aug. 15, page 1008, we reported action taken by the utility companies to halt the TVA program, the utilities having on Aug. 11 in the Knoxville Court sought the right to ask a temporary injunction against the TVA charging that its power program was being operated in violation of the Constitution of the United States. On Aug. 14, in the United States District Court at Knoxville attorneys for the TVA filed a motion seeking dismissal, on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, of the suit of the 19 utility companies operating in Tennessee. As to the TVA proceedings, Associated Press accounts from Knoxville on Aug. 14 said:
The motion said a civil suit against the Authority can be brought only in the northern district of Alabama and quoted from the Act creating the TVA which says:
"The corporation shall maintain its principal office in the immediate vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala. The corporation shall be held to be an
inhabitant and resident of the northern judicial district of Alabama within the meaning of the laws of the United States relating to the venue of civil suits.
Identical suits against the TVA were filed in Chancery Court here and in Federal Court at Birmingham May 29. They asked that the TVA and its power be declared unconstitional and that the Authority be enjoined from further operation.
The Knoxville suit was transferred to Federal Court on petition of the TVA. Attorneys for the Authority have filed a motion in Birmingham in the suit have been passed on by the U S Supreme Court
. In the motion filed on Aug. 19 by the utility companies the Court was asked to grant a preliminary injunction on the ground that the utility companies were "faced with the complete and rapid destruction of their entire businesses." The motion stated:
"Defendants (the TVA) have not only continued, but greatly increased their activities in carrying into execution their power program, with the obvious purpose and intent of advancing the power program as far as or invalidity of the acts can be heard on the merits and berore the vith the necessary result of inflicting great and irreparable damage upon the complainants."

It is pointed out in the motion that:
(1) The TVA is proceeding with the construction of a complete network of transmission and distribution lines which "have no economic use or value except to distribute power in direct competition with the property and business" of the operating utilities; and
(2) That the TVA is appropriating the customers and markets of these utilities and interfering with their present business relationships, on the basis of unair, confiscatory rates made possible only by subsidies from Federal and State taxpa
It is also stated:
The motion declares that the transmission lines already completed by the defendants have an approximate length of 2,100 miles. In addition, the lines partially completed or planned have an approximate length of 1,300 miles. The territory thus served, or intended to be served; has a total population of approximately $2,400,000$ inhabitants. Moreover, the TVA now has, or is soliciting, contracts to serve 22 cities in Tennessee. 11 cities in Mississippi, 7 cities in Alabama, and 1 in Georgia.

The motion concludes:
By these processes, and as complainants' contracts with existing customers expire and non-competitive and subsidized rates become established throughout the territory within the reach of defendants' power, complainants are territory so occupied, but with the complete and rapid destruction of their entire businesses

The motion was filed by counsel for the companies, including Newton D. Baker and Raymond T. Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio; Charles M. Seymour of Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles C. Trabue of Nashville, Tenn.

Suit to Test Constitutionality of Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 Filed in United States District Court in Chicago-Action Seeks to Restrain Chicago Mercantile Exchange from Complying with Law
On Aug. 15 an action was filed in the United States District Court in Chicago seeking to enjoin the Chicago Mercantile Exchange from complying with the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 and to enjoin enforcement of the Act by the Commodities Exchange Commission. The suit was
brought on behalf of William S. Moore, a member of the Exchange. The text of the Act, which is to become effective next month, was given in our issue of June 27, page 4245. As to the charges set out in the action, we quote the following from the Chicago "Daily News" of Aug. 15:
Charging that the Act violates the Constitution in about a dozen respects, Mr. Moore asked for a temporary injunction immediately and a permanent injunction after a final hearing
Among the Federal officials mentioned in the suit were Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Leslie A. Fitz, Supervisor in Charge of Administration of the Commodity Exchange Act at Chicago.
Among the charges made are that the Act geeks to regulate commerce which is not interstate but purely intrastate in character; that it interferes with the excluaive right of the States to provide for regulation of commodity exchanges; that it violates the due process of law clause of the Constitution; that it delegates legislative powers to the Commodity Exchange Commission, and that it discriminates in favor of cotton exchanges.

## Commodity Exchange Commission Concludes Hearing

## in New York-Views of New

## Presented at Final Hearing

The hearings conducted by the Commodity Exchange Commission preparatory to the issuance of regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act were concluded on Aug. 14, with a final hearing of the views of the New York Cotton Exchange. The hearings were referred to in our Aug. 15 issue, page 1008. At the concluding hearing Charles F. Morgan, of Jenks, Gwynne \& Co., was quoted as saying as to the Act: "It is a law and will have to be lived up to," and that the Commission has a difficult problem in its administration. From the New York "Times" of Aug. 15 administration.
"No matter how the Act is interpreted," Mr. Morgan continued, "it is going to work some hardship somewhere, but we hope that it will be possible so to interpret the measure that it will not unnecessarily interfere with the functions of our Cotton Exchange. Any radical departure at this time in the methods followed by the Exchange would surely create serious disturbance to the entire trade. and I sincerely hope that the Commission will very carefully consider our problems before adopting regulations under the Act."
A prepared statement by Phelan Beale, attorney for the New York Cotton Exchange, was read, giving legal interpretations of some of the spects of the Act. His statement included contractual relations between broker and customer, segregated accounts, and margin moneys and actual accruals.

## New Regulations Under the United States Cotton

 Futures Act and Cotton Standards ActAnnouncement was made on Aug. 18 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the proposed issuance of new regulations under the Cotton Futures Act and the Cotton Standards Act, effective Aug. 20, 1936. The Bureau's announcement said:
The regulations set forth, among other things, the conditions controlling the classification and certification of cotton according to the new grade standards which go into effect on Aug. 20. These new regulations specify standards which go into effect on Aug. 20. These new regulations specify
the grades of cotton which will be tenderable and those untenderable under Section' 5 of the Cotton Futures Act. In general, however, the line of tenderability so far as quality is concerned remains unchanged.
One change of importance under the new regulations limits the review privilege to one review only. This review will be made by the Appeal Board in Washington. 'This differs from the old procedure under which there could be more than one review and these could be made by local boards in the field or by the Appeal Board in Washington.
Another effect of the new regulations is that no application for a review can be entertained with respect to any cotton certificated two vears or more prior to the request for review unless new samples are drawn.

United States Removes Countervailing Duties on Imports from Germany-Action Follows Reich's Abandonment of Subsidies on Articles Shipped to This Country
The Treasury Department on Aug. 14 issued a formal order removing countervailing duties on imports from Germany to the United States. This marked another step in an effort to end the trade dispute with Germany that was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 15, page 1000. The referred to in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 15, page 1000 . The
step by the Treasury was taken after receipt of official step by the Treasury was taken after receipt of official
notification by the German Government, through Ambassador Luther, that all subsidies on products exported to the United States had been abrogated. The countervailing duties had been imposed on July 11 by a Treasury order issued June 4, as a result of subsidies paid by the German Government to manufacturers of certain products listed in the order. Germany announced that no subsidies on articles exported to the United States would be paid after Aug. 2.
The official Treasury decision read as follows:
To collectors of customs and others concerned: The department is in receipt of official advice to the effect that, with respect to any dutiable merchandise which will be or has been exported directly or indirectly from Germany pursuant to agreements entered into after Aug. 2, 1936, the German Government has taken measures to insure that no scrip or bond procedure was or will be allowed, no public or private bounty or subsidy was or will be paid, and that the use of no German currency other than free gold exchange marks or free inland marks was or will be permitted.
In view of the foregoing, the provisions of Treasury decision 48360, as
amended by Treasury decision 48444 and modified by amended by Treasury decision 48444 and modified by Treasury decision
48463 , shall not apply to direct or indirect imports from Germany of the 48463, shall not apply to direct or indirect imports from Germany of the commodities listed therein if the Collector of Customs concerned shall be satisfied by documentary evidence that the contract of purchase or other
agreement pursuant to which they were exported from Germany was entered
into after Aug. 2, 1936. or, in the cases of cameras, call and Lid eather,
and surgical instruments, after July 25,1936 .
The additional duties imposed by Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 will become effective as to these commodities following the expiration of 30 days after the publication of the decision in the printed Treasury decisions. It is expected to appear in the issue of Treasury devisions rates or to add new commodities to the list as further information may require.

A Washington dispatch of Aug. 4 to the New York "Times" added:
The duties on cameras, surgical instruments and salf and kid were removed on Aug. 4 after Germany had given notice that it was not paying subsidies on these products.
The removal of the countervailing duties ended a trade dispute with Germany which had caused widespread apprehension over the future of commercial relations between the two countries.

## Many Articles Affected

Duties were removed in today's order from the following articles:
Duties were removed in today's order from the fothowing articles:
China tableware, cotton and rayon gloves, leather gloves, glass tree China tableware, cotton and rayon glaves, leather gloves, go miss tree The countervailing duties ranged from $221 / 2$ to $56 \%$.
The note was delivered [Aug. 13] to the State Department by Ambassador Hans Luther, and transmitted to the Treasury. It was not made public. It contained the information that Germany had lifted subsidies rom exports to the United States, a move made following a conference of erman represise tions between the United States and Germaney.

United States Asserts Policy of Neutrality in Spanish Civil War-Note Is Sent to Diplomats and Consuls in Spain-Government Also Warns That American Property Must Be Respected
The State Department on Aug. 11 made public a statement sent to the United States Embassy in Madrid and to all American Consulates in Spain reaffirming this government's policy of strict neutrality in the present Spanish civil war. The announcement expressed the hope that all American citizens would observe this policy of neutrality. It pointed out that the Neutrality Law does not apply to the present situation in Spain, since it affects only war between two or more nations, but added that this government would "scrupulously refrain from any interference whatsoever in the unfortunate Spanish situation."
On Aug. 20 the United States, in reaffirming her neutrality, indicated in a note addressed by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, to Jose Richling, Minister of Uruguay, her inability to accept the suggestion of the Uruguayan Government that the United States participate "in any offer of mediation in the Spanish conflict."
The State Department revealed on Aug. 6 that it had sent a note to the Spanish Government warning that American property in that country must not be destroyed, and that this government will expect indemnification for any such property seized. The State Department summarized the note as follows:
This government cannot admit that private property, whether in the hands of American nationals or abandoned by them temporarily because of conditions over which they have no control, may be interfered with with impunity or denied the protection to which it is entitled under international law.
This government must, of course, look to the Government of Spain for the protection of such property and for indemnification for any delinquency in this respect.
In the event of requisition for the necessities of war or otherwise of American property this government must insist that provision be made for Amempt and full compensation to its owners,

The instructions to American diplomatic and consular officers in Spain read as follows
While I realize that all of our officers have fully appreciated the necessity for maintaining a completely impartial attitude with regard to the disturbances in Spain, and that such an attitude has at all times been maintained by them, it may be well for them to have a summing up of what this government's position thus far has been and will con tinue to be.
It is clear that our Neutrality Law with respect to embargo of arms, ammunition. and implements of war has no application in the present situation since that applies only in the event of war between and among nations. On the other hand, in conformity with its well-established policy of non-interference with internal affairs in other countries either in time of peace or in the event of civil strife, this government will, of course Spanish spanish situation. We believe that American citizens both at home and
abroad are patriotically observing this well-recognized American policy
This note was signed by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State.

United States Net Creditor Position in 1935 Estimated at $\$ 7,250,000,000-E r n e s t$ G. Draper Says Critics of Administration Have Exaggerated Excess of Foreign Short-term Funds in This Country
The net creditor position of the United States at the end of 1935 was $\$ 7,250,000,000$, Ernest G. Draper, Acting Secretary of Commerce, said in a statement issued on Aug. 13. Mr. Draper said that his analysis was designed to correct statements "recently made which greatly underestimate the creditor position of the United States." George N. Peek and other critics of the Administration's foreign trade policies have recently said that the creditor position of this country has suffered as a result of the program. Mr. Draper declared that the "misrepresentation" has re-
sulted from "inclusion in unofficial estimates of the total foreign investments in the United States of a large unidentified and unexplained sum." He also said that the excess of foreign short-term funds in the United States over similar American funds abroad has been "grossly exaggerated." Mr. Draper's statement follows:
In view of statements recently made which greatly underestimate the creditor position of the United States, I wish to call attention to certain items in the report on the balance of international payments of the United States in 1935, which was officially released several days ago by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. These items relate to American investments abroad, and foreign investments in the United States. One form of misrepresentation of these items is the inclusion, in unofficial estimates of the total foreign investments in the United States, of a large unidentified and unexplained sum. In addition, the excess of foreign short-term funds in the United states over the fact that actual data pertaining to these items on an annual basis are available.
The Finance Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recently completed a comprehensive study of foreign investments in the United States. The results, which include carefully checked estimates covering items for which no complete data were available, showed that total long-torm investments of foreigners in the United States at the end of 1935 aggregated slightly more than $\$ 5,000,000,000$. Total long-term investments of Americans in foreign countries aggregate approximately $\$ 12,600,000,000$, exclusive of war debts. Foreign-owned bank balances and other short-term funds in this country owed to foreigners as reported by American banks amounted at the end of 1935 to approximately $\$ 1,200$,000,000 , while corresponding short-term banking assets held abroad by American banks aggregated $\$ 850,000,000$. The United States at the end of 1935 was, therefore, a net creditor on long-term investment account by approximately $\$ 7,600,000,000$, and a net debtor on short-term account by about $\$ 350,000,000$. The creditor-debtor position of the United States
at the end of 1935 , as estimated by the Department of Commerce, may be at the end of 1935, as estimated
briefly summarized as follows :

$8,800,000,000$
$7,800,000,000$
abroad as reported by banks and brokers
$850,000,000$ Forelgn holdings of American securities and $\quad 813,450,000,000$ Forergn hoiding o American securities and
other toreign investments in the Unted States
Forelgn-wwned bank balances and other short Foreign-owned bank balances and other short-
term funds owed to forelgners as reported by

[^2]$85,000,000,000$
$1,200,000,000$
$\qquad$ 6,200,000,000 87,250,000,000
In addition, outstanding credits extended by American manufacturers and exporters at the end of 1935 exceeded by several hundred million dollars corresponding credits extended by foreign concerns to American customers. The net creditor position of the United States at the end of last year was, therefore, materially in excess of the figures shown in the table.
In these figures all corresponding long-term assets and liabilties are computed on comparable bases. The investments of American concerns in plants and properties abroad which they directly control and the corresponding interests of foreign concerns in this country are shown at book values. All bonds and preferred stocks are reported at par, while miscellaneous (non-controlling) holdings of common stocks are shown on the basis of market values.
By
By valuing bonds on a par rather than a market value basis, the creditor position of the United States is, according to one point of view, somewhat overstated. The reasons for this are, first, the market prices of foreign dollar bonds are considerably below par, and second, the American holdings of foreign bonds, of which some are in default, are much larger than the foreign holdings of American bonds. It has been contended that the official estimate of American direct investments abroad is also overstated because of losses and "write-downs" which resulted from the world-wide depression. It should be noted, however, that substantial, and probably adequate, reductions in the official estimates have been made to cover such eccors. Hower, because of the character of the respective assets, it may be true that if liquidating values could be used, the amount of American long-term assets abrian staced somewhat more than that of foreign assets in the United States.
It is appropriate that we take cognizance of another test of a country's creditor-debtor position, namely, the actual flow or income from the respective groups of investments. In its annual bulletin on the balance of inter-
national payments, the Finance Division of the Bureau of Foreign and nationat payments, the Finance olvision of the Bureau of oreine Domestic Commerce reports
and dividend items in 1935:
$\xrightarrow{\text { Receipts }}$ Interest on $A$
Interest on American holdings of foreign bonds......................- $\$ 188,000,000$


## $\xrightarrow{\text { Total_-- }}$

Interest on forelgn-held American bonds $\begin{array}{r}320,000,000 \\ 13,000,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Income to torelgne-held American bonds
8521,000,000
Dividends on forelgn $n$-held $A$ Amerrican stocks ncome to forelgners from other long-term investments in the United States-
Payments to forelgners on short-term investments in the
Stated $\$ 22,000,000$
$35,000,000$

25,000,000 $1,000,000$
$\$ 146,000,00$ It is thus apparent that the actual receipts by the United States on its private investments abroad in eiss exceeded corresponding payments by country by a ratio of approximately $31 / 2$ to 1 . Since the income on the country by a ratio of approximately $31 / 2$ to 1 . Since the income on the
short-term funds is comparatively small, this ratio is directly applicable short-term funds is comparatively small, this ratio is directly applicable
to the holdings of stocks, bonds and other long-term investments. The importance of these figures as an index of the country's long-term creditordebtor position is emphasized by the fact that the reported interest and dividend figures are largely based on the holdings of individual issues or the financial statements of individual companies. The income figures as computed are in large part independent of the data pertaining to the value of the investments, and are not subject to significant margins of error.
A reference to the report of the Department of Commerce on the balance of international payments appeared in our Aug. 15 issue, page 1004.

Conference of Farm Organizations on Crop Insurance Reported Favored by President Roosevelt After Election-Proposals of National Grange Presented to President by Louis J. Taber
A porposal for crop insurance was presented to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N . Y, on Aug. 20 by Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Fred Freestone, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grange. The proposal was advanced as substitute for the present drought relief measures. According to Mr. Taber, the President and Secretary Wallace suggested "it might be a good idea to call a conference of farm organizations and others interested after election to consider an intelligen approach to the problems of crop insurance and rural credit." Mr. Taber added:
Meanwhile, they indicated that all branches of the Government are studying the problem with a view to giving the maximum relief possible to farmers in distress.

Mr. Taber further said:
We outlined the Grange's suggestion that crop insurance would be better for agriculture and the consumer than present methods of seed loans, work relief and similar methods. It would give the farmer a more business-like solution to his difficulties and guarantee the consumer an agriculture that was prepared to produce in following years.

## AAA Announces Sugar Extraction Figures to Be Used in Beet Payments to Farmers Participating in Conservation Program

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Aug. 17 the sugar extraction figures, by States, which will be used in determining the payments which sugar beet farmers will receive who participate in the 1936 agricultural conservation program. In its announcement the AAA conservalin that the acreage of soil-conserving crops necespointed out that the acreage of soil-conser ing crops necessary in order to secure full payment in connection with sugar beets was reduced recently to $25 \%$ of the sugar beet acreage. This requirement originally was $40 \%$, but the $25 \%$ requirement was established when it was found to be more equitable. From the announcement we also quote:
The extraction figure represents the average number of pounds of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable per ton of sugar beets. This figure, multiplied by the normal yield of sugar beets for the farm, equals the number of pounds of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable per acre of sugar beets. The payments are to be at the rate of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per 100 pounds of sugar recoverable.
The normal yield which will be used in determining the payment on an individual farm will be the "representative" yield set out in the former sugar beet adjustment contract for the farm covered by such contract. If the farm was not covered by a sugar beet adjustment contract, the yield used for computing this year's payment will be the yield which could have been established under the adjusted contract. For farms on which sugar beets are grown for the first time this year, the normal yield will be the average yield for the period 1930 to 1933, inclusive, for the sugar beet factory district to which the beets are contracted to be sold. The following tabulation gives the number of pounds of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable per ton of beets in the sugar beet States which will be used in computing payments under the 1936 agricultural conservation program:


A farmer with a normal yield of 12 tons of sugar beets in Colorado would compute his payments per acre of sugar beets as follows:
Twelve tons of sugar beets, multiplied by the Colorado rate of 297 pounds of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable, equals 3,564 pounds. The rate of 100 pounds, so the total payment would be $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. times 35.64 , or $\$ 4.45$ per acre.

Full payments to farmers on sugar beet acreage are made provided they have at least one-fourth as many acres in soil-conserving crops as in sugar beets. As sugar is on an import basis, planting of the usual acreage of this crop is encouraged by providing that payments may be made on an acreage of beets sufficient to produce the national sugar quota of $1,550,000$ short tons, raw value.

Secretary Wallace, in Address at Cleveland Exposition, Says Drought Will Not Bring Scarcity This YearSees Business Benefited by Expected Increased Farm Income-Government to Buy and Conserve Seed Supplies
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, speaking at the Cleveland Great Lakes Exposition on Aug. 19, declared that drought "did not bring scarcity into the average American home in 1934, nor will it in 1936." He said that the real period of scarcity.was in 1932, and that in every year since then the farmer has been more prosperous. Cash farm income this year, he continued, will be $80 \%$ above that of 1932, while industrial activity will also be far higher. Mr. Wallace declared that true abundance for the average home can only be achieved by creating a balance between the different kinds of agricultural and industrial products and the prices of these products." He continued, in part:
While their general character is the same, the large-scale drought operations of 1936 have been varied greatly in detail to fit differences in this year's problem. Again the. Government is recognizing and meeting
its responsibility to see that people do not starve. Work on Federal its responsibility to see that people do not starve. Work on Federal
projects is being provided for those made jobless by drought. Last week

I took up in conference with the proper agencies the subject of adequate seed and feed loans to finance the planting of new crops and the wintering of livestock. There is no danger of a shortage of human food, but the of livestock. There is no danger of a shortage of human food, but the problural Adjustment Administration is in the market ready to prevent cultural Adjustment Administration is in the market ready to preven as a result of feed shortage. Because the supply of livestock is smalle in relation to feed supply, the extensive purchases of 1934 will not be required this year. The Government again will buy and conserve seed supplies. It has again worked with the railroads in getting lower freight rates on feed shipments.
The bright spot in the 1936 feed situation is the supply of hay and forage. Each year, the AAA has placed greater emphasis upon the planting of legumes and grasses, so that steadily since 1932 the acreage of these crops has been increasing. In the agricultural conservation program of 1936, this was fundamental.
This year, the conservation program and the lateness of the drought have combined to give us a hay supply which is probably one-third larger in relation to the number of hay-consuming animals, than the supply of 1934. Thanks to the AAA adjustment and conservation programs, alfalfa acreage this year exceeds 14 million acres for the first time in history Lespedeza acreage has more than doubled in three years. In large areas where the corn and grain crop is a flat failure, yielding a bushel or two per acre or nothing at all, farmers this year have harvested fair hay crops. The payments to be made under this year's agricultural conserva tion program will be like the benefit payments in giving drought-stricken farmers a form of crop income insurance.

## Semi-annual Survey of Real Estate Rarket by National Association of Real Estate Boards-Situation Found Most Promising in Many Years

A real estate outlook that for a very large proportion of the cities of the country is the most promising in many years is shown by the twenty-seventh semi-annual survey of the real estate market, general findings of which were released Agu. 15 by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The survey, which covers 252 cities, is from confidential reports made to the Association by local member boards. In making this announcement, the Association also had the following to say:

Stiffening earning power of real estate, including business as well as residential properties, forms the backbone of the advance. New home building, its most striking expression, is beld back in some communities by construction costs, in some communities by difficulty still experienced in adjusting mortgage terms to buyers' needs, and by other causes, but in many cities it has reached the point where some sites again are in demand. The real estate market in general is more active than a year ago in $92 \%$ of the cities of the country, the survey finds.

## Higher Selling Prices Are Very General

Real estate is selling for higher prices than a year ago in $77 \%$ of the cities of the country, while only $1 \%$ show a price level lower than last year. Many reports comment that "steals" are no longer to be found.
Outstanding new feature of real estate recovery is the way rents for central business properties are stepping up, a trend of importance for the indication it gives of how far business in general is preparing for coming activity. Central business property, the survey finds, is leading for rates
higher than a year ago in $62 \%$ of all cities represented. Onfy higher than a year ago in $62 \%$ of all cities represented. Only $2 \%$ of cities report these rates going lower. The Association's survey of six months ago, which found business property rates up in $54 \%$ of the
cities, was the first in 10 years of these cities, was the first in 10 years of these surveys in which a majority of
cities had reported such a trend.

Sectional Variations-Variations Between Cities
Considerable variation is shown between the various geographic sections of the country in the spread of real estate advance, and individual cities even in the same section vary both in respect to details covered in the survey and in respect to general market activity.

Residential Rents Increased 10\%-Interest Rates Lower
The survey gives these important mcasures of the real estate outlook:

1. Under-supply of single-family divellings is shown in $76 \%$ of the cities reporting, as against $66 \%$ so reporting six months ago. Only $1 \%$ show 2 Uny over-supply.
2. Under-supply of apartments is reported in $45 \%$ of the cities, as gainst $43 \%$ of the cities six months ago. Only $4 \%$ show any over-supply. 3. Rents are higher than last year for apartment space in $83 \%$ of cities reporting, and for single-family dwellings in $91 \%$ of the cities. More, there is almost complete absence of any down-trend. Only 1\% of cities show lower rates, whether for, detached houses, duplexes, or apart Mountain sections, $100 \%$ of sections, the East South Central and the countain sections, $100 \%$ of the cities show up-trend in single-family house rents, and one of these, the East South Central section, shows $100 \%$ $p$-trend in apartment rates.
3. Rent advance most frequently reported is $10 \%$. This is true both for detached houses and for apartments. Rents for single-family dwellings 1926 level. But apartment rents are are now at about $88 \%$ of their 1926 level. But apartment rents are still at only approximately $58 \%$ of
4. Interest
mportant single factor in the costs mortgage loans, probably the most mportant single factor in the costs of home ownership and the outloo or profit on a given real estate investment, are falling in $40 \%$ of the 6. Capital is seeking mortgage investment
gainst $64 \%$ six months ago. Loans are seeking $74 \%$ of the cities, as the cities. In every city of over 500,000 population, $96 \%$ of all cities of over 200,000 , population, capital is more than estate loans. Considerable regional variation as to mortgage supply is still shown.
5. New home building is being readily absorbed. A number of citie report that already new building cannot keep ahead of demand.
6. Home sites are selling. Activity in the subdivision market is greater than a year ago in $65 \%$ of the cities. Only $1 \%$ show a less active market. 9. Office space continues to lag behind business space both in demand and in rental recovery. For both business and office space, outlying sections of cities show far less space absorption than does downtown prop erty. Central office properties show rents higher than last year in only $8 \%$ of the 252 cities, but the depression low was passed year in only $1 \%$ structure a year ago, and the present survey found rates lower in only

Rents for outlying business properties are shown by the present survey as higher than a year ago in $40 \%$ of cities reporting, as against $27 \%$ so reporting six months ago. Rents for outlying office structures are higher in $18 \%$ of the cities as against $13 \%$ so reporting six months ago. In my $2 \%$ of cities are outlying business property rents going lower; in only $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ are outlying office property rents reported going lower.

In Two Sections $100 \%$ of Cities: Show Rising Activity
Rising real estate activity is shown by $100 \%$ of the cities of over 500,000 population represented in the survey. Every city of over 100,000 population reporting shows advance in activity with the exception of one city, which reports a condition level with that of last year.
In the East. South Central and the Mountain sections $100 \%$ of the cities report a more active market than last year at this time, and in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central sections $95 \%$ of the cities report a more active market
As to higher selling prices, the Pacific section has the best report, with $92 \%$ of its cities showing price advance over last year. In the Mountain section and the West South Central section, $90 \%$ of the cities register price advance. In the East South Central section and the East North Central section $89 \%$ of cities show upping of price level.

The one Canadian city reporting, Winnipeg. Manitoba, gives an interesting comparison with survey totals for the States. Details (permission to quote which has been given) include the following: Market more active than last year. Prices, on last year's level. Under-supply of single family dwellings. Supply of apartments and of business property, normal Rents higher than last year for single-family dwellings by about $10 \%$. Rates for heated apartments advanced about $10 \%$. Interest rates falling. homes, $6 \%$.

Honolulu, where the Association's member board gives permission to quote survey details, shows both market activity and price level higher than last year. A normal supply of dwellings, apartments and business property is reported. Interest rates are steady, with $6 \%$ as the commonest rate for first mortgages on new moderate-priced homes.

## George N. Peek Says Under New Deal Agriculture Has

 Lost Ground to Industry-Former Adviser to President Roosevelt Declares Farm Purchasing President Roosevelt Declares Farm Purchasing ProlongedAgriculture under the New Deal has "definitely lost ground in its fight for equality with industry," George N. Peek, former trade adviser to President Roosevelt, said on Aug. 15 in a radio broadcast sponsored by the National Grange. Mr. Peek asserted that the Administration had sought to control production by controlling the farmer's individual initiative, and that it had endeavored to regiment agriculture, despite contrary Supreme Court rulings. This country has lost foreign markets and its policies have prolonged the farm crisis and increased unemployment, he charged.
Responsible Administration officials, Mr. Peek said, prevented important sales of farm products to foreign countries. The loss of foreign markets, he continued, has stimulated production abroad and at the same time has reduced the purchasing power of American farmers." Associated Press advices of Aug. 15 from Chicago quoted further from Mr. Peek's speech as follows:
Discussing ioss of foreign markets, Mr. Peek said "responsible Administration officials", had "prevented important sales of farm products to foreign nations."
"For example," he said, "in the fall of 1933, at the very time the government was supporting the butter market through loans, an opportunity was presented to sell a substantial quantity of surplus butter to England at competitive world prices
He said Mr. Wallace and Rexford G. Tugwell, Under-Secretary of Agri culture, had "frustrated" this, on the ground that "our agricultural trad cannot possibly be improved by selling abroad at a price lower than the smong other
Among other deals which he said had fallen through because of official objections were a proposal to sell 800,000 bales of cotton to Germany receiving payment partly in dollars and partly in marks usable for pur chasing Gern
Administration officials, he said, "seek to deceive the farmer by point ing in misleading language to certain export increases and by ignoring the extent and effect of competitive farm imports."
Hitting the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, he said that in the first five months since it had become effective "we increased by $57 \%$ our imports of agricultural items on which we had reduced duties (exclud ing spirits)."
"But," he added, "we increased our exports to Canada by only $17 \%$ in agricultural items on which Canada had reduced duties."
Declaring that "we must get back to fundamentals of common sense and Americanism," Mr. Peek outlined a program including a plan to "check competitive agricultural and industrial imports by tariffs, quotas, embargoes or otherwise, and give the American farmer and industrial worker the full benefit of the domestic market."
Urging that the present trade policy ehould be scrapped to "regain our bargaining power," Mr. Peek said "we should trade selectively both as to imports and exports, dealing country by country."

## Provisions of Robinson-Patman or Anti-Price Discrimination Legislation Reviewed by Federal

 Trade Commission-Comparison of Section 2 Amending Clayton Act and Section Before AmendmentBecause of widespread interest in the anti-price discrimination legislation enacted by the last session of Congress as an amendment to Section 2 of the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission made public on Aug. 20 a discussion of that legislation as it will occur in its annual report soon to be completed. The Commission reviews the legislation as follows:

Recent Amendments to Section 2 of Clayton Act
The Robinson-Patman, Borah-V
by the President on June 19, 1936
The Robinson-Patman bill as originally introduced amended Section 2 of the Clayton Act defining unlawful price discriminations and supplemented the section by declaring The Borah-Van Nuys bill was directed toward making certain price discriminations a criminal offense.
Both bills were designed to prevent arbitrary discrimination in the course of inter-state commerce as a result of which sellers conferred substantial competitive advantages upon some customers and not upon others, or as sometimes stated, to restore equality of opportunity in business without penalizing service and efficiency. As finally passed, the Act. is a consolidation of the provisions of the various bills introducedin Congress by Senator Robinson, Congressman Patman, Senators Borah, Van Nuys and others.
A comparison of the principal provisions of the amended section and of the section as it had stood since its original enactment in 1914, is presented in the following parallel columns. This comparison will the principal points of difference between the old and the
Original Section 2 Original Section 2
Declares it unlawf to discrimi- $\begin{gathered}\text { Amended Selares it }\end{gathered}$ Declares it unlawful to discrimi-
nate in price in the course of inter-
state commerce between different state commerce between different
purchasers of commodities sold for use, consumption or resale within the lowing requirements:
in price in the course of inter-state
commerce between different purcommerce
chasers of oen different pur-
like grade and quality, chasers of "like grade and quality,
where either or any of the purchass"
are made in the course of inter-state where either or any of the purchases
are made in the course of inter-state
commerce and where the commodities commerce and where the commodities
are sold for use, consumption or
resale within the United States or
its possessions, subject to the for its possessions, subject to the fol-
lowing requirements: (a) That the effect "may be substan-
tially to lessen competition or tend to tially to lessen competition or tend to
create a monopoly in any line of com-
merce, or to iniure, destroy or prevent merce, or to iniure, destroy or prevent
compeition with any person who either
grants or knowingly receives the benefit grants or knowingly receives the benefit
of such discrimination, or with cus-
tomers of either of them." (b) That the discrimination make
other than idue allowance for dif-
ferences in the cost of manufacture,
sale, or delivery resulting from the sale, or delivery resulting from the
different methods or quantities in which
such commodities are to such pur chasers sold or delivered."
(c) The amended section does not
contain the equivalent to (c) in the contain the equivalent to (c) in the
other column, but provides that as a
matter of proof a prima facie case matter of proof a prima facie case o
discrimination may be rebutted by the discrimination may be rebutted by the
seller "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
mate low price of a competitor, or

or facilities furnished by a competitor. (d) That the discrimination be not $\begin{aligned} & \text { (d) That the discrimination be }\end{aligned}$ \begin{tabular}{l|l}
the result of the sellers' selection of \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { not the result of the sellers } \\
\text { customers "in bona fide transactions } \\
\text { of customers "in bona fide transac } \\
\text { tions and }\end{array}$ <br>
not in restraint of trade

 

customers "in bona fide transactions <br>
and not in restraint of trade."
\end{tabular} \(\begin{aligned} \& of customers ions and not in restraint of trade." <br>

\& tion\end{aligned}\) (e) Nothing equivalent to (e) in
the other column appears in the
the result of "price changes from tim original section.

Note-New language in italics
An important proviso which qualifies (b) in the second column abov is that where the Federal Trade Commission finds "that available purchasers in greater quantities are so few as to render differentials on accoun thereof unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line of commerce" it "may, after due investigation and hearing to all interested parties fix and establish quantity limits and revise the same as it find necessary, as to particular commodities or classes of commodities." There after in such cases differentials based on differences in quantities greate than those so fixed and established are not permissible.
The new Act includes some important provisions that are in the nature of extensions of the principle of non-discrimination. These extensions are independent of the prohibition against the discriminations in price as such. The methods forbidden were evidentiy considered as eithe constituting indirect price discrimination or other forms of discrimination which had effects simar ther brokerage, commission or other compensation in heu thereof totermediary is in ling or in indirect "sol") "ath the thansaction othe the paying the control" of any party to the transaction other than the one paying the promotion work are declared unlawful unless they are made "available on proportionally equal terms" to all customers who compete with one another. It is also declared unlawful to discriminate between purchasers of a commodity bought for resale by furnishing any services or facilities for processing, handling, selling or offering for sale, that are not "accorded to ali purchasers on proportionately equal terms." The new Act specifically declares it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce "knowingly to nduce or receive a discrimination in price" that is prohibited by the amended Section 2. The new Act affirmatively protects the right of a cooperative association to distribute its earnings in proportion to the volume of dealings of its respective members.
As an aid to more effective enforcement of Section 2 of the Act, the Act provides that when the Commission shall have established a prima facie case of "discrimination in price or services or facilities" the burden of rebutting such a case shall be upon the alleged violator and "unless justiication shall discrimination terminated. The necessarily in the possession of the alleged disciminator preserves all rights of action arising, litigation discriminator. The Act preserves all rights of action arising, ISection 2 of the Clayton Act, issued and in effect, or pending on review prior to passage of the new Act. Provision is made for reopening of proceedings concluded under the old law and the modification or amendment of the Commission's original orders to include any violations found of the new law. Court review is provided for as in the case of the old law.
Section 3 of the new Act makes it a criminal offense and provides a penalty of fine or imprisonment of persons who knowingly discriminate or assist in discriminating. This section, however, sets up a definition of criminal discrimination which is not identical with the definitions of
discrimination contained in Section 2-A to F, inclusive, of the new Act. Section 3 of the new Act also makes it a criminal offense to sell goods in any part of the United States at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor. It is also a criminal offense to sell goods "at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor.'
Authority to enforce compliance with the new Act, as distinguished from criminal proceedings, is by virtue of Section 11 of the Clayton Act vested in the Commission in all cases in which the new Act is not applicable to common carriers subect to the inter radio communication or radio transmission of energy or to banks, banking associations and trust companies. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authority to enforce compliance by common carriens subject to the Interstate Commerce Act as pliance bed the Federal Communications Commission has authority to enforce compliance in cases applicable to common carriers engaged in wire or radio communication or radio transmission of energy; while the Federal Reserve Board has authority to enforce compliance where the Act is applicable to banks, banking associations and trust companies.
Other proceedings for violation and threatened violation of the new Act are provided for by other sections of the Clayton Act.
Under Section 15, the Department of Justice is given the power to institute proceedings to prevent and restrain violations of the new Act and the right of any person, firm, corporation or association for injunctive relief against threatened loss or damage by violation of the new Act is provided in Section 16 of the Clayton Act, except injunctive relief for threatened loss or damage m the Act to Regulate Comany common car 1887 in respect to any matter subject to the merce approv regulation, su
Commission.
In addition to the proceedings that may be instituted to enforce compliance with, and to restrain violations of the new Act, a person who is injured in his business or property by reason of violations of the new Act may sue for three-fold damages and cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. This is provided for by Section 4 of the Clayton Act.

## Thomas W. Lamont with His Return from Abroad

 Optimistic as to Europe-Discounts Fears of WarDeclares $95 \%$ of Peoples of European Natarded as Furnishing ReassuranceThomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan \& Co., who returned from a trip to Europe and South Africa on Aug. 20, in response to inquiries, issued a statement to the press yester day (Aug. 21) in which he expressed himself as optimistic regarding conditions abroad. He stated that "no one would wish to minimize the immense difficulties in which the world finds itself today, but that they must eventuate in a general war is hardly a justifiable conclusion." Mr. Lamont de picted the picted the Lond steady and firm, and he declared that "their attitude fur, nishes considerable reassurance at least." Mr. Lamont's statement follows:

Everybody has been asking me about war in Europe. I have no firsthand knowledge, but in the three weeks I spent in England and France the people struck me as far less apprehensive that many Americans are of an early outbreak of war in Europe. You see, although we are 3,000 mile away, our able American press supplies us every morning with reports of interesting occurrences in every capital of Europe. And we are so impressed with the bad side of the news that we are apt to forget the peaceloving millions in their homes and fields and factories and to leap a few hurdles and exclaim: "Oh, Europe is on the verge of another Great War." No one would wish for a moment to minimize the immense difficulties in which the world finds itself today. But that they must eventuate in a general war is hardy a suscirobe co want to fight. They look on war people of every nation of Europe do not want Every sane man now realizes that in war everyne that in war everyone loses. Thererore, discount, nevertheless, I am one of ons who believe that the men who rule the destinies of Europe will go very slowly in dragging their unwilling peoples into a major conflict.
Oh, no, with every appreciation of the incalculable perplexities of con ditions over there, I am not expecting a general war. London is still the world's financial center. The London markets for money and investments are steady and firm, and their attitude furnishes considerable reassurance at least.
To be more specific, the indications are that Germany is determined to keep away from serious trouble with Great Britain and France. Through the new German-Austrian treaty Germany has renounced, at least for th present, any ambition to absorb Austria. It is clear that Russia, ove though credited in some quarters with being ready enough to see troubl elsewhere, is not believed to have any provocative plans on the West or on the East.
In calling off sanctions, the British Government stated that it preferred not to attempt something that had proved plainly ineffective; and that it could not render effective without serious risk of war. And its second hought, too, seemed to be thatif the in would be lost is one factor for the main in the event that trouble came up from some other quarter
With the raising of sanctions there has seemed to come a vigorous revival of efforts for appeasement. This is evident on many sides. The inspired Italian press is encouraging a renewal of Italy's traditional friendly relations with Great Britain. The British have withdrawn in good part their Mediterranean fleet in response to the Italian gesture, and they have supported France in various continental moves for better understanding, such as Lacarno and neutrality toward Spain. Germany and Italy have accepted invitations to a renewed Locarno conference. Not least important have been the concessions made by Great Britain in concluding a new treaty of amity with Egypt.
As to the League of Nations, there is every disposition to try to build for the future. Its leading members recognize philosophically, even though with regret and some humiliation, that you cannot have collective action if many of the great powers are collectively not present. This business of attempting to boycott, coerce and punish whole nations of scores of milions of proud peoples may have read well on paper, but to make it even half way work agains a major power requires prachial una That lesson has now been learned, and the learning of it has emphasized
the importance of other methods of appeasement-methods that will be observed, I believe, even among the governments from which we have heretofore not been led to expect them. Tranquillity in Europe is still far
off, but I hope and believe that it will beat out the coming of any great war. May I add this: it is easy for us in America, happily secure from foreign aggression, safe in our own enormous resources, to criticize the peoples of the Old World and to say that their statesmanship has gone bankrupt. But, as I have indicated, I am not prepared to adopt such a view. Following the close of the greatest war that modern civilization has known, Europe was rent by an economic war even more devastating than armed conflict. Of democratic the part of Governments-yes, plenty of it; the weakening such as would help to establish and maind blocking of international trade is one chiefly not to establish and maintain peace. But my own feeling is one chiefly not of condemnation, but of sympathy for the prodigious democratic which the peoples of Great Britain and France and other Let me say again that I don't speak a
my impressions of what I have seen and bin and can give but I don't think so. I mave seen too much influenced may be too optimistic, and my hope of peace. But $I$ do hope and trust and believe that of war will keep the peace.
I am asked about spain. The situation there is far too clouded to enable anyone to speak with real knowledge of what is going on, or with certainty of what the issues involved are. It is by no means a clear-cut contest between the workers and peasants with the Government on one side and militarists on the other. It is all a shocking and hideous tragedy. Just now and for a long time the struggle is bound to be a source of great anxiety to all Europe.
My holiday in South Africa was perfect. Not a single day of rain in the month that we spent in that wonderful land, one that was in so many respects like America, in its magnificent beauty, in its vast resources, mineral and agricultural, in the enterprise and thrift of its people. We were with General smuts much of our time-visiting him and his family on his Preserve with all thal, motoring with him through the Kruger National Preserve, wir all the wild animal hife roaming at large, and then going by cannot speak too warmly of the kindness and cordiality with which on every hand we were made to feel at home.

NLRB Still Undecided on Collective Bargaining Agency for Workers in Camden Plant of R. C. A. Manufacturing Co.-Less Than $40 \%$ of Eligible Employees Vote in Poll
The National Labor Relations Board this week was still considering the selection of a collective bargaining agency for workers at the Camden, N. J., plant of the R. C. A. Manufacturing Co. Employees of the company voted on Aug. 15 to select their representatives, but less than $40 \%$ of eligible workers went to the polls. Labor Board officials said that a virtual boycott by members of the Employees Committee Union resulted in only 3,169 ballots being cast, out of 9,700 eligible employees. The United Electrical and Radio Workers Union received 3,106 votes, but failed to gain a majority of the employees in the plant. A Washington dispatch of Aug. 17 to the "Wall Street Joutnal" added:
The Labor Board was understood to be studying the question of whether or not under these circumstances the Electrical and Radio. Workers Union could be certified as the representative for collective bargaining. In all previous cases it has required at least that those voting in the election be a majority of those eligible to vote.
The Employees' Committee Union, an independent organization which opposed the strike conducted by the Electrical and Radio Workers, withdrew from participation in the election when the Board refused to permit clerical workers to take part in the balloting. The Independent organization said this constituted more than 1,500 of its members. Despite the
boycott, the Employes' Committee Union received 57 vors. boycott, the Employes' Committee Union received 57 votes.
Following a five-week strike at the Camden RCA plant, all other points of contention including regulation of hours and wages were settled, leaving the selection of an organization to conduct collective bargaining to be Labor Board.
The election at the RCA-Victor plant at Camden to de-
termine collective bargaining representatives of the termine collective bargaining representatives of the plant's employees was ordered on Aug. 4 by the NLRB, which called for the election within 15 days and which specified that the election would be open to employees on the payroll as of June 12. Associated Press accounts from Washington Aug. 4 had the following to say regarding the strike:

A strike was in progress at the Camden RCA' plant several months. It. was marked by considerable violence, police action and demonstrations
by large number of employees in Camden. The strike was settled July 20 by large number of employees in Camden. The strike was settled July 20
by an agreement between the workers and the company that the Labor by an agreement between the wor
Relations Board hold an election.
As to the settlement agreed to the Philadelphia "Record" of July 22 said:

New Wage Setup Provided
The settlement provides for a wage setup which will put RCA employees on a par with firms where, union leaders said during the strike, wages of production workers were 20 to $30 \%$ higher.
While the company agreed to this higher wage level as a matter of
policy, there will be no increases until after negotiations policy, there will be no increases until after negotiations are completed.
The terms of the agreement include concessions on the union and the company. The settlement was recommended to the strikers at a union mass meeting in Camden's Convention Hall by Powers Haprers representing Lewis and William Leader, head of Philadelphia's Hosiery Workers' Union.
R. T. Swaine Says Procedure for Railroad Reorganization Is Cumbersome-Lawyer Says Security Holders Can Have Little Hope for Future in Investments if Political and Economic Trend of Last Few Years Is to Continue
Railroad reorganization under the provisions of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act involves a mass of complexities and is not calculated to give adequate opportunity for self-expression by security holders, Robert Swaine, of

Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine \& Wood, said in an address which has recently come to our attention and which was delivered on July 1 before the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Railway Accounting Officers in Detroit. Mr. Swaine discussed in detail the procedure involved in reorganization, under the law as amended in 1935 , and he said that while the Act is cumbersome in its present form, it would not be advisable to scrap it entirely. In any reorganization action, he said, the creditors must be compensated in some manner. He added, in part:
Assuming that all the clumsy red tape prescribed by Section 77 has been successfully unwound and all the constitutional difficulties inherent in ,the Act have been successfully avoided, assuming that the approval of the Commission and the courts has been obtained for both the aggregate capitalization to be issued by the new company and the manner of its division among the old security holders, what will the experience of the reorganization have indicated as to the future of the property as a private
venture? I have pointed out to venture? I have pointed out to you the many respects in which govern-
mental fiat has been substituted for prive mental fiat has been substituted for private initiative and private bargain-
ing in the field ing in the field of railroad reorganization in respect of matters wholly
private in character. You who wrestle daily with the private in character. You who wrestle daily with the operating and
financial problems of trend in philosophy affecting the whole that this is but one evidence of a ship to the railroads. I need not recount to of the government's relationship to the railroads. I need not recount to you the reams of legislation,
both Federal and State, imposing number of operating and financial governmental control over an infinite number of operating and financial problems. I need not recount to you the
intolerable burdens imposed upon your revenues, not alone by proper intolerable burdens imposed upon your revenues, not alone by property and the Social Security legislation such as the Railroad Retirement Act and legislative threat as in the case of the in form voluntary but forced by railroad security holder, whether the recent Crosser-Wheeler bill. The been left with substantilly whether be bondholder or stockholder, has obligation to stand the losses of the venture. Railroad other than the railroad security holders can have little hope for the future of their investments if the trend of political, economic and legal philosophy applied to their management and their reorganization is to continue that of the last few years.
In another field, a sincere and scholarly member of the President's Americas entitled a thought-compelling work "America Must Choose." lems, including the problem of reorganization. There to tailroad probprivate management and governmental manai There cannot be both today are in such a plight that very few of those now in Section 77 proceedings can fairly be reorganized. The industry affords little attraction to private investors to furnish the capital necessary even to make up the deferred maintenance and obsolescence which have accrued during the depression. The American public will insist upon the high standards to which it became accustomed under private initiative and management If the philosophy which now underlies governmental treatment of railroads and which underlies Section 77 as it now stands, is to be the prevailing philosophy, those standards cannot be maintained by privat capital, but only by the government itself taking over the railroads.

## Chicago Committee Appointed by PWA Recommends to Secretary Ickes Program for Federal Grants to Be Met by Proportionate Grants by States and

 Municipalities-Objective Contained in Wagner Bill, Says Mr. IckesA long-range decentralized program designed to provide housing for lower income grouns was recommended on Aug. 17 to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, by the Executive Committee of the Chicago General Advisory Board appointed by the Public Works Administration and headed by General Robert E. Wood.
Washington advices, Aug. 17 to the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," from which we quote, state that the group advocated an extension of PWA housing activities, the de velopment of greater municipal responsibilities for local programs, and expressed the belief that while private capital must be depended upon to house most of the population, some form of subsidy must be set up to aid in decently housing the lower income groups. It is added that the committee's recommendations are in accordance with policies advocated by the housing division of PWA for the establishment of a housing program on a permanent for the The report submitted to Secretary Ickes by Che basis. Wood is quoted, in part, as follows in the advices to the paper indicated above:
The committee is unanimously of the belief that while private capital must be depended upon to provide housing for the greater part of the popuation, the lower income groups of the population, particularly in municipal subsidy.
The committee feels that what mistakes and errors have been made way reflect upon the leadership of due to two main causes, which in no your personnel. These causes are the initial department or the character of centralization of the program in Washington. Any administration, wrogram in Washington.
spend $\$ 200,000,000$ to $\$ 300,000,000$ for a housing pre that attempts to two years, over a country with as widely varying condition in a space of States, is bound to make errors. The housing conditions as the United highways program, should be made not for one program, like our public space of two to three years, but should be set up as a continuing policy
of the government.

The report states that "the ideal system should be somein the highway that under which Federal aid is extended Government providing , to wit, a grant from the Federal Government providing proportionate grants are made by the State and by the municipality." Secretary Ickes, in it ivedging the report, said:
the principles expressed in this bill. In spite of the fact that $W$.
session of Congress, it is my personal opinion that necessity itself will
assure the continuation of a valid housing program in this country. The evolution of enlightened community understanding constitutes the best foundations on which this can be developed, and I am hopeful that an even broader public interest and demand will grow as time passes. Any steps which your committee may take in developing this community interest will be welcomed by the housing division.
The group, in addition to General Wood, consisted of Graham Aldis, Henry P. Chandler, Kellogg Fairbank, John T. Pirie, George A. Richardson, Colonel Albert A. Sprague, Aldred K. Stern, John Stuart and George W; Young.

Department of Commerce Predicts 1936 National Income of $\$ 60,000,000,000$, Highest Since 1929-Officials Expect Smaller Expenditures for First Time in Seven Years
Officials of the Department of Commerce on Aug. 17 predicted that the national income in 1936 will approximate $\$ 60,000,000,000$, the highest since 1929 . This, it is stated, would enable business to offset its total expenditures for the first time in seven years. Figures for 1935 showed income produced was $\$ 52,959,000,000$ in that year, compared with an income paid out of $\$ 53,587,000,000$. In 1929 national income was estimated at $\$ 81,034,000,000$. The Commerce Department forecasts were described in greater detail as follows in a Washington dispatch of Aug. 17 to the New York "Herald Tribune"
After falling from a peak of $\$ 81,034,000,000$ to a low of $\$ 39,545,000,000$ in 1932 the rise in 1935 makes commerce statisticians believe that the income produced will exceed the outlay. The Department's figures on national income for 1929-1935 (last 000 omitted) follow:

|  | Income | Income |  | Inco | Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Produced | Paid Out |  |  | Paid Out |
| 1929 | \$81,034,000 | \$78,632,000 | 1933 | 41,742,000 | 44,940,000 |
|  | 67,917,000 | 72,932,000 | 1934 | $48,397,000$ 52,959000 | +53,587,000 |
|  |  | 61,7 | 1935 | 52,959,000 | ,07, |

The biggest portion of income paid out goes for compensation of employees, usually amounting to between 64 and $68 \%$. Next in line are dividends, interest, and income withdrawals by the owners of businesses. With the predicted rise in national income this year, an upturn in per capita income of employees also was expected by Commerce Department officials. From the 1929 high of $\$ 1,466$, the per capita reached a low of $\$ 1,097$ in 1933 and for 1935 was $\$ 1,201$, or $81.9 \%$ of the 1929 level.
The basis for the predictions of Commerce Department officials is largely the careful study just completed of the income of 1935, one of the serie made by the department since 1929 in compliance with a Senate resolution. In analyzing the national income of 1935 and its trend a Commerce Department report said:
"For the third consecutive year, the national income produced recorded a substantial gain. The net value of goods and service produced increased from 48.4 billion dollars in 1934 to 53 billion dollars in 1935, a gain of $10 \%$ The 1935 estimate, compares with 39.5 billion dollars in the low year of 1932 and 81 billion dollars in 1929. The gain of 13.4 bilion do the drop $34 \%$, from 1932 , 1935 is equal which occurred from 1929 to 1932. Despite this gain, the 1935 total is stil higher relative to 1929 because of the decline in prices.
"The 3.4-billion-dollar rise in the national income paid out in 1935 brought the total to $68 \%$ of the 1929 total. From a peak of 78.6 billion dollars in 1929 aggregate income payments declined to 44.9 billion dollar in 1933. From 1933 to 1935 income paid out increased by 8.6 billion dollars, or $19 \%$.

Eighty-five Per Cent of Life Insurance Business in United States Carried by New York State Companies, State Insurance Department Reports
The life insurance companies authorized in New York State now carry close to $85 \%$ of the business in force in the United States, said a statement issued in Albany the 10 by the New York State Insurance Department. Aug. 10, by the New York State Insurance Department.
The new business of 1935 totaled well up to $\$ 12,000,000,000$, The new business of 1935 totaled well up to $\$ 12,000,000,000$, according to the announcement, which noted that the com-
bined assets of these companies on Jan. 1, 1936, reached bined assets of these companies on Jan. 1, 1936 , reached
$\$ 20,328,715,716$, an increase during 1935 of $\$ 1,237,887,885$. $\$ 20,328,715,716$, an increase during 1935 of
The following is also from the statement:
Over $\$ 9,500,000,000$ of present assets are bonds and stocks, and over $\$ 4,500,000,000$ are mortgage loans.' The stock holdings are relatively mall, being limited under the New York law to the preferred and guaranteed classes. There are over $\$ 1,500,000,000$ of real estate holdings.
The surplus and ${ }^{\text {th }}$ special funds (including $\$ 27,115,630$ capital) over all liabilities amount to $\$ 1,109,756,973$, of which $\$ 645,407,936$ is held by New York State companies.
The combined income for 1935 was $\$ 4,481,049,070$ and the disbursements $\$ 3,223,555,535$. Of the latter amount $\$ 2,364,214,209$ went to policyholders and their beneficiaries.
As compared with 1934, the life companies reporting to New York show for 1935 the following: Assets, increase $\$ 1,237,887,885$; liabilities, increase $\$ 1,185,723,750$; income, increase $\$ 239,609,702$; disbursements, decrease $\$ 54,907,187$.
At the beginning of 1936 the companies authorized in New York had outstanding $26,161,107$ ordinary policies in an amount of insurance of over $\$ 69,350,000,000$, and $67,191,050$ industrial policies in an amount of insurance of close to $\$ 15,218,000,000$, totaling $93,352,157$ policies and over $\$ 84,568,000,000$ insurance in force. Ordinary policies averaged $\$ 2,651$; industrial averaged $\$ 221$.
There were 40 companies having 967,119 annuities and contracts supplementary to life insurance policies in force representing annual income of $\$ 431,929,380$. This is the first complete report of such business.

The position of life insurance in New York appears in the following summary of business in the State:

Policies of life insurance were issued in 1935 in round figures for $\$ 2,584,500,000$, of which $\$ 515,550,000$ was for group insurance and $\$ 705,-$ 900,000 for industrial insurance. Policies in force in New York, Jan. 1, 1936, numbered $18,507,276$, and were for $\$ 18,668,000,000$, of which group 000,000 . "The net gain fo: the year 1935 in amount of insurance in 000,000 . The net gain
for'ce was $\$ 234,642,319$.

Total premiums received in New York on these several classes in 1935 ere $\$ 628,884,305$; policy cinims incurred $\$ 208,714,953$; policy claims paid, $\$ 209,864,743$
The addition of over $\$ 4,500,000,000$ of fraternal and assessment insurance carried by organizations of 'these classes authorized' in New York makes the amount of life insurance carricd
in New York at the beginning of 1936 over $\$ 89,000,000,000$.

Seattle (Wash.) "Post-Intelligencer" Suspends Publication as Result of Strike of Editorial Workers-
Hearst Paper Charges Intimidation in Walkout Sponsored by Newspaper Guild
The Hearst General Management of New York City announced on Aug. 19 that publication of the Seattle "PostIntelligencer," owned by Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., and published in Seattle, Wash., had been suspended indefinitely, as the result of a strike sponsored by the American Newspaper Guild and supported by longshoremen, teamsters and other representatives of labor in Seattle. The strike was declared because two of the paper's editorial employees were discharged. The Guild contended that the men were dismissed because of their union activities, while managers dismissed because of their union activities, wecause of inof the paper said the discharges were soley efficiency. The offices of the paper were picketed this week, and publication was temporarily suspended on Aug. 14. Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle offered to arbitrate the dispute, but the "Post-Intelligencer" rejected that suggestion on Aug. 18. The Hearst announcement on Aug. 19 said, in part:
The Newspaper Guild, representing 26 employees out of 80 in the editorial department, declared a strike because of the discharge of two employees, one for incompetency and one for insubordination. The cases of these two discharged employees have been filed by the Newspaper Guild with vet.
The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" has contracts with the "Typograhical Union, the Pressmen's Union, the Stereotypers Union, and the Engravers Union. The local chapter of the printers' union aided the strike, which has been declare 1 illegal by Charles Howard, President of the International Typographical Union. Fifty-four employees out of 80 in the editorial department and all other members of the printing unions have sought to respect their contracts and publish the paper. They have been prevented from entering the plant by a turbulen mob, with the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," or with the printing trades unions.

The longshoremen, the teamsters and the woodsmen are acting under the direction of Mr. David Beck, Vice-President of the Teamsters Union, the acknowledged political boss of the cily of seatle, and of leading his own description, he Washington and Oregon" in the presen Presidential campaign
Oregon in the pity of Seattle ha public
to David Beclaimed his allegiance to David Beck, and constituted authority in the city of Seattle has disThe Democratic Governor of the State of Washington is running for reelection, and refuses to uphold the authoirty of the State,

A statement issued on Aug. 20 by the American Newspaper Guild, under the signature of Heywood Broun, International President, said in part:

The real issue involved in this dispute is the right of organized newspaper men to seek fair working conditions and the right of other organized workers to support them in a strike brought on by a denial of those conditions.
Scores of unions in Seattle are actively behind the strike. The Seattle Central Trades and Labor Council a week' ago placed The "Post-Intelligencer" on the "unfair" list, and on Wednesday, Aug. 19, voted continued support of the strike.
The solidarity of the labor movement is termed by Hearst as "terror in Seattle," and rule of a "turbulent mob."
The Mayor of Seattle offered to arrange a meeting for the settlement of the dispute. The Guild accepted the offer but the Hearst management rejected it. The Governor of Washington failed to support the anti-labor phics of the Hearst rost-intellinge of sottle has disappeared and the Governor has refused to uphold the authority of the State
The American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor assumes full responsibility for the strike and its direction Jona than Eddy Nation Exputive Secretary is on the scene and in persona than Ed

The American Newspaper Guild welcomes, naturally, the support and cooperation of other unions, including the valuable and active aid of the teamsters, longshoremen and woodsmen. It will continue to welcome this go further. It will seek the backing of the entire labor movement in America.

## Injunction in Remington Rand Strike Is Upheld by

 New York State Appellate Division-Limits Pickets at Syracuse Plant to Four-Ohio Factory Reopened After WalkoutA temporary injunction limiting strikers at the Syracuse, N. Y., plant of Remington Rand, Inc., to four pickets was affirmed on Aug. 18 by the New York State. Appellate Division, Fourth Department. This was the first higher court ruling involving an interpretation of the State AntiInjunction Law of 1935 . The appeal of six striking unions was argued Aug. 6 at an extraordinary session of the Appellate

 leaders. The strike at the Syracuse plant has lasted
weeks, and has been accompanied by much violence.

Meanwhile the factory of Remington Rand, Inc., at Norwood, Ohio, which had been closed for many weeks as the result of a strike, reopened on Aug. 11. Police acted to protect the rights of those returning to work.
A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., on Aug. 18 to the New York "Times". quoted from the Appellate Division decision as follows:

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In sustaining the order of July 18 by Supreme Court Justice Edward L. Robertson of Syacruse, limiting the number of pickets and restraining violence, intimidation and disorderly acts, the Appellate Division held that Remington Rand, in applying for the injunction, had complied with provisions of the law. In an eight-page opinion that accompanied the decision, Presiding Justice Harry L. Taylor of Buffalo remarked concerning the law that in some respects its exact scope and meaning are hardly clear. Justice Robertson's conclusions that uhere was ample evidence to justify cation Syracuse public officers were unable to furnish adequate protection to the company and that the wore unable to furnish adequate protection to settle the labor dispute. These conditions are rerequisits for an injunction under the law.

Basic Law Held Unchanged
"This and similar statutes," Justice Taylor wrote, "deal in the main with practice and procedure; they are declaratory of the existing law and do not render lawful any act which was unlawful when the statutes were passed.

To sum it up, the injunction interdicts nothing which our common law says is lawful; that the acts and conduct enjoined have been threatened and in part perpetrated may be reasonably inferred from the evidence.
The court found "no abuse of discretion even with respect to the limitation of the number of pickets to four, there being but one point of ingress and egress" to the Syracuse plant.
"In such controversies-involving as they do the livelihood of working men and women and often, too, the solvency and very life of going concerns which are large employers of labor-self interest often clouds the reason of those involved, often begets passion and unfairness," the Appellate
Division said. Division said.
"When conferences and efforts at settlement fail and such controversies reach a point where they come before a court of equity, the determination by appellate musts. With wise discretion of the court, subject to review by appellate courts. With such discretion, this court or any appellate The attorney for the strikers in his argument befo
The attorney for the strikers, in his argument before the court, had constrike and that therefore the injunction was invalid fort to settle the
In pointing out on July 22 that Gov. Cross of Connecticut had telegraphed to Gov. Lehman of New York, Gov. Davey of Ohio and James H. Rand jr., President of Remington Rand, Inc., seeking to arrange a conference in New York City in an attempt to settle the strike of Remington Rand employees at six plants in Connecticut, New York State and Ohio. Hartford advices July 22 to the New York "Herald Tribune" in part said:
Soon after the strike started on May 26, bringing out an estimated 6,000 employees, Clyde Olin Fisher, Chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, wrote to Mr. Rand inviting him to confer with no reply from Mr. Rand, and the conference was attended only Fisher and employee representatives.
The plants affected by the strike are at Syracuse, Ilion and Tonawanda, N. Y.; Middletown, Conn., and Marietta and Norwood, Ohio.

Later advices from Hartford (July 24) to the same paper reported the announcement by Gov. Cross that he had abandoned the proposed conference because Mr. Rand had declined to meet with Gov. Davey and Gov. Lehman had ndicated that in lieu of his personal attendance he would delagate a representative.

President Green While Indicating That A. F. of L. Will Pursue Non-Partisan Political Policy Asserts His Admiration for President Roosevelt-Replies to Query Incident to Controversy with C. I. O.
William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who had previously indicated that the American Federation of Labor will adhere to a neutral policy in the National election, has again taken occasion to re-iterate this statement in a letter in which he said that nothing has occurred "which would change my admiration for the President " Mr. Green's statement was contained in a letter replying to one addressed to him by Arthur Marker, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, in which the latter under date of Aug. 14 said:
I am somewhat surprised at publication of an Associated Press dispatch in this morning's papers in which Bro. William Hutcheson, of the carpenter's union, makes the statement "a vote for Roosevelt is virtually
Bearing fully in mind
eration, I cannot forget that within then-partisanship policy of the Fed personal capacity have indorsed the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt in your Of course, I should like to know whether anything has happenad that time to justify Bro. Hutcheson's statement or to cause you to alte your favorable disposition toward the President
Frankly, I believe it is essential to the best interests of organized labor that the Chief Executive be kept in the White House, and I am anxious to know whether you still think so.

Mr. Green had the following to say in his reply:
I have your letter dated August 14th. I am pleased to make reply thereto. First of all, the American Federation of Labor will pursue a non-partisan political compaign. Nothing, however, has occurred which would change my admiration for the President.
or do. It is unfortunate, indeed, that the controversy to be partisan say or do. It is unfortunate, indeed, that the controversy which exists with the political campaign. I can readily understand how it will cause some confusion and create some feeling.

Steel Labor Organizers Pledge Support to President Roosevelt-Committee Says Labor Will Vote for His Re-election-John L. Lewis Sails for Europeto Return Sept. 3
The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, which is seeking to unionize the steel industry, announced on Aug. 19 that its campaign in the future will be conducted along political lines, and that the Committee will support the re-
election of President Roosevelt. Last week the SWOC sent a telegram to Governor Landon asking him for definite answers to five questions regarding the general labor situation at Aliquippa, Pa., a center of the steel industry. His reply has not yet been received, but Philip Murray, Chairman of has not yet been received, but Philip Murray, Chairman of unionization campaign, said that orga
united in its support of the President.
Meanwhile John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America and founder of the Committee on Industrial Organization, sailed on Aug. 14 for London. He plảns to return to the United States by Sept. 3, or two days before the expiration of the American Federation of Labor ultimatum on the ten unions affiliated with the C. I. O. Mr. Murray on Aug. 19 said, in part:
"The workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, are supporting the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election. They can see no hope in Landon. The interests that are opposed to independent trade unions are lending moral and financial support toward the election of Landon, to trade uniosprens trade unions. The workers have no choice other than to support President Roosevelt.
Edward J. Volz, President of the International PhotoEngravers Union of North America, said on Aug. 17 that the issue involved in the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the C.I. O. "is not one of craft versus industrial unionism, but simply one of minority versus majority rule." He declared that the C. I. O. seeks to usurp functions vested by the Federation in its officers.
William Green, President of the Federation, revealed on Aug. 13 the legal and constitutional basis for the suspension order against the ten unions affiliated with the C. I. O. Mr Green sent to the heads of the ten unions copies of the forma expulsion resolution, which said in part that the C. I. O. and the unions comprising it are, by reason of their unionization campaigns, acting in derogation of the charter rights of other national and international unions. A Washington dispatch of Aug. 13 to the New York "Times" discussed Mr. Green's letters as follows:
In a separate letter to Charles P. Howard, President of the Internationa Typographical Union, Mr. Green pointed out that John L. Lewis, Chairman of the C. I. O., had repeatedly stated that the Typographical Union was ne of the 12 organizations affilitated with the C. I. O.
Inasmuch as official publications indicated that the Typographical Union was a member of the C. I. O., Mr. Green said that he could not reconsil not a member of that committee, but that he was a member of the C . wa in a personal capacity.
"The Executive Council could not understand how you could associat yourself as the chief executive officer of the International Typographical Union with the C. I. O. and be elected and serve as its secretary without the approval and consent of the I. T. U.,'" said Mr. Green.
The Council, continued Mr. Green, was therefore desirous of knowing whether the Typographical Union had ever taken any action granting to Mr. Howard authority to associate himself with the C. I. O. The Council asked further whether the Typographical Union's executive board would require Mr. Howard to disassociate himself from the C. I. O.
In a similar letter to Michael F. Green, head of the hatters union, Mr.
Green pointed out that only the cap and millinery department of the Green pointed out that only the cap and millinery department of the
national union, headed by Max Zaritsky, was affiliated with the C. I. O. national union, headed by Max Zaritsky, was affiliated with the C. I. O For this reason the entire union was not among the ones against whom the suspension order was directed.
However, the Federation President asked the hatters' chief how it was possible for one division of his union to be connected with the C. I. O He also asked whether the cap and millinery department would continue the C. I. O. if the hatters' section disassociated itself from it

Governor Landon Republican Presidential Nominee En Eastern Campaign Tour-Makes Brief Rear "Must Legislation'" Which He Says Is not "American Way of Doing Things'-To Speak today at West Middlesex, Pa.
Governor Landon of Kansas and Republican nominee for President, started on his Eastern campaign tour on Aug. 20 when he left Estes Park, Colo. where he had been for a brief rest. Governor Landon boarded a special train at La Salle, Colo., and during the trip East addressed gatherings at various points including Fort Morgan and Sterling, Colo., North Platte, Lexington, and Grand Island, Neb., \&e.
Three speeches which he has planned to deliver include one today (Aug. 22) at West Middlesex, Pa. (his birth place), Chautauqua, N. Y. Aug. 24 and Buffalo, Aug. 26. In addressing the gathering at North Platte, Governor Landon said, "I know that this is one of the fine agricultural counties of Nebraska" and, according to the Omaha advices to the New York "Herald-Tribune" he continued in part:
I know the part that the prices of livestock and of farm products play in your prosperity. Our problems in Kansas are very similar to your problems here in Nebraska. We also depend on wheat and livestock for our prosperity.
There are many things that government should do. There are many things we want government to do, but I think we want those things done without squandering our money.

## Liberal Without Being Spendrift

I believe a man can be liberal without being a spendthrift
I am glad to have this opportunity of talking to the progressive citizens paign is that of good a fevernmentes. Among the great issues in the camfeatures is the question of Congress abdicating its constitutional function of consideration and debate of the measures pending before it We have seen in the last three years more important messure
through Congress without any consideration whatever-slapped jammed in a hasty fashion, Regardless of whether we" agree with the objectives of those measures, I think we all of us, Independents, Republicans, and

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Democrats alike, can agree that is not the American way of doing things That we do not want any more "must legislation
We want a Congress that will fulfill its constitutional function of consideration and of debate. That is the way we do things in America; debate which educates the country, and allows the citizens in turn to educate Congress. And the best way to insure a Congress which will once mor unction in the American way is to elect a Republican Congress.
His remarks at other points were along similar lines.

## Col. Knox Says Fear of New Deal Impedes Business Recovery-Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate Attacks Term "Economic Royalists'

The New Deal has caused fear and uncertainty to American business, Colonel Frank Knox, Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, asserted in a speech at Hagerstown, Md., on Aug. 19. Colonel Knox said that without restrictive on Aug. 19. Colislation American business enterprise would "burst into legislation American business ent He criticized President a vigor never known before. "economic royalists" in his Roosevelt for using the term "economic royalists in his acceptance speech at Philadelphia, and said that the nearest approach to economic royalists in the United States was "the bureaucracy of the NRA."' Many in his audience were members of the United Retail Merchants Association of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Southern Pennsylvania. Colonel Knox pointed out that there are 1,500,000 retail stores in this country, and that the average number of employees is two. "If the retail business of this country is run by economic royalists," he declared, "there are a million and a half of them. You cannot be very much of a million and a half of them. You cannot, be very much of a king when you boss just two "Times" gave further extracts from the address as follows:
The lesson to be learned from New Deal experiments, Colonel Knox declared, was "that the business of this country cannot be run from Washington."
"It is the lesson," he continued, "that a million and a half retailers know better how to run the mercantile business of the country than one bureaucrat in Washington or even an army general. It is the lesison that not even a rain truster can tell when a drought is coming.
The nominee suggested that the primary function of the government was regulation, but not regulation aimed "at the control and direction of private enterprise.
Regulation, he said, should have as its objectives fair play for all enterprises, equalization of the conditions of competition, protection for bank depositors, regulation of monopolies and protection for the purchasers of ecurities.
With the great tides of economic and social change in our time there will be new forms of Federal regulation," he asserted, "but, wh
Apealing for simplicity in framework of the Constox said that it meant "fewer and better laws-that the people can understand," and that the Federal Government should leave individuals alone.
As for economy in government, he said that taxes must be raised to meet he increasing activities of government. "Taxation properly imposed is a necessary evil, but taxation to support government waste, extravagances or experiment is an unncecssary evil."
"Above all," he continued, "the plain man who provides most of the Abital which supports industry must be confident that his little savings will not be wiped out by governmental action.
"We hear much discussion of the usefulness of various public expenditures. No public expenditure is ever justified until it can be shown that the governmental project is worth more to the people than the total
have got with the money if they had been allowed to keopld
"When government takes taxes from the poor to build a community poultry house in New Jersey, the expence come from taxes on the working Nowadays threoriftes
masses of the people. masses of the people.
six years was one-fourth.
"A continuation of this progressive encroachment of governmental expense on national income will mean that in the end one-half the people will be supporting themselves and the other half as well. It cannot continue. It leads inevitably to government insolvency or to currency inflation or to "Governmental extravagance leads to bureacracy and bureaucracy leads to "Governmental extravagance Each one feeds upon the other, and both of them feed upon the people.

## National Union for Social Justice Adopts Resolutions

 Condemning New Deal and Endorsing Father Coughlin-Delegates Support Presidential Candidacy of William LemkeResolutions criticizing President Roosevelt for "usurpations of powers," and endorsing the principles of the Rev. Charles E . Coughlin, were adopted on Aug. 15 by delegates to the convention of the National Union for Social Justice which met at Cleveland. The assembly also voted, by 8,153 to 1 , to support the third party candidacies of Representative William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, but refused to approve the Union party and its platform. Speakers at the convention, in addition to Father Coughlin, included Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith of Louisiana.
The resolutions adopted by the convention affirmed the delegates' faith in the Constitution, and charged that under the New Deal attempts have been made to usurp the powers of Congress by means of "must" legislation, patronage and inteference by the President in matters of State and local government. They protested that the constitutional provisions giving Congress the right to coin money and regulate the currency had been violated, and attacked the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act. The resolution endorsing Father Coughlin praised his fight against the
"international bankers," against the League of Nations and he World Court, and unreservedly supported the position he has taken in other political matters.
The other resolution said, in part:
We protest that further usurpation of powers reserved by the Contitution to the States and to the people and later evident in the form of corporations, chartered under Delaware acts, sponsored by the executive branch of the national government, without even a consent asked of Congress.
Finally, we protest that growing disregard for our framework of government which is witnessed by the active political intrusion on the part of the executive into the nomination of candiates for the legisla two of the of government, in the unofficial nominatio the executive into the affairs several States; yes, even the intrusion
of municipalities and local government.
Ag municipalities and local of powers clearly vested in the legislative Against such usurpation. of powers cleary by the constitution to the branch of the Federal gove wrotest most vigorously, as we reaffirm our States and to the people we proan mosteme law of the land, the Conraith in that fixed con arery objective of our National Union for Social stitution, under ared statutory enactment Justice is either af the Congress of thited States.
That part of the resolution commending the acts of Father Coughlin said in part:
in the conduct of the affairs of the National Union for Social Justice in endorse, without any exception whatsoever, all the acts of our President and great leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin.
Specifically, yet without thought of limitation, do we express our appreciation for the years of instruction which he has given us and for his mind, his heart and his will which has taught us to know, to love and to serve the cause of social justice.
Formally do we commend his unique revelation of philosophical thought upon which our program is based. Formally do we commend, likewise, his reduction of that philosophy to those concrete maxims known as the 16 principles of social justice.
(1) In the field of positive legislation we endorse alike his denounce(1) of communism and of modern capitalism.
(2) We praise his efforts in behalf of our beloved veterans to the end that they secure adjusted compensation, if compensation can be figured, as a reward to those who offered their very lives on the altar of their patriotism.
(3) Specifically, do we praise his patriotic efforts as he pitted the gifts God gave him against the resources of the Carnegie Foundation, of the internationalists in general; against the paid propaganda of some seats of high learning, against the intrigues of the foreigner and against the wiles of those in high position who would compromise our very soverelgnty and ignore our American tradition as they would
League through its back door, the World Court.
(4) In his defense of the Nye Committee and on behalf of a sound
(4) In his defense of the Nye Committee and on behalf of a sound neutrality policy, we recall his successful efforts in curbing the activies
of the "merchandisers of murder."
(5) Every depositor in the land should appreciate his expose of banking conditions.
(6) We recall likewise our leader's insistence that the pauperizing dole be abolished and in its place a system of permanent public works be stablished.
(7) With the inauguration of that system of public works we recall his noble efforts on behalf of the passage of the so-called McCarran amendment, which would extend to the workers on relief the prevailing rate of wages, even as the Act as dratted wo
the prevailing market price of materials.
(8) We endorse our leader's stand with respect to labor, to the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing, unhampered by the camouflage "company union," child its own choosing, unhampere.
of the industrialist's brain.
(9) We unreservedly commend our leader's efforts for a just and living annual wage payable to every man willing to work and capable of working. (10) We endorse the stand of Father Coughlin in respect to the entrenched interests of the public utility holding companies, whose ruthless exploitation of the people was a perfect example of domination
(11) We commend the great majesty of the State was degraded. neutral in the recent economic war waged on the one hand by 50 -odd nations of the League against a lone enemy, Italy, a friendly nation, which has contributed so much of her manhood to the material and spiritual upbuilding of our country.
(12) We unreservedly support the position taken by our leader on the behalf of the establishment of a central bank, and we extend our commendations to the sponsors of the central bank bill, the Honorable Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, and the Honorable Martin L. Sweeney, Congressman from Ohio.
(13) We commend our leader's great efforts on behalf of the refinancing of the farm mortgages of America through proposed legislation known as the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill. We condemn in most certain terms the tactics of one John J. o'Connor, Chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, and his associates, irrespective of party affiliation, who joined with him in exercising every parliamentary trick to gag the House from even a consideration of this most salutary legislation.
(14) We commend to the favorable consideration of the electorate those 147 members of the House of Representatives who voted "yea" on the final passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill, and we likewise commend most favorably to the electorate those Senators who voted "yea" on the Nye-Sweeney bill.
(15) We publish an unreserved and unqualified endorsement of the monetary principles so ably defended over the radio against the regimented forces of bankers, financial writers, paid propagandists and an uninformed press.
(16) Finally, lest specification detract from the fulness of our sanction, we publish our unreserved and unqualified endorsements of all public acts, radio addresses and statements of our leader, pledging our resources and our activities in his support and in support of our 16 principles even as he has thrown into the battle every ounce of his endurance.

## Frazier Jelke Returns from Europe

Impressed with the almost complete absence of unemployment in most European countries, , which he attributed entirely to huge rearmament programs, Frazier Jelke, head of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Frazier Jelke \& Co.,

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returned on Aug. 20 on the Conte di Savoia after three months in Europe, where he visited the capitals of Germany Russia, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and England, and spent the final two weeks in southern France, close to the scene of the Spanish revolution. In his comments with his return he said in part:
'I return with the conviction that the United States, at this time, and for many years to come, affords the world's safest and most profitable working place for capital. Europe's present prosperity is based largely on production for destruction, prompted not only by old nationalistic jealousies but also by the newer and perhaps more fundamental clash between Fascism and Communism."

## Return From Abroad of Secretary Roper and William

 A. Julian, Treasurer of United StatesSecretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who had been absent from the United States since the middle of July, returned from abroad on the steamer Washington arriving at New York Aug. 20. Mr. Roper is quoted as saying "there are many signs of material progress in England, but the fear of war hangs over the country along with other European nations." William A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, who sailed with Secretary Roper in July, returned with him.
T. Clifford Rodman Elected to Governing Committee of Chicago Stock Exchange to Succeed R. Arthur Wood, Resigned
T. Clifford Rodman was elected to membership on the Governing Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange on Aug. 12 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. Arthur Wood. In accepting Mr. Wood's resignation, the Governing Committee adopted a resolution expressing regret at his withdrawal from the committee and recording the appreciation and esteem of the Exchange. In part, the resolution said:
R. Arthur Wood has been for $81 / 2$ years a member of the Governing Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange and was its President for the four-year period from 1927 to 1931, when the Exchange attained the greatest growth and development of its history under his capable and untiring leadership; during the recent period of great business uncertainty fronting the Erongly of his time and energy to the many problems conCommittee, Mr. Wood. In tendering his resignation to the Governing comat deal in . Wood stated that he expected to be away from Chicago a been of the best since his recent serious illness.

Ninetieth Anniversary of Smithsonian Institution Occasion of Greetings by President Roosevelt
With the ninetieth anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, on Aug. 10, President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation to its Secretary, Dr. Charles A. Abbot, in which he said:

Next Monday [Aug. 10] is the ninetieth anniversary of the approval of an Act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution. I cannot allow this anniversary to pass without assuring you, and through you, your devoted associates, of my sincere appreciation of the work which you and they are doing.
The Smithsonian Institution through nine decades has abundantly justified the hopes and expectations of its founder, James Smithson, who in his will provided for "an estiblishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.". It is a source of great satisfaction to me that under your wise administration as Secretary the high standards of work set by your predecessors are being maintained.
The Washington "Post" of Aug. 10 also reported that Secretary of the Interior Ickes had also sent a similar message in which he stated that "it is with both pleasure and pride as a member of the Smithsonian that I congratulate the institution on its ninetieth birthday and wish it a continued long and brilliant career.'

## President Fleming of A. B. A. Urges Attendance of Members at Annual Convention at San Francisco Sept. 21-24-Emphasizes Importance of Coopera-

 tion and Mutual Exchange of ViewpointEmphasizing the importance of "cooperation and mutual exchange of viewpoint among bankers and others," Robert V. Fleming, President of the American Bankers Association, sent a communication, on Aug. 19, to all the members of the organization urging their attendance at its annual convention, which will be held at San Francisco, Sept. 21-24.
The convention program, Mr. Fleming said, will call into "our councils speakers from various lines of business to give us their viewpoints and advice," and the plans for the convention discussions take into consideration the fact that vention discussions take into consideration the fact that
one of the major problems of banking today is to develop its operations along lines that will create greater public its operations along lines that will create "greater public ing has gone far along the road of recovery, one of its major problems still is to develop its operations on lines that will in themselves create greater public understanding of its methods and services," Mr. Fleming said. He added: It is my earnest conviction that such public understanding of banking is not only an essential defense asainst attacks from whatever source, but is also requisite to reestablishing it upon a firm and satisfactory basis of profitable operations. These considerations have been among the controlling factors in our plans for the sixty-second annual convention of the American Bankers Association, to be held in San Francisco, Sept. 21-24.
The improvement in ceneral conditions which is The improvement in general conditions which is now taking place program for increasingly useful relationships between banking and busi-
ness, as well as one of more helpful personal business services to all our people. Sound banking conducted in ways the public need and understand must be the aim of successful bank management.

How can the banker make his operations and policies more understandable to the people of his community? How can better and broader financial services be soundly provided? How can banking improve its operating methods and income? These and many similar questions demand the earnest attention of all bankers. They call for a fresh counseling together and a new interchange of experience and advice among the members of our profession.
this year with the view of also we have built the convention program this year with the view of also calling into our councils speakers from various lines of business to give us their viewpoints and advice. I can say without reservation that this is to my mind one of the most crucial years in the evolution of American banking, and that we are passing through a period demanding, as never before, cooper

I therefore urge the mothers.
I therefore urge the membership of the American Bankers Association to make every endeavor so to shape their plans as to be with us in this the addresses, the of contacts among bankers from all parts of the country, will constitute a most valuable investment of their time.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The establishment of a branch of the National City Bank of New York at 7 West 51st Street has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency.
An application for permission to open a branch at 10 Irving Place, Manhattan Borough, has been filed by the National City Safe Deposit Co. of New York City by the New York State Banking Department, conditional upon the discontinuance of the office heretofore authorized to be maintained at 135 East 14th Street, in the same borough.
After July 1, 1937 the so-called "double liability" on the present outstanding shares of common stock of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York will be terminated, the Company having published the notice of termination required by law. The institution's announcement says:
Notice of such character is not required on the bank's convertible proferred stock, which was issued in July of this year, as under the law authorizing banks and trust companies in New York State to issue such stock, holders of preferred are not subject to the additional assessment.
Where any of the preferred stock is converted into common, there will be no additional liability on the common stock received in conversion, as
such liability does not apply on stock originally issued after June 1, 1936.

The Security-Stroudsburg Trust Co., Stroudsburg, Pa., recently celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of its founding, we learn from Stroudsburg advices appearing in "Money and Commerce" of Aug. 15. The institution began business as the Security Trust Co. in August, 1909, with a capital of $\$ 125,000$. Today it is capitalized at $\$ 550,000$ and has deposits in excess of $\$ 3,000,000$. On Jan. 10, 1933, the Stroudsburg Trust Co. was consolidated with the institution and its present name adopted. The officers are Dr. J. A. Singer, Chairman of the Board; Frank B. Michaels, President and Trust Officer; C. M. Metzgar, Vice-President; S. F. Shiffer, Treasurer; C. H. Wetterau, Assistant Treasurer; Harry M. Schoch, Secretary, and Miss Leila Bunnell, Assistant Trust Officer.

According to Associated Press advices from Wilmington, Del., on Aug. 20, the Board of Directors of the Equitable Trust Co. of Wilmington elected James W. Allison of Richmond, Va., a Vice-President in charge of the trust department of the institutior on that day to succeed Gilbert T. Stephenson, whose resignation will become effective Jan. 1. 1937. Mr. Allison will assume his duties with the Equitable Trust Co. on Oct. 2, the dispatch stated.
Announcement was made on August 15 by Cary A. Hardee, receiver of the defunct Chevy Chase Savings Bank of Chevy Chase, Md, that a final dividend of $20 \%$ would be distributed to the depositors, beginning Aug. 17. The Washington "Post" of Aug. 16, from which this is learned, supplied further details as follows:
It was announced that checks are available for 4,970 depositors who have filed claims. This will bring total payments to $\$ 678,000$. The present $20 \%$ dividend amounts to $\$ 135,204.95$.
Mr. Hardee said the dividend was made possible through the cooperation of stockholders of the former bank, who supplied the remainder of funds necessary for payment.
Paul.Sleman, trustee representing the bank's stockholders, said completion of the $100 \%$ payment was due to the "splendid cooperation between Treasury Department officials, Mr. Hardee, the depositors and stockholders."
"Shortly after the bank closed in March, 1933," Mr. Sleman said, "the Riggs National Bank purchased sufficient assets of the bank, including,
the building, to enable the payment of a $60 \%$ dividend to depositors."

The Washington "Post" of Aug. 11 carried the following in regard to the affairs of the closed Federal-American National Bank \& Trust Co. of Washington, D. C.:
Depositors of the defunct Federal-American National Bank \& Trust Co.
will receive an additional $\$ 1,100000$ if will receive an additional $\$ 1,100,000$ if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is willing, it was learned yesterday. This will amount to $13 \%$ of the total deposits. Depositors already have been paid $50 \%$.
or a loan of $\$ 900,000$. for a loan of $\$ 900,000$. The loan agreement stated that no further diviThis additional pum depositors without its consent.
This additional sum was released for depositors following a recent agree: ment with one of the large stockholders not to contest further an assesstotal assessments paid by stockholders and was held in trust by the
receiver, Cary A. Hardee, pending decision by the courts. The District Supreme Cour A. Hardie, penc assessment was justified,

Following purchase of control of the Union Bank \& Savngs Co. of Bellevue, Ohio, by Bellevue citizens from Bruce B. Brady of Cleveland and his associates, Frank A. Knapp of Bellevue was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and Dr. H. K. Shumaker, heretofore a Vice-President, was advanced to the presidency, it is learned from a dispatch from that place appearing in "Money and Commerce" of Aug. 15. The other officers are Allan G. Aigler, Vice-President and Attorney; O. C. Kaufman, Cashier; B. Wright, Assistant Cashier, and R R. Parkhurst, Attorney.

Worthington C. Pratt, for many years Cashier of the Huron-County Banking Co. of Norwalk, Ohio, was elected President of the institution at a recent meeting of the directors, it is learned from Norwalk advices printed in "Money and Commerce" of Aug. 15. Mr. Pratt succeeds the late Benjamin B. Wood.

Payments amounting to more than $\$ 850,000$ to the depositors and creditors of two closed Chicago, Ill., banks-the Cosmopolitan State Bank and the West Irving State Bankhave been authorized by the State Auditor of Public Accounts, it was announced on Aug. 12, according to the Chicago "News" of that date. We quote the paper:
Approximately $\$ 750,000$ of this will go to depositors of the Cosmopolitan, or the equivalent of $40 \%$ of claims. Depositors with claims of less than $\$ 50$ will be paid in full under a waiver plan. Checks were available today (Aug. 12) at the Cosmopolitan National Bank, 801 North Clark Street.
Depositors of the West Irving State will receive $\$ 98,020$. This disbursement, made possible by the sale of the remaining assets to a liquidating corporation and the waiving of a portion of deposits by a number of the larger claimants, win make possishe pat in in most cases. stock in the liquidating corporation. The distribution is expected to stock in the liquidating
begin tomorrow (Aug. 13).

The American Bank \& Trust Co., a new Miami, Fla., banking institution, was incorporated in Tallahasse on Aug. 11 with capital of $\$ 200,000$, it is learned from Tallahassee advices by the Associated Press on that date, which reported the officers as follows: Leo Robinson, President; R. H. Daniel, Vice-President, Cashier and Secretary, and J. T. Carter, Treasurer.
The following changes in the personnel of the Mantana Bank \& Trust Co. of Great Falls, Mont.; were reported in the "Commercial West" of Aug. 15: Fred A. Woehner has been elected President of the institution to succeed Dr. E. M. Larson, resigned; C. J. Thronson, heretofore Assistant Cashier, has been advanced to the Cashiership, while Louis A. Fousek has been elected Assistant Cashier in lieu of Mr. Thronson.

Frederick R. Behrends on Aug. 10 resigned as Vice-President and Trust Officer of the California Trust Co. of Los Angeles, Calif. In noting his resignation, the Los Angeles "Times" of Aug. 11 went on to say:
Mr. Behrends will announce his future plans following his return from a trip to the North early in September.
. Serving twice as Chairman of the Trust Section of the California Bankers Association, Mr. Behrends has also been active in the national field through the trust division of the American Bankers Association, hold-
ing membership on its Executive, Educational and Trust Policies Coming mem
mittees.

Promotion of H. S. Davidson to the position of Assistant Manager of the Santa Monica office of the California Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., was announced on Aug. 13 by W. H. Thomson, Executive Vice-President of the institution, it is learned from the Los Angeles "Times" of Aug. 14. Mr. Davidson succeeds J. W. Mahood, deceased.

We learn from the "Commercial West" of Aug. 15 that L. L. Madlan, formerly stationed in Minneapolis, later at San Francisco as chief national bank examiner for the Twelfth Reserve District, resigned effective Aug 17 to take over an executive position with the Seattle-First National Bank of Seattle, Wash. The paper added:
He was stationed in San Francisco three and a half years and had been connected with the Comptroller's department since 1919.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Quiet trading and irregular price movements characterized the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange during most of the present week. Public utilities, particularly the preferred issues, attracted some attention and there was a moderate amount of buying among the specialties, but the changes, with a few outstanding exceptions, were small and without special significance. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. was very active during the fore part of the week and raised its top to a new peak for the year. Record highs for the year were also attained by several trading favorites in the utility group, but the continued irregularity held most of the general list down to minor changes.

Stocks moved within a comparatively narrow range during the short period of trading on Saturday, and while the transfers dwindled to 85,200 shares, there were a number transfers dwindled to 85,200 shares, there were a number of outstanding advances in evidence as the market closed. and raised its top to a new peak for the year at 87 . Nebraska

Power (7) pref. and Appalachian Electric Power likewise broke into new high ground. Todd Shipyard was in sharp demand at higher prices and Perfect Circle closed at $351 / 2$ with a net gain of $21 / 2$ points.
Prices were irregularly lower on Monday, though most of the changes were confined to small fractions. There were numerous firm spots during the early trading, but around midsession the market turned easier following the downward turn of the "big board." Pepperell Manufacturing Co. continued its record breaking advance and moved up to $923 / 4$ at its top for the day, but dropped back to $911 / 4$ and closed with a net gain of $41 / 4$ points. Since the closing hour on Fridày this stock has gained about 9 points, the improvement being due largely to the very satisfactory earnings report for the year ended June 30. Other noteworthy advances were Bulova Watch conv. pref., $31 / 2$ points to $71 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$; Georgia Power $\$ 5$ pref., $53 / 4$ points to $74 \frac{1}{2}$, and Penn Salt, 8 points to 146
Pepperell Manufacturing Co. continued as the outstanding feature of the trading on Tuesday as it boosted its top $41 / 2$ points into new high ground for the year at $953 / 4$, making a gain of approximately 26 points since the first of the month. Public utilities held fairly firm and a number of small advances were on record as the market closed. Industrials were in demand at slightly higher prices during the early trading but slipped downward as the day progressed Doehler Die Casting gained 11/8 points to 347 . Douglas Shoe pref. moved up 2 points to 18; Mangel Stores pref., $21 / 2$ points to $581 / 2$; American Gas \& Electric, $11 / 4$ points to $443 / 4$, and Aluminum Co. of America, 1 point to 131 . The total transfers were 167,995 against 171,625 on the preceding day.
Curb market transactions were extremely quiet and prices were generally irregular on Wednesday. There were a few stocks scattered through the various groups that showed an inclination to advance, but the list as a whole made comparatively little progress. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. did not hold up and was off about $23 / 4$ points on the day and Commonwealth Edison attracted some buying at higher prices. Among the best gains were Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to 131; Mangel Stores pref., $51 / 2$ points to 64 ; Western Auto Supply A, $23 / 4$ points to $54 \frac{1}{4}$; Colts Pat. Fire Arms (11/4), $15 / 8$ points to $515 / 8$; Cooper Bessemer, $13 / 8$ points to $187 / 8$, and Dow Chemical, 1 point to 117 .

The tone of the market was moderately firm during the early dealings on Thursday, but prices were inclined to sag as the day progressed. Trading was dull, and while there were a few scattered stocks that registered substantial gains, the list, as a whole, was inclined to move irregularly downward. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. resumed its advance and hit 94 and then declined to 92 . Cooper Bessemer pref. A broke into new high ground for the year as it crossed 49 and Safety Car Heating \& Lighting climbed up $63 / 4$ points to 100 . Other noteworthy gains were General Investment Corp. pref., $21 / 2$ points to $601 / 2$; Singer Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 332 ; Western Auto Supply A, $21 / 4$ points to $541 / 2$, and Peninsular Tel. pref., 3 points to $110^{1} / 2$

The trend of prices turned sharply downward on Friday and while there were a few active issues that showed slight gains, declines were apparent in every section of the market. Aluminum Co. of America was particularly weak and receded 10 points to 123; American Superpower pref. fell back $31 / 4$ points to 43 ; Humble Oil, $21 / 4$ points to $651 / 4$; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 7 points to 85; Singer Manufacturing Co. (6A), 4 points to 328 , and Thermoid Conv. pref., 5 points to 65 . As compared with Friday of last week, the range of prices was sharply lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 123 against $1303 / 4$ on Friday a week ago, American Cyanamid B at 33 against $351 / 4$; American Gas \& Electric at $431 / 8$ against $451 / 8$; American Laundry Machine at 25 against 26; American Light \& Traction at $221 / 2$ against $231 / 4$; Atlas Corporation at $135 / 8$ against $14 \frac{1}{4}$; Creole Pettroleum at $203 / 4$ against $213 / 8$; Electric Bond \& Share at 21 against 227/8; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at $831 / 2$ against 88 ; Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at 14 against $141 / 2$; Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting at $233 / 4$ against $253 / 4$; Humble Oil (New) at 651/4 against 66 $5 / 8$; Niagara Hudson Power at 15 against 16, and Sherwin Williams Co. at 132 against 135 .
daily transaitions at the new york curb exohange

| Week EndedAug. 211936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bonds }}$ (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {F }}$ Gov | Foretgn Governmen | Foretion Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 85,250 | \$775,000 | 82, 2000 <br> 48 | $\$ 14,000$ 27,000 | \$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$791,000 } \\ & 1,3707000\end{aligned}$ |
| Monday | 170,725 | $1,23,000$ $1,560,000$ | 48,000 37,000 | ${ }_{15,000}^{27}$ | -1,612,000 |
| wednesday | 200,585 | ${ }^{1}, 732,000$ | 28,000 | 22,000 | 1,782,000 |
| Thursday | - ${ }^{2488,5765}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 1,852,000 \\ & 2,231,000\end{aligned}$ | 23,000 28,000 | 8,000 14,000 | - |
| Total. | 1,239,185 89 | \$9,382,000 | \$166,000 | \$100,000 | \$9,648,00 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales at } \\ \text { New York Curb } \\ \text { Exchange } \end{gathered}$ | Week Ended Auj. 21 |  | . 1 to Aug. 21 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| ks | 239,185 | 2,565,170 | 87,816,326 |  | 38,179,768 |
| Domestic. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9,382,000 \\ 166,000 \end{array}$ |  | $8554,527,000$ <br> $12,069,000$ |  | 8784,603,000 |
| Forelign government-: | 166,000 100000 |  |  |  | 10,8819,000 |
| Total. | 39,648,000 | \% ${ }^{\text {21,178,000 }}$ | \$575, | 244,000 | \$803.808,000 |

Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
1173

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 May 31, 1936, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as interest attaches to the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary thereof, making comparison with the same date in 1935:

Cash a ${ }^{\text {®ailable }}$ to pay maturing obligations
May 31, 1936 May 31,1935
Balance end of month by dally statements, \&c......
Add or Deduct-Excess or deficiency of recelpts ov Add or Deduct-Excess or deticiency of recelpts over
or under disbursements on belated items........... $2,358,422,241 \quad 1,956,836,254$
$-26,611,532$
$-861,966$
Deduct outstanding obligations:

$\qquad$

2,331,810,709 $25,021,262$
$513,689,635$
3,702 25,901,818

Balance, defictt $(-)$ or surplus $(+)$ _-.......... INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING


Net debt. $\overline { \text { b29,848,512,755 } } \longdiv { 2 7 , 3 2 8 , 3 2 2 , 3 2 6 }$ a Total gross debt May 31, 1936, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, was in transit, \&c., was $\$ 48,339.00$. b No reduction is made on account of obligations of forelgn Governments or other investments. c Includes amount of outstanding bonds called for redemption on April 15 and Oct. 15, 1934, and April 15, 1935. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 31, 1936 Detail-
Guaranteed by the Unted States:
ederal Farm Mortgage Corp.:


$\qquad$ |  |
| :---: |
|  |
| 863 |
| 9 |
| 23 |
| 2 |
| 10 |
| 10 |

$\stackrel{8}{8}, 163,207.00$ $98,692,335.31$
$39,147,579.87$
$22,406,393.83$
$12 \%$ bonds of 1939 ................

Federal Housing Administration..
${ }^{* 1,422,182,400.00} \quad 5,555,669.80 ~ 1,427,738,069.80$

*3,028,706,150,00 $\frac{1,00}{16,805,013,00}$ . 09 3,045,511,763.09
Reconstruction Finance Corp.:
3\% notes, series G..............


Tennessee Valley Authority ......-

## Total, based upon guarantees.- <br> ․-.-....- $-\cdots-\cdots-\overline{\underline{4,726,802,037.48}}$

On Credtl of the Unted States:
Secretary of Agriculture
Postal Savings System:
Funds due depositors $-1,215,902,090.7028,379,053.45 \mathrm{~d} 1,244,281,144.15$ Total, based upon credit of the
United States.............

Other Oblifations-
Federal Reserve notes (face amt.).
$\qquad$
$\xlongequal{1,244,281,144.15}$
 funds deposited with the Treasury to meet interest payments. b Interest to July 1 ,
 amount of notes and accrued interest thereon, held by Treasury and reflected in the public debt. d Figures as of March 31, 1936--tigures as of May 31, 1936 not available. Offset by cash in designated depository banks and accrued interest
amounting to $\$ 221,915,572.71$ which is secured by the pledge of collateral vided in the Regulations of the Postal Savings System having a face value of $\$ 230$,$864,522.60$; cash in possession of System amounting to $\$ 119,862,150.91$, and Government securities with a face value of $\$ 895,956,830$ held as investments, and other
assets. e In actual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 13,059,978$ redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $\$ 254,626,355$ of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral securlty for Federal Reserve notes issued are (1) $\$ 4,-$ $032,523,000 \mathrm{in}$ gold certificates and credits with the Treasurer of the United States
payable in gold certificates, (2) United States Government securities of a face value payable in gold certificates, (2) United States Government securities of a face value
of $\$ 65,000,000$, and (3) commerclal paper of a face amount of $\$ 4,078,000$.

The extensive facilities of our Foreign Department are available to manufacturers and merchants engaged in foreign trade.

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:
55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
Foreign exchange raies certified by federal rejerve
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OFF 1930
AUG. 15, 1936, TO AUG. 21, 1936, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buytny Hute for Caole Trunsfers in New York Value in United States Monev |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 15 | Aug. 17 | A | Aug. 19 | Au | Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, schilling | . 1883 | .188420* | .188350* | .188350* | .188416* | . 188 |
| Belgium, belga | . 168479 | . 168503 | . 168571 | . 168696 | . 168711 | . 168730 |
| Bulgaria, lev | .01300** | .013000* | . 013000 | . 013 | . 013 |  |
| Czecjoslo'kia, | . 041318 | . 041321 | . 041328 | . 041320 | . 041325 | . 041321 |
| Denmark, kro | . 224391 | 224287 | . 224433 | 224650 | . 224603 |  |
| England, pound | 026708 | 5.025958 | . 02 | 5.032000 | 5.030250 | 5.031375 |
| Finland, mark | . 022125 | . 022087 | . 022134 | . 022143 |  | . 022134 |
| France, tranc | . 065850 | . 085866 | . 065849 | . 065829 | . 0658 | . 065835 |
| Germany, relchs | . 402271 | . 402271 | . 402238 | . 402257 | . 40230 | . 402235 |
| Greece, drachn | . 009381 | . 009381 | . 009383 | . 009383 | . 009391 | . 009391 |
| Ila | . 679000 | . 679135 | . 679171 | . 6791 | . 679171 | . 678975 |
| ungary | .197875* | .197875* | .197725 | . 197725 | . 19772 | .197725* |
| aly, lira | . 078652 | . 078642 | . 078645 | . 078861 | . 078682 | . 078661 |
| Norway, | . 252533 | . 252416 | . 252595 | . 252795 |  | . 252696 |
| Poland, zloty | . 188166 | . 188233 | . 188200 | . 188200 | . 188133 | . 188250 |
| Portugal, esc | . 045508 | . 045481 | . 045506 | . 045625 | . 045550 | . 045506 |
| Rumani | . $007345 *$ | .007300* | . 0072 | . 0072 | . 0073 | .007300* |
| Spain, | .136500* | .136500* | .136500* | . 136500 | . 1365 | .135500* |
| Sweden, kron | . 259145 | . 259041 | . 259187 | .259445 | . 2595 | . 259342 |
| Switzeriand, | . 325914 | . 325939 | . 326007 | . 325962 | . 3259 | . 325901 |
| Yugoslavia. | .022920* | .022940* | . 022950 | .022927 | . 022935 | .022930* |
| ina- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r | . 300416 | . 30050 | . 3008 | . 300666 | . 300608 |  |
| Hankow(yuan) dol'r | . 300416 | . 300500 | . 300833 | . 3006 | . 300608 | . 300400 |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | . 300416 | . 300500 | . 300833 | . 300666 | . 300608 |  |
| Tlentsin(yuan) | ,300416 | . 300500 | . 300833 | . 300666 | . 3006 | . 300400 |
| Hongkong, dolla | . 311983 | . 311508 | . 311666 | . 311641 | . 3118 | . 311433 |
| India, | . 379343 | . 379475 | . 379512 | . 379975 | . 37918 | . 379610 |
| Japan, yen | . 294175 | . 294050 | . 294243 | . 294582 | . 294510 | . 294593 |
| Singapore (S. S.) dol'r Australasla- |  |  | . | . 589700 |  |  |
| Australia, pou | $4.003125 * 4.003875 * 4.0418 * 4.09950 * 4.4 .005500 * 4.008250 *$$4.031562 * 4.035781 * * 4.036718 * 4.040625 * 4.036875 *, 4.057250 *$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa | 4.972708*4.972187*4.971875*4.978958*4.976875*4.977291* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, dolla | . 999765 | . 9998808 | . 9998882 | . 9998 | . 9998 | . 999869 |
| Cubs, peso. | . 999000 | . 999000 | . 999900 | . 999900 | . 999000 | . 999000 |
| Mexico, peso | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 277500 | . 2775 | . 277500 |
| Newtoundland, dollar South America- | . 99 | . 9 | . 99 | . 9 | . 9973 | . 99 |
| Argentina. pe | .334950* | .334925* | .335040* | . 33550 | . 335 | . 33 |
| Brazil, (official) | .085133* | .084833* | .085100* | :085133* | . 085133 | .085133* |
| (ee) milr | . 058000 | . 058000 | . 058375 | . 058375 | . 05866 | .058 |
| dle, peso | .051733* | .051733* | .051733* | .051733* | . 051733 | .051733* |
| lomb | . 569000 | .569000* | . 5690 | .569000* | . 569000 |  |
| uquay. peso | . 796875 | . 796875 | . 796875 | 796875 | . 79687 | 796 |

- Nominal rates; firm rates not avallable.


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Aug. 22), bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $2.2 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,031,199,998$, against $\$ 4,921,152,988$ for the same week in 1935. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $9.6 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Aug. 22 | 1936 | 1935 | $\stackrel{P e r}{C e} \cdot t$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,192,430,989 | \$2,424,695,912 | $-9.6$ |
| Chicago | 234,145,305 | 193,808,469 | +20.8 |
| Philadelphi | 267,000,000 | 260,000,000 | +2.7 |
| Boston: | 161,425,000 | 139,000,000 | +16.1 |
| Kansas Cit | 86,212,020 | 79,879,460 | +7.9 |
| St. Louis. | 77,800,000 | 63,900,000 | +21.8 |
| San Francisc | 121,058,000 | 106,441,000 | +13.7 |
| Pittsburg | 97,804,405 | 74,414,917 | +31.4 |
| Detroit | 77,405,568 | 59,401,807 | +30.3 |
| Clevelan | 69,388,044 | 50,044,983 | +38.7 |
| Baltimore | 51,997,743 | 39,834,285 | +30.5 |
| NewOrlean | 32,907,000 | 27,288,000 | +20.6 |
| Twelve cities, five days. | \$3,469,574,074 | \$3,518,708,833 | -1.4 |
| Other cities, five days | 723,092,590 | 568,306,885 | +27.2 |
| Total all cities, five days | \$4,192,666,664 | \$4,087,015,718 |  |
| All cities, one day | 838,533,334 | 834,137,270 | +0.5 |
| Total all cities for | \$5.031,199,998 | \$4,921,152,988 | +2.2 |

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 Aug. 15.

For that week there was an increase of $1.3 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,559,949,057$, against $\$ 5,487,119,131$ in the same week in 1935. Outside of this city there was an increase of $17.3 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $8.7 \%$. 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 show a decrease of $8.1 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals register an increase of $13.1 \%$, and serve District the totals register an increase of $13.1 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $8.2 \%$. In the ment of $26.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $7.5 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $19: 0 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals have been enlarged by $24.7 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District by $13.1 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by $28.6 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the gain is $5.4 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District by $36.9 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District, $19.7 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week Ended Aug. 151936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { nc.or. } \\ D e c \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 1st Boston .... 12 cities | $246,350,837$ | 217,816,561 | +13.1 | 200,511,962 | 210,395,099 |
| 2nd New York--12 | 3,186,205,967 | 3,467,390,806 | -8.1 | 2,963,530,048 | 3,368,032,379 |
| 3rd Philadelphia 9 | 361,246,881 | 333,945,586 | +8.2 | 284,818,838 | 248,246,651 |
| 4th Cleveland.- 5 | 289,423,014 | 228,569,432 | +26.6 | 201,805,892 | 183,584,206 |
| 5 th Richmond - 6 | 125,022,158 | 116,298,763 | +7. | 110,552,210 | 94,232 |
| 6th Atlanta | 137,787,383 | 115,824,273 | +19.0 | 99,148,990 | 37,290,245 |
| 7th Chicago .-. 18 | 490,183,852 | 393,009,150 | +24.7 | 350,316,233 | 290,099 |
| 8 th St. Louls-. ${ }^{4}$ | 133,914,231 | 118,419,098 | +13.1 | 107,123,814 | 915,529,420 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 | 118,074,118 | 91,797,057 | +28.6 | 90,272,129 | 88,642,843 |
| 10th KansasCity 10 | 147,461,18 | 139,896,942 | +5.4 | 125,275,108 | 91,111,002 |
| 11th Dallas...-- 5 | 65,178,936 | 47,610,465 | +36.9 | 44,878,120 | 34,549,409 |
| 12 th San Fran_-11 | 259,110,495 | 216,540,998 | +19.7 | 195,564,585 | 167,022,927 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Outside } \mathbf{N} . \\ & 109 \text { y. cltles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,559,949,057 \\ & 2,487,961,231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,487,119,131 \\ & 2,121,250,443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} +1.3 \\ +17.3 \end{gathered}$ | $1,894,378,806$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,778,735,524 \\ & 2,496,301,168 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada_.....-- 32 cities | 332,431,56 | 273,700,6 | +21.5 | 302,919,6 | 315,316 |

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

| arings al | End |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1935 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1934 | 1933 |
|  | $\stackrel{8}{\text { Reserve Dist }}$ | rict-Bost | \% |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +15.4 \\ +9.6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 380,900 \\ 1,715,600 \end{array}$ |
| Portland |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} +9.6 \\ +{ }^{+9.6} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |
| Mass.-Bost |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,832,680 \\ 187,226,122 \end{array}$ |  | - 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,715,600 \\ 183,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Owell | 308,5 | ${ }^{306}$ 30,110 | +0.6 +0 |  |  |
| ew Be | 2,856, |  |  |  |  |
| ringrie |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onn,-Har | ${ }_{9}^{1,779,}$ | - $11,0763,374$ | + ${ }^{+31.5}$ |  |  |
|  | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,029,100 \\ & 892,148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.4 \\ { }_{19.2}^{1+17} \\ -19.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,649,583 \\ & 7,58,380 \end{aligned}$ | \% 1789,4092 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 246,350,837 | 7,816,561 | +13.1 | 0,511,962 | 0,395,099 |
|  | Reserve | ct-New |  |  | 1,443,634 |
| Y.-A |  |  |  |  |  |
| ngha | - $\begin{array}{r}1.010,199 \\ 34,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8994,694 | $\begin{array}{r} +34.4 \\ +13.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| tralo | 34,700,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & +20.1 \\ & +20.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 667,825 | 552,731 509,610 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 26,112,858 \\ 402,790 \\ 484 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 3,365,868,688 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5,381 | ${ }^{4}, 8968,833$ |
|  | 3,6 |  |  | 退, | $2,983,283$$2,50,015$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,5,927 \\ 19,736,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,297,497 \\ 15,832,606 \\ 29,926,969 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +21.4 \\ +24.8 \\ +24.7 \\ -9.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 㐌 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,1 | 3,467,390,806 |  | 63,530,048 | , |
|  | Reserve | --1 | , |  | - 331 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tester |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +75.91 \\ +9.3 \\ +9.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 0 1 , 5 9 9} \\ & \mathbf{b} \\ & 244,997 \\ & 875,491 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ncaste | [1,281,296 | - $\begin{array}{r}999,093 \\ 320,000,000 \\ \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+40.9 \\ +8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}624,855 \\ \\ \hline 9.000,000\end{array}$ |
| Iladelp |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34 |  | $\begin{array}{r} +20.0 \\ -20.5 \\ -20.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} -20.5 \\ +8.9 \\ +8.1 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,10,078 \\ & 1,15,078 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 3 1 , 5 3 , 0 5 8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J.- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urth | a1 Reserve D$\mathbf{b}$$56,479,603$$88,409,518$$11,753,200$$1,456,663$$\mathbf{b}$$131,324,030$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { istrict-Clev } \\ \text { b } \\ 46,467,352 \\ 69,45,746 \\ 12,777,10 \\ 1,192,061 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ 98,677,173 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 41,482,427 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { cio-Can }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland |  |  |  | 63,380,049 | $\begin{array}{r} 60,333,010 \\ 7,383,300 \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 5 6 , 5 2 8} \\ \mathbf{0 5}, 589,771 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Youngstown-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal (5 cities) |  |  | +26 | ,80 |  |
| fth | Reserve Dist360,989 | $\xrightarrow{\text { ond- }}+140.3$ |  | 54,151 |  |
| a.-Hun |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,493,000 \\ 35,420,193 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,425,656} \mathbf{3}$, | +2.8 +5.1 +5 |  |  |
| -Cha |  |  |  |  | 494,757 |
|  |  | 17,813, | $\begin{array}{r} -7.8 \\ +8.8 \\ +15.1 \end{array}$ | $63,137,423$$13,550,098$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,719,634 \\ 10,327,298 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ,5 | 4,232,320 |
| n. - | ${ }^{16,184,}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , 53 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} , 500,000 \\ 750,803 \\ 756774 \end{array} \end{array}$ | + | 778 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jac |  | 11,416,000 | +6.2+14.6 | \%,900 | 50 |
| Bir |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,130,669 \\ \mathbf{b}, \\ 203,304 \\ 27,226,473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +20.3 \\ -\quad \mathbf{b 9 . 9} \\ -49.9 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{1,136,826}$$\begin{array}{r} 84,425 \\ 326 \end{array}$ | $6,179$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,495,253 |  | +12.0 |  |  |
| Total (10 citles | 137,787 | 15,824,273 | +19. | 9.148.9 |  |


a Not included in totals. b No clearlings available. * Estimated.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 5 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 239,941,219$ on July 29 as compared with $£ 235,767,025$ on the previous Wednesday. Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week mounted to $£ 3,019,208$
In the open market about $£ 1,300,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing; there has been little movement in the price, which today special buying was also in evidence and demand was more general, further are indicated by the import of ' $\mathrm{E} 9.800,000$ of gold from trance as shown in he figures given below. Quotations during the w


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on July 27 to mid-day on Aug. 1:

$\overline{\text { £207,27.5 }}$
The SS. Strathnaver which sailed from Bombay on Aug. 1 carries gold to the value of about $£ 529,000$ consigned to London. SILVER
The market has been quiet and prices have shown only small variations. Indian demand was more in evidence at the lower level of prices, at which there was also some enquiry for American trade requirements. Speculators have resold, but sales on China account continue to furnish the main supplies..

The tone he market appears steady at about the present level, from which no wide departure is anticipated in the near future.
The following were the United Kindom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on July 27 to mid-day on Aug. 1.


Quotations during the week: $\overline{E 4,947}$
Quotations during the week:
IN LONDON

- bar Silver

Ave. $5 \cdot-191 / \mathrm{d}$.
IN NEW YORK
£7,625

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period rom July 30 to Aug. 5 was $\$ 5.021 / 8$ and the lowest $\$ 5.011 / 4$.
Statistics for the month of July
Highest price $\qquad$ Cash
Cis.
193 d.
Lowest pric $\qquad$ -193 d d .

## 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:


 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Britlsh 4\% 4\% } \\ 1960-90 & \text { Holiday } & 1181 / 4 & 1183 / 3 & 1181 / 2\end{array} 1181 / 2 & 1181 / 2\end{array}$ The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N.Y. (for.) | Clnsed | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 6$ | $443 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. S.Treasury_ | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |
| U. Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) | 77.57 | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 7}$ | 77.57 |

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
Aug. 8-The First National Bank of Fallbrook, Fallbrook, Calif Amount ug. 8-The First National Bank of Fallbrook, Fallbrook, Calif
Effective: July 11, 1936 Liq. agent: W. C. Aarshall, 460
Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. Absorbed by: Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, San Francisco,

## BRANCH AUTHORIZED

Aug. 8 -The National City Bank of New York, N. Y.
7 West 51 st St., N. Y. City. Certificate No. 1256 A.

## 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:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { ar N.Y. (for.) } & \text { Clinsed } & 443 / 4 & 443 / 4 & 443 / 4 & 443 / 6 & 443 / 4 \\ \text { S. Treasury_ } & 50.01 & 50.01 & 50.01 & 50.01 & 50.01 & 50.01\end{array}$
 Acricultural Insurance- Co- (N. Y . . (quar.) Allied \& \&icksburg Ry. Co. (semi-ann.) Allied Products, class A (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
American Cigar Co.
Preferred (quar.
Participating preferred
American Seal-Kap Corp. of Delaware
Associates Investment Co. (quar.)
$5 \%$ preferred (quar.) (quar.)
American Ship Building Co. (quar.)
Preferred (annual)


First preferred (quar.)
Beech-Nut Packing Common (quar.)
Biltra- Ha-- Lt
 Boston Elevated Ry. (quar.)

Broklyn \& Queens Transit pref. (quar.)
Buffalo, Niagara \& Eastern Pow., 1st pref. (qu.) Buffalo, Niagara \& Eastern Pow., 1st pref. (qu.)
$\$ 1.60$ preferred (quar.) Bullard preferred (quar.)
Canada Permanent Mtge (quar.)
California Ink Co. (quar.)
Extra- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ealumet } \\ & \text { Canada Malting Co., Ltd Copper Con }\end{aligned}$
Canada Malting Co., Ltd. (quar.) ---......--
Canadian West Natural Gas, Lt., Heat \& Pow.-
Preferred
Preferred (quar.)
Carolina Power $\& 6 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Chesapreakerred (quar.)
Chesapaeake \&orp. Ohio Ruar.). (quar.)
Preferred (semi-annual)
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (quar.)
Cxtra-

Commercial Invest Trust erp Conv. preference $\$ 41 / 4$ series of 1935 quar.)
Compo Shoe Machinery vot. tr. ctfs---
Coon (W. B.) Co. (resumed) --
Orucible Steel Co. of Amer., pref
Cutler-Hammer (quar.) .--., pre---
Daniels \& \& Fisher Storess Co.- $\overline{6} \overline{2} \%$ p pref
Doehler Due Casting (resumed)...
87 preferred (quar.)
Du Pont de Nemours (E.I.) \& Co., Inc. (qu.)
Debenture stock (quar.)
Duquesne Light Co, $5 \%$ cum pref. (
Eastern Steamshig Line, pref (quar.)
Eastman Kodak Co
Extra--…-.......

Pxtra-- (quar.)
Empire Power Corp., participating stock.
Enamel Products Co Warehouse Co. (quar.)
Foote-Burt Co- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Franklin Rayon Corp., } \$ 21 / 2 \text { pref. (quar.) }\end{aligned}$
General Trep.
 Guli states Stee
Harrisburg Gas Co $7 \%$ preferred.-
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartiett \& Co. (special)
Hollinger Consol. Gold Mines, Ltd-
Holophane
Hoover Ball \& Bearing Co. (extra)
Hoskins Manufacturing Co
Hoskins Manufacturing Co. (quarterly)
Extra
Humble Oil \& Refining (quar.)
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation (monthly)
International Cement Corp................
International Mining- Kanght City Power B ist pref. (quar.) Katz Drug quar.)
Kennecott Copper Corp.-.-.
Kimberly-Clark Corp. (quar.)
Special- (quar
Lake Shore Mines, Litd. (quar.)
Liggett \& Myers Tobacco, pref. (quar.)
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. (quarteriy)-1-an-
Maui Agriculturai Co--- Mechants \& Mfg. Securities class A \&
Participating preferred (special)
Merrimac Hat Corp. (quar.)
$8 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Monarch Machine \& Tool (quar.)
Monroe Loan Society (quar.).
Morrell (John) \& Co
Morrell (John) \& Co- (quarterly)
Motra- Products.
National Casualty
New England Telep. \& Teleg. (quar
Newmont Mining--- 1 Md. class A pref. (qu.)
$51 / 2 \%$ preferred (quarterly)--1
Ohio Oil Co., $6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Ontario Silknit Co., preferred (quar.)
Peninsula Tla
Quarterly


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabie | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paraffine Cos., Inc. | 50 c | Sept. 26 | Sept. 10 |
| Extra. | 25 c | Sept. 26 | Sept. 10 |
| Preterred (qu | \$1 | Oct. 15 |  |
| $\$ 7$ preferred (quarter | \$18/4 | Oct | Sept. 15 |
| Pet Milk Co. (quarterly) | 25 c | Oct. | Sept. 10 |
| Philaaelphia Co., \$6 preterre | \$1/22 | Oct. | sept. 1 |
| \$5 preferred (quartieriy) | \$114 | Oct. | 3ept. 1 |
| Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C., L- | 20 c | Oct. | 3ept. |
| Pioneer Mill Oo (monthly) | 15 c | jept. | Aug. 21 |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass | \$1/2 | Oct. | Sept. 10 |
| Pure Oil Co., $51 / \%$ prefe | \$14 | Oct. | Sept. 10 |
| 6\% preferred (quarter | \$1 ${ }^{2}$ |  | Sept. 10 |
| Pyrene Mfg. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 2 uc | sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (q) | 371/2c | sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Red Indian Oil Oo (quarterly)-- | \$13/ | Sept, 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Rice-stix Dry Goods Co., 1st and 2nd pref. (qu.) | \$140 | Sept. 14 | Aug. 28 |
| Rubinstein (Helena), Inc., \$3 | 25 c | Sept. | Aug. 22 |
| Ruud Manufacturing Co. (quarterly) | 15 c | Sept. 15 | Aug. 5 |
| Quarterly | 15 c | Dec. 15 | Dec. 5 |
| Shattuck (frank G.) (quarte | \$138 | 3ept. 21 | Sept. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Schiff Co., common (qu | 75 c | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Scott Paper Co. (quarterly) | 50 c | Sept. | Aug. 31 |
| Sisco Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar | 5 C | Sept. | Aug. 31 |
| $7 \%$ cumulative preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Soutnland Paper Co., common (quarterly) | 40 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Exxtra | 20 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Standard Oil of Ky | c | sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Strawbridge \& Clothier, $6 \%$ | \$112 | jept | Aug 15 |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co. | 50 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Olass A (quarterly) |  | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Talcotr preferred (quarter | 683/4 | Nov. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 17 \\ & \text { Sept. } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, | 10 c | Oct. | 3ept. 10 |
| Timken-Detroit Axle Co. | 25 c | Sept. 21 | Sept. 10 |
| Extra-- | \$13 | sept. 21 | Aug. 20 |
| Preferred (quarter | $\$ 1 / 4$ 15 | Sept. | Aug. 20 |
| Extra. |  |  | Hept. 15 |
| Tri-State Telephone \& Telegr | 15 c |  | Aug. 15 |
| Tyre Rubber $00 ., 6 \%$ preferre | \$11/2 | Aug. 15 | Aus. 10 |
| Union Pacific | \$112 | Oct. 1 | Sept, 1 |
| United Dyewood Corp | 25 c |  | Sept. 11 |
| United Elastic Corp. (quart | 15 c | Sept. 24 | Sept. 4 |
| United Gas \& Electric Uorp | 60c | Sept. 25 | Sept. 15 |
| $7 \%$ preterred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| United States Foil, class | 15 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Preforred (quarterly) | 58 \$13/4 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Utah Power \& Light, \$ |  |  | Sept. 1 |
| Vicksburg Shreveport \& Pac | $21 / 5 \%$ | Oct. | Sept. 8 |
| Preferred (semi-annually) | $21 / 2 \%$ | Oct. | Sept. 8 |
| Victor-Monoghan (res | \$1 | 3ept. | Aug. 22 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarter | \$13/4 | Oct. | 3ept. 30 |
| Viking Pump Co---- | 25 c | Sept. 15 | Sept. 1 |
| White Villa Grocers (se | 60 c $\$ 3$ | Sept. 15 | Aug. 15 |
| Wiser Oil (quarterly) | 25 c | Oct. | sept. 10 |
| Wolverine Tube, $7 \%$ pref. (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Sept. | Aug. 24 |
| Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. (quar | 10 c | Oct. | Sept. 8 |
|  | 5 c | Oct. | 1 Sept. 8 |
| Below we give the dividends announ | ed in | previou | s weeks |
| and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



| Name of Company | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Share }}$ | When | Holders of Record <br> of Recor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 c |  | Aug. 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \$3 prefernce ser | 50c | Sept. 10 |  |
| Extra |  | Sept. 10 |  |
|  | \$132 | Sept. 1 |  |
| B\%o preferred A quarterly) - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 63 |  | Aug. |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | Oc |  |
| Bangor Hydro-tiec. $6 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$1 |  |  |
| Bankers National Investing (qu | ${ }_{3} 8$ | Aug. 25 |  |
| Class A and B-- |  |  |  |
| Beatrice Creamery | $\$ 1$ |  |  |
| Belding-Corticelli, Lt | $81^{81}$ |  | Sept. 15 Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quar.). |  |  |  |
| Bendix Aviation Cor | 25 c | Oct. 1 |  |
| ${ }^{7} \%$ preferred (quar | \$25c | Sept. | sug. 15 |
| Preferred (quarterl | s1 | Sept. |  |
| Black-Clawson Co., $6 \%$ preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar | \$1\% |  |  |
| preferred (qu | \$1, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Dec. |  |
| Blue Ridge Corp. ${ }^{3} 3$ prefe |  |  |  |
| Bon Ami, class B (qua | 50 c | Oc |  |
| Border Co. common | $4{ }_{82}^{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 0$ |  |
| Boston \& Albany R | 30 c |  |  |
| Brewer (C). \& ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ ( (mon | 1 |  |  |
|  | 50 c | Sept |  |
| Bristol-My yers (quar | 50 c |  |  |
| Brookriyn-Manhattan Tr | \$11/20 |  | Oct. |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| dererred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Brown Fence \& Wire cla | \$1 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |
| Class B-- | 30 c | Aug. 31 | Aug. |
| Class B |  |  |  |
| Buckeye Pipe Line Co | 75 c | Sept. | Aug |
| Buckskin Nationa | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ | sept. | Aus. 10 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly | 50 c |  |  |
| urdine's, | 70 c | Sept. |  |
| Burma porp Lidd. Amm |  |  | Aus. 27 |
| Burroughs Adding Machin | 15 c | Sept. | Aug |
| alamba sugar Eis | 40 c | Oct. |  |
|  | ${ }^{315}$ |  |  |
| alifornia Art Tile Corp | ${ }^{\text {h }}$ 50c |  |  |
| lifornia Packing | 37 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ c | sept. | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Campbeil w yant dc Cann |  |  |  |
| Canadian Industries, class A | \$114 | Oct. 31 |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$1 |  |  |
| Canfield Oill $7 \%$ prer. (qu | \$1/4 | Sept. 30 |  |
| apital Administration Co | 12.8 c | Oct. |  |
| \$3 preferred ${ }^{\text {couart }}$ | 75 c |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Extral }}{\text { Cardinald Mining C }}$ | [50 | Sep | Aug |
| arman \% Oo.class A | ${ }^{\text {h50 }}$ |  |  |
| rnation Co., $5 \%$ preferr | \$1/3 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | 51 | ( |  |
| Caroina Telephone \& Telegrap |  |  |  |
| Carter (Wm.) Co, prep. | \$1, | Sept. 15 |  |
| Caterpillar Tractor (quar.) | \$1\%/4 | Sept. 1 |  |
| Central Mississippl Valley Elec. Proper |  |  |  |
| preferred (quar. | \$13/2 |  |  |
| entral Tube co. (mon | 10c | Nug |  |
| Oentriugal Pipe Morp. quar. | s1/ |  |  |
| Champion Paper \& P Pibre $\mathbf{C o}$., $6 \%$ pres. (quar.) | sis |  |  |
| Chartered Investors, | $81 / 4$ |  | Aug. |
| Chestnut Hill RR. Co. | 75 | Sept | Aug. |
| Ohicago District Electric Generating | \$11/2 | , |  |
| Chicago Junc. Rys. \& Un, Stockyards (quar |  | Oct. | jee |
|  | 317/2c | Sept. | Aup. |
| Extra- | 12, |  | Aus. |
| Chicago Yeilo |  |  |  |
| Chrysler Corp | \$4 | Sept. 15 |  |
| Cinc. New Ori. \& Texas Pacific | \$1/4 | Sept. 1 |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | S13 |  |  |
| Oity Ice \& Fuel Co. (quarteri) |  |  |  |
|  | \$10c |  |  |
| Preferred (quar) | \$13/4 | Sept | aug. 27 |
| Teveland \& Pittsburgh |  |  |  |
| Cleveland \& Pittsburgh Ry. reg. | 8713 c |  |  |
| Registered guaranteed (quar |  | Dec. |  |
| Coca-Cola Co, (quar.) | 4 | Oct. |  |
| Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (quar | 12, 3 c | Sopt. | Aug. 6 |
| Preferred (quar.) | S13, |  | ept. 5 |
| Collins \& Aikman Corp., con |  |  |  |
| Extra | ${ }_{81} 1$ | Sept. |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 13/4\% |  | Aug |
| Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mrg | 30c | Sept. | Sep |
| Columbian Carbon | ${ }^{81}$ |  |  |
| Columbus \& Xenia F |  |  |  |
| Compania swift int | S19 |  |  |
| Compressed Indust |  |  |  |
| Confederation Lire | $\$ 1$ | Dec |  |
| Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. | - | Sept. 15 | Sept. |
| Connecticut Light \& Poo |  |  |  |
| 53\%\% preferred (quar | \$1\%8 | Sept. |  |
| Copnecticut Power Co |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Cligar Corp., $7 \%$ | \$13/4 | Sept. | Aug. 15 |
| Consol. Gas, El. Lt. \& Pow. Co. of Baltimore-- |  |  |  |
| Common (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Class A $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | $\begin{gathered} \$ 11 \\ \$ 13 \end{gathered}$ | Oct. |  |
| Consumers Power Co. 85 proferre |  | Oct. |  |
| $6 \%$ preerred (quar.) | \$1.65 |  |  |
| preferre |  |  |  |
| eferred (mon |  |  |  |
| eferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
| $6.6 \%$ preferred (monthy) | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 550 \end{array}$ | ( | ( Aug. ${ }^{\text {Rept. } 15}$ |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of } \text { ofecord } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated O | \＄114 | Aug． 15 |
| Continental Casualty Co． |  |  |
| Continental steel |  |  |
| Oopererwed Staurteriy） | \＄134 | Au |
| Quarteriy－ | 200 | Vos． 30 No． |
| Corrugated Paper Box Co．． $7 \%$ pref．（qua | ${ }_{8}^{811 / 5}$ | Sept． Sept． 1 |
| Crown Cork \＆Seal Co．，Inc．，com |  | Sept． 8 Aus． 21 |
| Crown Drus Co．，common | 561／2c |  |
| Orown Willamette Paper 1st pi | h\＄13／4 | Oct． 1 Sep |
| Crown Zellerbach Corp．．cl． | \＄1 ${ }^{2}$ | （eater |
| Crum \＆Forster Insurance Shar |  |  |
| Common A \＆B（quarterl | 25c | $\text { Aug. } 20$ |
| Cuneo Press，Inc．，preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \＄15\％ |  |
| tis Publishing |  |  |
| Dayton \＆Michigan RR．（semi－a | 87 | Sept．${ }_{\text {O }}$ |
| \％preferred |  | Oct |
| Deposited Insurance Share |  | Nov． |
| ere $\&$ Co |  | Au |
| t＇s |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quar．） | \＄1／2 |  |
| Denver preferred Union stockyard | 81 |  |
| Detroit CityGas， $6 \%$ p | \＄1／2 | Sept． 1 Aug． 25 |
| roit gas | 迷 | sept． 1 Aus |
| ort | \＄ |  |
| Diamond Mä | 50c | Sept． 1 Aug |
| Quarteril | ${ }^{25}$ | Dec． 1 |
| Dictaphone Cor | 81 | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| referred | \＄2 | Sept． 1 Aug |
| Olass A（quar．） | 373 cc |  |
| Doctor Pepper $\mathbf{C}$ |  | Sept． |
| Quarterily | 35 c |  |
| Duro－Test Corp |  | sept． 15 |
| ustern Gas \＆Fuel Ass | \＄1．125 | Oct． |
| Eastern Shore Public Servi | \＄15 | Set． |
| \＄6 preferred（quar．） |  |  |
| Eastman Kodalc Co．（qua | \＄14 | Dee． 15 |
| Extra |  |  |
|  | 30c | Aug． 31 Aug． 15 |
| Electric Products Corp |  |  |
| lectric sharenoicing | 2313／2 | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| Preferred（Q | 50 c | Sept． 30 Sep |
| Electrolux C | $40 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Elsin Natiol | 10 c | Sept． 5 |
|  |  | Oct． 15 |
| 5\％preferred（semi－a | \＄13／3 |  |
| $\$ 6$ preferred $\mathbf{B}$（quar．） |  |  |
|  | \＄1 | Oct． 15 Sept． 30 |
| \＆Walker Dry |  |  |
| Emerson Drug Co．， $8 \%$ preferred | Oc | 5 |
| Empire \＆Bay State Teleg．Co．，4\％guar．（quar．） | \＄1 | Sept． <br> Dec． <br> D |
| Empire Capital，A \＆ $\mathbf{B}$（quar．） | 10 c | Aug． 31 Aug． 19 |
| Emporium Capwell（semb－ann． | 25c |  |
| Erio \＆Pittaburgh RR． $\mathbf{C o}$ ． $7 \%$ gta．（qua | $87 \%$ | Sept． 10 Aug． |
| $7 \%$ guaranteed（quar | 87 \％c | Dec． 10 Nov |
| Guaranteed betterment（quar |  | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| Guaranteed betterment（quar．）－7 | 880 | Oct． 3 |
| Faber Coe \＆Gregs．Inc．（quarteriy） |  | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| Fairbanks．Morse Co．．6\％pref．（quar | \＄13／2 | sept． 1 Aug． |
| Fajardo sugar co．（quar．）－－－ | 61 c | 年ept． 1 |
| Fansteel Metallurgical Corp．\＄5 pref．（quar．）－－ | 51 |  |
| Farmers \＆Traders Life Insurance（quar． | \＄2 | Dec．${ }^{\text {Old }}$ |
| Faultess Rubber Co．${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Federal Lipht \＆Tra | \＄135 | sept． 1 Aug． |
| Federated Dept． |  | Oct．${ }^{\text {Ofe }}$ Sept |
| Firestone Tire \＆Rubber，pre | \＄11／2 | Sept． 11 Aug． 15 |
| First National Stor | 62 | Oct． |
| Preferred（quarterly） | \＄1／4 | cct． 1 Sep |
| First state Pawners Society（iii．） | \＄13／4 | Sept． 30 Sept． |
|  | 121／c | Aug |
|  | 12 ，${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Aug． 21 |
| Florida Power Corp．7\％pref．A（quar | 813／4 | Sept． 1 Aug． |
|  | 823，${ }^{3}$ | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| Franklin simon \＆Co．．．Inc．， $7 \%$ | \＄154 | Sept． 1 Aus． 17 |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄131／ | ${ }^{\text {Sept．}}$ Nov．${ }_{2}$ Aug． |
| Fuller Brush Co． $7 \%$ pref．（quar．） | \＄1／6 | Oct． 1 Sep |
| General American Corp．（semi－ann | ${ }^{\$ 1}$ | Sept． 1 Aug． 15 |
| Generas A．extra ${ }^{\text {class }}$ A（qua | 10c |  |
| General Cigar，Inc．，preferred（ | \＄1 | Sept． 1 Aug． 22 |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄1 | Dec． 1 No |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferrred }}$（quar．） | \＄13 | Juar．${ }^{\text {Jin }}$ |
| General Finance Corp．（Detroit） |  | Sept． 15 Sept． 10 |
| General Mills preferred（quar | \＄1／2． | Oct． 12 sept． 10 |
| General Motors Co．（quar．）－ | 50 c | Sept． 12 Aug． |
| Preferred（quar．） | si4 | Aus．${ }^{\text {Act．}} 5$ |
| General Telephone Corr．${ }^{\text {s }}$ 3 con | ${ }^{755}$ | Oct． 1 Sel．${ }^{\text {cost }}$ |
| Globe Democratic Publishers，pref | \＄1 | Sept． 1 Aug． 20 |
| Globe Wernecke ${ }^{\text {Oror，pref．（quar．）}}$ | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{\text {lopt．}}{ }_{1}^{\text {jopug．}}$ |
| Preferred（quarteri） | 50 c |  |
| Golden Cycle Corp．（quar． | 40c | sept． 10 Aug． 31 |
| Goodman Shoe Co． $6 \%$ pref．（qua | \＄1积 | 3ept． 1 Aus． 24 |
|  | 25c | Sept． 15 Sep |
| Grace National Bank of N．${ }^{\text {Grand Rapids Varnish（quar．）}}$ | 153 |  |
| Special | $71 / 2$ | Aug． 30 Aug． 20 |
| Grand Union Co．，prefe |  |  |
|  |  | Sept． 11 Aug． |
| Great Takes Thwink（\％） | \＄154／3 | Sept．${ }^{1}$ Aux．${ }^{\text {Aug．}}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Great Northern Paper Co．（qu |  | Sept． 1 Aug． |
| Great Western Sugar Co．（quar．） | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 2$ |
| Greene Cananea Copper ©o－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Gulf States Utilities Co．， 86 pref．（qu |  |  |
| $\$ 51 / 2$ preferred（quarterly） |  |  |
| Hackensack Water Co．．7\％pref．A | $4355^{8}$ | Sept． 30 Sept． 16 |



| Name of Company | Per Share | When <br> Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\mathrm{McI}}$ | 50 c |  |  |
| McWilliams |  | Sep |  |
| Mead Cor |  |  |  |
| Memphis Natural Gas Co., preferred (quar | 100 |  |  |
| Preferred (partic.' in common ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10c |  |  |
| Partic prererence (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - prior prep.-(quar.) | $81 / 4$ | Sept. | Aug |
| 86 prior preferred (qua | \$1/2 | Oct. |  |
| \$7 prior preferred (quarterly) | \$1 | Oc | Aug |
| $\$ 6 \mathrm{cum}$ preferred (qua | \$1 |  |  |
| Michigan Steel Tube Products ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |
| Middlesex Water Co | 75 c |  |  |
| Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co., \$4 pref. (qu.) | \$1 |  |  |
| Minneapolis Gas Light | \$14 |  |  |
|  | \$13 |  | Aug. 26 |
| Mock, Judson, | ${ }^{250}$ |  |  |
| Monarch Knitting. Itd., $7 \%$ | h\$13 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| Montgomery | 20 c |  |  |
| Class A (q | \$104 |  |  |
| Moore (Wm. R.) Dry Goods (quar | \$11/2 |  |  |
|  | \$158 | Jan |  |
| Morris Plan Insurance society (qu | ${ }^{\$ 1}$ |  |  |
| Mouarterly |  |  |  |
| Mt . Diablo Oil Mining \& Develo | ${ }_{10}$ |  | Aug. 24 |
| Mueller Brass Co. (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Munsingwe |  |  |  |
| Murphy (G. O .) Co ( ${ }^{\text {cuar }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \$112 | 俍 |  |
| 6\% preferred ( | \$1名 | Dec |  |
| Nachman |  |  |  |
| National Bearing Metals Cor | 25c |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$194 |  |  |
| National Container |  |  |  |
| National Gas \& Electric Cor | c |  | Aug. 21 |
| National Lead Co. (quar.) | 12125 |  |  |
| Class A | \$1\% | Sep |  |
| Olass B preferred (qua | \$1 1 |  |  |
| National Linen Service Cor | \$308 | Sep |  |
| National Power $¢$ Liligh |  |  |  |
| National Pressure Cooker | 15 c |  |  |
|  | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | Sep | Aug. |
| Neiman (Marcus) Coc, prefe | \$184 |  |  |
| Neisner New Bedford Cord |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Sep |  |
| Newberry (J J. |  | Oct. |  |
| New Jorsey Power \& Light, ${ }^{5} 6$ pref | \$114 | Sept. | Aug. 15 |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quarterly) | \$114 |  |  |
| Now York Air brake (resumed) |  | T |  |
| Nineteen Hundred Corp.c class | c |  |  |
| North American Edison, preferred (qu | \$13/ | Sept |  |
| Nortnern RR. Co. of N. J., $4 \%$ |  |  |  |
| 4\% guaranteed (quarterly) | 1 | Dec. |  |
| Northam Warren Corp, conv. pref. | 75 c | Sept |  |
| Northeastern water \& Electric, \%4 prer. (q) |  | Sept. |  |
| 6\% preferred | \$1 |  |  |
| North Pennsylvania RR. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ( |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (qua |  | Sept. | Aug. |
| Nova Scotia Light \& Power Co., $6 \%$ pref | \$1/2 | Sept. |  |
| gilvie Flour Mills Co., $7 \%$ pref. (qua | \$1/4 | Sept. | Aug. |
| Onio Public Service ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 581 | Sept. | ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthiy) |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma preferred \& mosthectric, |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Oshkosh Overall Co |  |  | Aug. 20 |
| \$2 preferred (quar |  |  | Aug. 20 |
| Pacific Can (initial) | \$15c | Sept. 30 |  |
| Parker Pen (quar |  | sept. |  |
| Parker Wolverine Co., commo | ${ }^{37}$ 25c | Sep | Aug. $10{ }^{\text {Aug. }} 15$ |
| Patterson-Sargent Co. (quart |  | Sept. |  |
| Pender (David) Grocery Co., class | 87 75c | Sept. 1 | Aug. 20 |
| Pennsylvania Gas \& Hlectric (Dell.) A (qu.) |  | Sept. | Aug. 20 |
| $7 \%$ and $\$ 7$ preferred (quar.) | \$154 | Oct. |  |
| Penssiverred (quarteriy) | \$11/2 | Sept. |  |
| Peoples Natural Gas Oo., $5 \%$ pref. (quar |  | Oct |  |
| Peoples Telephone Corp $6 \%$ pr | \$1 |  |  |
| Peninsular Telegraph Co., $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1\% |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$181 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | Oct. |  |
| Penn Valley Orude Oil, class A preef. (qua | 12\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Oct. |  |
| Peoples Drug stores, Inc. (quarteriy) |  | Oct. |  |
| $61 / \%$ preferred (quarteriy) |  |  |  |
| Praudier Co., preferred (quarterls) | \$1 |  |  |
| Phelps Dodge Corp-- |  | Sep |  |
| Philadelphia Elec. Power Co., $8 \%$ pret. (qu |  | Se | Aüs |
| Phila., Germantown \& Norristown RR. Co |  |  |  |
| Philadel phia Suburban Water Oo.., pref. (quar.)- | \$132 |  |  |
| Phillips Petroleum Co. (quar.) |  |  | Aug 7 |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Phoenix Finance Corp, ${ }_{\text {Preferred (quartorly) }}$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Phoenix Hosiery, 1st preferred (qua |  |  | Aug. 1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Photo }}$ Pierce Govravers (semi-annual) |  |  | Aug. 15 |
| Pierce Governor Coill ${ }^{\text {Presum }}$ | 15c | Aus. |  |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie (semi- |  | Sept. |  |
| Pittsburgh Fit. Wayne \& Chicago Ry. Co. (quar.) | \$13/ | Oct |  |
| 7\% |  | Jan |  |
| torg Scr | \$1\% |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Boit (resumed) | 121/2c | t. | Aug. 3 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quarteriy) | s13/ |  |  |
| Extr |  |  |  |
| Potomac Electric Pow $51 / 2 \%$ preferred (qu | ${ }_{\text {W13 }}{ }^{1}$ |  | Aug. Aug. |


| Name of Company | Pet Share | When <br> Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 c |  |  |
| Extra |  |  | Aug. |
| E3 preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Procter \& Ga | \$1/4 | Sept. 15 |  |
| Properties (A |  |  |  |
| Pubic Electric Light, pref. (quar.) ${ }^{\text {Public }}$ | 37312 | St. |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| Pubilic Service Co. of Col |  | Sept. | Aug. 15 |
| 5\% preferred (monthly | c |  |  |
| $8 \%$ cumulative |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{7} \%$ preferred (quar) | \$13. | Sep |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (mon |  |  |  |
| \$5 preferred (quar.)-----7- |  |  |  |
| 85 preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Purity Bakeries Corp |  |  |  |
| Quaker Oats, preferred (quarterly) ----------- | \$13/2 | Aug. 31 |  |
| $331 / 2$ cumulative conv | 873\% 3 |  |  |
| inier Pulp \& Paper |  |  |  |
| Oidarterly | 60 c 60 c | De |  |
| ding Co. istö prearerred (qu | 50 c |  |  |
| 2nd preferred (quarterly). |  | Sept. | Aug |
| $61 / \% \%$ preferred (quarterly) | 1815 | Gept. 15 | Aug |
| diance Grain Co., $63 / 2 \%$ pre | \$1\% | Sept. 15 |  |
| mington-Rand, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ preferred (quar | 31 | Oct. |  |
| Republic Insurance $\mathrm{C}^{0}$. of ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  | Aug. 25 | Aug. |
| Reynolds Metals |  |  | Aug. |
| $5{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Rich s, inc., preferred |  | Sept. 11 | Aug. |
| Riverside \& Dan River Cotton M | h83 | Sept |  |
| Roberts Public Markets, Inc. (qua |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred O \& D (qua |  |  |  |
| Roos Bros., Inc. (quarterly | 37/2c | Sept. 21 |  |
| Russeer's Firth Aver, Inc--ēt- | $\$ 1$ | lept | Aug. 20 |
| St. Louis, Rocky Mt. \& Pacific O |  | Sept. 30 |  |
| San Francisco Remedial Loan Assoc. (qua |  |  |  |
| Quarterly --.--- | 75 c | Dec. |  |
| vvannah Gas Co | 43\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| vannah Electric Po |  | Oct |  |
| $71 / 2 \%$ debenture $\mathbf{B}$ (qu | \$18 | Oct. | Sep |
|  |  | t. |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (semi-annu |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred. | h 11 | Oct | Sept. 15 |
| aboard Oil |  | Sept. | Sept. 17 |
| rs, Roebuck \& Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Secord (L.) Candy Stores, ittd. (quar.). (quar.) | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}$ | sep |  |
| vel, Inc., |  | Sept. |  |
| $7 \%$ cum, preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  |  |
| Sheep Creek Gold Mines (qu |  |  |  |
| Shenango Valley Water, $6 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Sherwin Williams Co. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | \$1/4 |  |  |
| Simon (W) Brewery |  |  |  |
| Sloss-Sheffield steel \& Iron, | \$31/2 | Sept | Aug. |
| Smith (S. Morga |  |  |  |
| Sonotone Corp | 5c | Oct. 15 |  |
| Sound view Pulp |  |  |  |
| South Oarolina Power Co. \& | 1/2 |  | Sept. 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {Sou}}$ \% preferred series B (quart |  |  |  |
| Southern Fire Insurance Co. (N |  |  |  |
| Southern Pipe Lin | 10c |  |  |
| Southwest Consol. Gas unile | \$1\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |
| Spencer Keiliogy \% Sons, common (quar.) | ${ }^{40}$ | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Spiegel May stern Co.. $\$ 61 /$ preferred (quar.)-- | \$138 |  | Oct. 15 |
| Standard Oil of Calif |  |  |  |
| Extra | 5 c | Sept | Aug |
| Standar | 25c |  |  |
| Sterling Products, İnc. (quarteri |  |  | Aug. $15 a$ |
| Strawbridge \& C Clothi | \$11/2 |  | Aug. |
| Stromberg-Carison Telep. Mig. C |  | Sept. 1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ (quarterly | \$125 |  |  |
| Sunray Oill Corp. (Dela.) |  |  | Aug |
| Superior Portland Cement, class A | $271 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Sept |  |
| Susquehanna Utilities Co., $6 \%$ pref. | \$25 |  | Aug. 20 |
| Sylvanite Gold Mines, Lità ( quar.) $^{\text {a }}$ | 5 | Sept. 30 | Aug. 17 |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, $73 \%$ pref | \$1\% |  |  |
| ampa Gas Co., $8 \%$ pr |  |  | Aug. 20 |
| Telephone Investment Corp. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (mo. | $271 \%$ | Sept. | Aug. 20 |
| Tennessee Electric Power Co. 5\% |  | Oct. |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar | \$13 | Oct. | Sep |
| $7.2 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$1.80 | Oct. | Sep |
| $6 \%$ preferreed (monthil |  | Sept. | ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ |
| 6\% preferred (monthly | 50 c 60 c |  |  |
| $7.2 \%$ preferred (month |  | Oct. |  |
| Texas Corp. (quarter | 25 c | Oct. | Sept. |
| Textra | 25 c |  |  |
| Texas \& Pacific Ry | \$21/2 | Aug. 31 | Aug. |
| Tidewater Associated | 155 |  | Aug. 10 |
| diowater |  |  |  |
| mken-Roller Bearing $\mathbf{C}$. |  |  | Au |
| Extra-.-.--- | 25 c |  |  |
| Toledo Edison Co, |  | Sug. | Aug. 21 |
| 6\% preferred (mon |  |  | Aug. |
|  |  |  | Aug. |
| Tri-Continental Corp., common.-- | 25c | Se |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 6}$ cumul. preferred (quar | \$11/2 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Trusteed Standard ${ }^{\text {Tubize-Chatillon } 7 \% \text { preferred }}$ ( |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 10$ |
| Tuckett Tobacco Co., itdi.. preeprred (quar.) | 813. | Oc | sep |
| 208 S. La Salle Street Bldg. |  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| niorwood Eliot Fisher | 12 |  |  |
| Union Tank Car Co. (q |  | Sept. | Aug. 17 |
| nited Biscuit C |  | Sept. | Aug. 5 |
| nited Corp., 83 preferred (qua | ${ }_{75}$ | Oct | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 4$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Company \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Per \\
Share
\end{tabular} \& When Payabl \& Holders of Record \\
\hline United Dyewood, preferred (quarterly) Preferred (quarterly) \& \$18/ \& Oct. \& \[
\text { Sept. } 11
\] \\
\hline United Gas Corp. \(\$ 7\) pref. (quar.) \& \$184 \& \& Aug. 14 \\
\hline United Gas Improvement (qu \& 25c \& Sept. 30 \& Aug. 31 \\
\hline Ureferred (quarterly) - \({ }_{\text {Pred }}\) \& \$11/4 \& Sept. 30 \& Aug. 31 \\
\hline United Light \& Ry, Co.. \(7 \%\) pref. (monthly)--- \& \(581-3 \mathrm{c}\)
54 c

a \& Sept.
Sept. \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline $6 \%$ preferred (monthly) \& 50 c \& Sopt. \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline 7\% preferred (monthly) \& $581-3 \mathrm{c}$ \& Sct. \& (ent. <br>
\hline 6\% preferred (monthly) \& 540 \& Oct. \& Sept. 15
Sept. 15 <br>
\hline United N J. RR. \& Cana \& \$21/2 \& Oct. 10 \& sept. 21 <br>
\hline United 8tates Envelope (s \& \$2 \& Sept. 1 \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline United States Freight (qua \& \$31/2 \& \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline United States Gypsum Co. (qu \& 20c \& Sept. \& Aug. 215 <br>
\hline United preferred (quarter Pripe \& Found \& \$13/4 \& Oct. ${ }^{1}$ \& Sept. 15 <br>
\hline Common (quar.) \& 375 \& Dec. 21 \& Nov. 30 <br>
\hline United States Playing C \& c25c \& Oct. 1 \& Sept. 19. <br>
\hline United States Steel, $7 \%$ cumul preferr \& 25 c
$\$ 1$ \& Oct. ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 29$ \& Scpt. $19{ }^{\circ}$ <br>
\hline Universal Insurance (Newark, N. J.) (q \& 25 c \& Sug. 29 \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline Quarterly \& 25 c \& Dec. \& Nov. 14 <br>
\hline Quarterly \& 25 c \& Mar. \& Feb. 15 <br>
\hline Upper Michigan Power \% \& 25 c \& June \& May 15 <br>
\hline $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) \& \$13/3 \& Nov. \& Oct. 26 <br>
\hline Utica ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Knititing, $7 \%$ pref \& h\$311/ \& \& Jan. 26 <br>
\hline Vanadium-Alloys Steel \& 60 c \& Sept. 2 \& Aug. 20 <br>
\hline Van Raalte Co, Inc \& $\$ 1$ \& Sept. 1 \& Aug. 19 <br>
\hline Vapor preferred (quar.) \& \$13/4 \& Sept. \& Aug. 19 <br>
\hline Vapor Car Heating eo., prefer \& \$18/3 \& Sept. 10 \& Sept. 1 <br>
\hline Veeder-Root, Inc. (quar \& 50c \& Sept. 15 \& <br>
\hline Vick C \& S1
50 \& Sept. \& Sept. 1 <br>
\hline Extra \& 50c \& Sept. \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline Virginia Coal \& Iron Co. \& 25c \& \& Aug. 21 <br>

\hline | Virginia Electric \& Power $\$ 6$ pref. |
| :--- |
| Virginia Fire \& Marine Ins | \& \$ $\$ 111 / 2$ \& Sept. 21 \& Aug. 31 <br>

\hline Vogt Mfg. Co. (quarterly) \& 8725c \& Sept. 1 \& Aug. 24 <br>
\hline Extra \& 50 c \& Sept. 15 \& Aug. 28 <br>
\hline Valcan Detinning, prefe \& \$1\% \& Oct. 20 \& Oct. 10 <br>
\hline Walker (H.) , Gooderham \& W- \& 25 c
50 c \& Sept. 21 \& Sept. ${ }^{1}$ <br>
\hline Preferred (quarterly) \& 25 c \& Sept. 15 \& Aug. 22 <br>
\hline Waltham Watch Oo., prior preferred \& \$13/4 \& Oct. 1 \& Sept. 9 <br>
\hline Washington Ry. \& Electric C \& \$9 \& Sept. \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) \& \$14 \& Sept. \& Aug. 15 <br>
\hline $5 \%$ preferred (semi-ann \& \$21/2 \& \& Nov. 16 <br>
\hline Weill (Raphael) \& Co. pref. (semi-ann.) \& \$4 \& \& Aug. 1 <br>
\hline Welch Grape Juice Co., preferred (quar \& \$1/2 \& Aug. 31 \& Aug. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30c |  | Oct. 15 |
| Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift, \$4 conv. pr | \$11 | Sept. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Westinghouse Electric \& Mfig (quar | 751 | Sup. 31 | Aug. July 31 |
| Preferred (quarterl | 8715 c | Aug. 31 | July 31 |
| West Jersey \& Seashore $6 \%$ spec. gtd. (s.-a.) | \$11/2 | Jan. 2 | Dec. 15 |
| Westland Oil Royalty Co.f class A (monthly | 10 c | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Westvaco Chlorin | 10c | Oct. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 1$ | Sept. 16 |
| Extra- | 10 c |  | Aug. 15 |
| Wheeling Electric Co. $6 \%$ prep. (quar.) | $\$ 13$ | Sept. | Aug. 3 |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co., Inc., $7 \%$ pref. (qu | \$13/4 | Oct. | Sept. 12 |
| Winstead Hosiery Co. (qued | 1215 | Sopt. | Aug. 15 |
| Extra | 50 c | Nov. |  |
| Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (quar.) | 60 c | Sept. | Aug. 10 |
| Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co. (monthly | 25 c | Sept. | Aug. 19 |
| Yale \& Towne Mig. Oo. (qu | 25c | Oct. | (ext. 19. |
| Zimmerknit Co., Ltd., pref | \$31/2 | Sept. | Aug. 15 |

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
c The following corrections have been made:
Holt (H.) \& Co., holders of rec. Aug. 14; previously reported as Aug. 11. U. S. Playing Card Co.; previously reported as United Playing Card Co. $e$ Payable in stock.
f Payable in common stock. of Payable in scrip. $h$ On account of accu-
mulated dividends. $f$ Payable in preferred stock.
$k$ Corn Products Refining Co., stoek div. of $1-25 \mathrm{~s}$ sh. of Allied Mills
Inc., for each sh. of Corn Products Refining Co. held. $l$ Electric Shareholding Corp., \$6 conv. pref. opt. div. ser. Ww., 44-1000th
of 1 share of common stock, or at the opt. of the holder $\$ 1 / 2$ in cash. $m$ Pacific Investors Corp., $1 / 8$ share of Pacific So. Investors, Inc., com-
mon stock for each share held. mon stock for each share held.
$n$ Blue Ridge Corp. $\$ 3$ conv, pref., ser. 1929, 1-32 of one share of com.
stock, or at the option of the holder 75 c . cash.
o Life \& Casualty Insurance Co. of Tenn.; a $331-3 \%$ stock div.
p Kobacker Stores, Inc., pref. stock div. of one share of common for
each share of preferred. $q$ American Cigar Co., stock dividend of 1-40th of a share of American
Tobacco class $\mathbf{B}$ common for each share of Amer. Oigar Co. held. $r$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canad
a reduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made $s$ Deposited Insurance Shares; ser. A \& B stock div. of $21 / 2 \%$ payable in $s$ Deposited Insurance Shares; ser. A \& B stock div. of $21 / 2 \%$ payable in
trust shares. Holders have option of div. in cash based on liquidating valuo of shares.
$u$ Payable in U. S. funds. $w$ Less depositary expenses.
$x$ Less tax. $\boldsymbol{y}$ A deduction has been made for expenses. z Per 100 shares,

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Aug. 19, 1936, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Aug. 19, 1936 | Aug. 12, 1936 | Aug. 21, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United Sates Treasury.x. | 3,145,661,000 | 3,220,518,000 | 2,737,074,000 |
| Redemption fund-F, R. notes | 1,627,000 | 1,753,000 | 1,149,000 |
| Other cash †-...---...-- | 71,201,000 | 74,215,000 | 48,718,000 |
| Total reserves | 3,218,489,000 | 3,296,486,000 | 2,786,941,000 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations, direct and (or) fully guaranteed Other bills disoounted | $\begin{aligned} & 2,130,000 \\ & 2,400,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,918,000 \\ & 1,737,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 5 4 3 , 0 0 0} \\ & \mathbf{2 , 5 6 2 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total blls discount | 4,530,000 | 6,655,000 | 4,105,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | 1,103,000 | 1,103,000 | 1,810,000 |
| Industrial advances. | 7,075,000 | 7,090,000 | 6,965,000 |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 88,263,000 | 88,263,000 | 98,412,000 |
| Treasury notes | 406,823,000 | 406,823,000 | 486,479,000 |
| Treasury bllis | 165,475,000 | 165,475,000 | 154,427,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities_- | 660,561,000 | 660,561,000 | 739,318,000 |
| Other securities. |  |  |  |
| Foreign loans on gold |  |  |  |
| Total blls and secur | 673,269,000 | 675,409,000 | 752,198,000 |
| Gold held abroad. |  |  |  |
| Due from foreign banks | 82,000 | 2,000 | 247,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks | 6,395,000 | 5,828,000 | 3,764,000 |
| Unoollected items. | 144,970,000 | 141,562,000 | 118,928.000 |
| Bank premises. | 10,854,000 | 10,854,000 | 11,977,000 |
| All other assets | 32,910,000 | 33,699,000 | 32,580,000 |
| Total assets | 4,086,969,000 | 4,163,920,000 | 3,706,635,000 |
| Labilttes- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 818,529,000 | 815,166,000 | 716,517,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- | 2,733,685,000 | 2,762,499,000 | 2,559,558,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account..-- | 30,426,000 | 99,445,000 | 20,170,000 |
| Forelgn bank | 32,980,000 | 31,587,000 | 7.675,000 |
| Other deposits | 197,660,000 | 196,188,000 | 154,814,000 |
| Total deposite | 2,994,751,000 | 3,089,719,000 | 2,742,217,000 |
| Deferred availablilty iter | 150,236,000 | 134,836,000 | 118,285,000 |
| Capital paid in. | 50,181,000 | 50,194,000 | 59,498,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ). | 50,825,000 | $50,825,000$ | 49,964,000 |
| Surplus (Rection 13b) | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 6,863,000 |
| Reserve for contingencles | 8,849,000 | 8,849,000 | 7,500,000 |
| All other liabilitles. | 5,854,000 | 6,587,000 | 5,791,000 |
| Total Habillites | 4,086,969,000 | 4,163,920,000 | 3,706,635,000 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note llabilities combined. | 84.4\% | 84.4\% | 80.6\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances | 9,041,000 | 9.047,000 | 9,314.000 |

## $\dagger$ "Other cash" do 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 over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan. 31, c934, devalued trom
100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proftit by the Treasury
under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Ac of

## 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, Aug. 20, 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 commênts 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."


## "Other cash" does not Include Federal Researve notes. $\dagger$ Revised ilgure.

$\times$ These are cortifloates given by the J . S. Treasury tor the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.08 cents on Jan. 31, 1934. these oertillicates belng worth less to the extent of the ilfference, the differeace itself having been appropristed as profts by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Aet of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

wrekly statbment of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business aug. 191936

| Two CYphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rschmond | Allanta | Chiscago | St. Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Cxty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SO | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from U. S. Treasury <br> hand and due | 8,255,038,0 | 503,661,0 | 3,145,661,0 | 409,854,0 | 614,997,0 | 276,642,0 | 228,578,0 | 1,641,681,0 | 224,338,0 | 190,924,0 | 261,356,0 | 163,364,0 | 593,982,0 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. | 13,070,0 | 1,986,0 | 1,627,0 | -865,0 | 439,0 | 400,0 | 2,956,0 | 528,0 | 840,0 | 199,0 | 1922,0 | 367,0 | 1,941,0 |
| Other cash *-... | 282,433,0 | 34,756,0 | 71,201,0 | 37,548,0 | 26,101,0 | 14,452,0 | 10,639,0 | 33,335,0 | 13,364,0 | 7,304,0 | 12,654,0 | 6,818,0 | 14,261,0 |
| Total reserves--h--...--...-- | $8,550,541,0$ | 540,403,0 | 3,218,489,0 | 448,267,0 | 641,537,0 | 291,494,0 | 242,173,0 | 1,675,544,0 | 238,542,0 | 198,427,0 | 274,932,0 | 170,549,0 | 610,184,0 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| See. by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct \& (or) fully guaranteed | 3,405,0 | 161,0 | 2,130,0 | 321,0 | 60,0 | 137,0 | 30,0 |  | 75,0 |  | 23,0 | 268,0 | 100,0 |
| Other bills discounted......--- | 3,072,0 |  | 2,400,0 |  | 11,0 | 74,0 | 45,0 |  | 21,0 |  | 56,0 | 454,0 | 11,0 |
| Total bills discoun | 6,477,0 | 61, | 4,530,0 | 21,0 | 171,0 | 211,0 | 75,0 |  | 96,0 |  | 79,0 | 722,0 | 111,0 |
| Bllis boug | 3,094, | 225,0 | 1,103 | 317,0 | 294,0 | 121,0 | 108,0 | 386,0 | 87,0 | 61,0 | 87,0 | 87,0 | 218,0 |
| Industrial advances | 28,662,0 | 3,098,0 | 7,075,0 | 5,063,0 | 1,482,0 | 3,606,0 | 704,0 | 1,804,0 | 532,0 | 1,166,0 | 907,0 | 1,557,0 | 1,668,0 |
| Bonds | 324,721,0 | 21,607,0 | 88,263,0 | 28,217,0 | 31,507,0 | 17,104,0 | 13,142,0 | 38,630,0 | 17,361,0 | 11,571,0 | 16,425,0 | 12,502,0 | 28,392,0 |
| Treasury | 1,496.719,0 | 99,596,0 | 406,823,0 | 130,061,0 | 145,220,0 | 78,839,0 | 60,575,0 | 178,054,0 | 80,018,0 | 53,334,0 | 75,708,0 | 57,628,0 | 130,863,0 |
| Treasury bills | 608,787,0 | 40,510,0 | 165,475,0 | 52,902,0 | 59,068,0 | 32,067,0 | 24,639,0 | 72,423,0 | 32,548,0 | 21,693,0 | 30,794,0 | 23,440,0 | 53,228,0 |
| Tota | 2,430,227,0 | 161,713,0 | 0,561,0 | 211,180,0 | 235,795,0 | 128,010,0 | 98,356,0 | 289,107,0 | 129,927,0 | 86,598,0 | 122,927,0 | 93,570,0 | 212,483,0 |
| er | 181,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181,0 |  |  |
| Total bills and sec | 2,468,641,0 | 165,197,0 | 673,269,0 | 216,881,0 | 237,742,0 | 131,948,0 | 99,243,0 | 291,297,0 | 130,642,0 | 87,825,0 | 124,181,0 | 95,936,0 | 214,480,0 |
| Due from forelgn | 219 | 17,0 | 82,0 | 21,0 | 21,0 | 10,0 | 8,0 | 26,0 | 4,0 |  |  |  | 15,0 |
| Fed. Res. notes of other | 21,540,0 | 336,0 | 6,395,0 | 728,0 | 1,494,0 | 1,422,0 | 1,655,0 | 1,991,0 | 1,912,0 | 1,060,0 | 1,602,0 | 561,0 | 2,384,0 |
| Unoollected items | 589,851,0 | 60,943,0 | 144,970,0 | 46,145,0 | 57,118,0 | 50,477,0 | 20,240,0 | 80,604,0 | 24,290,0 | 18,038,0 | $31,851,0$ | 23,015,0 | 32,160,0 |
| Bank premises | 48,054,0 | 3,113,0 | 10,854,0 | 5,079,0 | 6,525,0 | 2,919,0 | 2,284,0 | 4,830,0 | 2,453,0 | 1,531,0 | 3,360,0 | ,526,0 | ,580,0 |
| All other resour | 43,644,0 | 471,0 | 32,910,0 | $3,389,0$ | 1,721,0 | 1,112,0 | 1,472,0 | 707,0 | 254,0 | 356,0 | 462,0 | 269,0 | 521,0 |
| Total resource | 1,722,490,0 | 770,480,0 | 086,969,0 | 720,510 | 6,158,0 | 479,382,0\| | 367,075,0 | 2,054,999 | 398,097,0 | 307,240,0 | 436,394,0 | 291,862,0 | 863,324,0 |
| LIABI |  |  | 818,529,0 | 293, | 389,811,0 | 183,217,0 | 175,766,0 | 916,751,0 | 170,107,0 | 125,960,0 | 152,989,0 | 84,994,0 | 320,355,0 |
| Depoes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve account. | 6,228,518,0 | 309,102,0 | 2,733,685,0 | 329,260,0 | 433,375,0 | 208,166,0 | 137,209,0 | 973,407,0 | 162,441,0 | 128,439,0 | 221,512,0 | 146,838,0 | 445,084,0 |
| U. S. Treasurer-Gen'l scc't | 215,424,0 | 11,188,0 | 30,426,0 | 8,840,0 | 20,770,0 | 16,598,0 | 14,792,0 | 26,842,0 | 18,812,0 | 18,379,0 | 16,513,0 | 18,479,0 | 13,785,0 |
| Foreign bank | 90,126,0 | 6,660,0 | 32,980,0 | 8,370,0 | 8,279,0 | 3,960,0 | 3,150,0 | 10,439,0 | 2,700,0 | 2,160,0 | 2,609,0 | 2,610,0 | 6,209,0 |
| Other deposits. | 251,437,0 | 3,651,0 | 197,660,0 | 1,743,0 | 4,747,0 | 2,727,0 | 3,141,0 | 2,051,0 | 7,488,0 | 3,964,0 | 281,0 | 1,996,0 | 21,988,0 |
| Total deposit | 6,785,505,0 | $330,601,0$ | 2,994,751,0 | 348,213,0 | 467,171,0 | 231,451,0 | 158,292,0 | 1,012,739,0 | 191,441,0 | 152,942,0 | 240,915,0 | 169,923,0 | 487,066,0 |
| Deferred avallablit | 601,610,0 | 60,429,0 | 150,236,0 | 45,163,0 | 57,881,0 | 49,966,0 | 19,630,0 | 81,795,0 | 26,418,0 | 19,132,0 | 32,689,0 | 25,963,0 | 32,308,0 |
| Capital pald in | 130,169,0 | -9,408,0 | 50,181,0 | 12,221,0 | 12,573,0 | 4,724,0 | 4,246,0 | 12,136,0 | 3,761,0 | 2,966,0 | 3,948,0 | 3,816,0 | 10,189,0 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 145,501,0 | 9,902,0 | 50,825,0 | 13,406,0 | 14,371,0 | 5,186,0 | 5,616,0 | 21,350,0 | 4,655,0 | 3,149,0 | 3,613,0 | 3,783,0 | 9,645,0 |
| Surplus (Section 13- | 27,088,0 | 2,874,0 | 7,744,0 | 4,231,0 | 1,007,0 | 3,448,0 | 754,0 | 1,391,0 | 546,0 | 1,003,0 | 1,142,0 | 1,252,0 |  |
| Reserve for contligg | $34,236,0$ 10,3260 | $1,513,0$ 169,0 | 8,849,0 | $3,000,0$ 284,0 | $3,111,0$ 233,0 | 1,282,0 | $2,555,0$ 216,0 | $7,573,0$ $1,264,0$ | 894,0 | $1,442,0$ 646,0 | 840,0 258,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,328,0 \\ 803,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,849,0 \\ 216,0 \end{array}$ |
| Total Habilit | 11722 490,0 | 770,480,0 | 4,086,969,0 | 720,510,0 | 946,158,0 | 479,382,0 | 367,075,0 | 2,054,999,0 | 398,097,0 | 307,240,0 | 436,394,0 | 291,862,0 | 863,324,0 |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. $\qquad$ | 23,271,0 | 2,704,0 | 9,041,0 | 282,0 | 1,379,0 | 2,313,0 | 282,0 | 77,0 | 1,745,0 | 91,0 | 394,0 | 512,0 | 4,451,0 |

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

| Two Clphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Toial | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicapo | St. Louts | Minneap | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt |  |  |  |  |  | 195,316,0 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 194,935,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 950,841,0 \end{gathered}$ | 178,925,0 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { 130,154,0 }}$ | 165,447,0 | $\stackrel{\$}{\mathbf{9 5}, 273,0}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{S}{8}}{361,091,0}$ |
| Isaued to F.R. Bk. by F.R.Agt | 4,297,480,0 | 378,916,0 | $923,755,0$ $105,226,0$ | $311,496,0$ $17,504,0$ | \|r|rer$411,331,0$ <br> $21,520,0$ | $195,316,0$ <br> $12,099,0$ | 194,935,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 950,841,0 \\ 34,090,0 \end{array}$ | $178,825,0$ <br> $8,818,0$ | 130, $\begin{array}{r}154, \\ 4,194,0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 165,447,00 | $\begin{aligned} & 95,273,0 \\ & 10,279,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361,091,0 \\ 40,736,0 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation. | 3,988,055,0 | 355,584,0 | 818,529,0 | 293,992,0 | 389,811,0 | 183,217,0 | 175,766,0 | 916,751,0 | 170,107,0 | 125,960,0 | 152,989,0 | 84,994,0 | 320,355,0 |
| Collateral held by Agent as securlty for notes lssued to bks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from U.S. Treasury .... | 4,301,338,0 | 396,000,0 | 935,706,0 | 314,000,0 | 414,000,0 | 197,000,0 | 161,000,0 | 966,000,0 | 155,632,0 | 132,000,0 | 165,000,0 | 96,000,0 | 369,000,0 |
| Ellgible paper. | 5,038,0 | 161,0 | 3,146,0 | 321,0 | 171,0 | 211,0 | 75,0 |  | 96,0 |  | 74,0 | 672,0 | 111,0 |
| U. S. Government securities.- | 73,000,0 |  |  |  |  |  | 45,000,0 |  | 25,000,0 |  | 3,000,0 |  |  |
| Total collateral_-....... | 4,379,376,0 | $396,161,0$ | 938,852,0 | 314,321,0 | 414,171,0 | 197,211,0 | 206,075,0 | 966,000,0 | 180,728,0 | 132,000,0 | 168,074,0 | 96,672,0 | 369,111,0 |

## 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.









ASSETL AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, bY DISTRICTS, ON AUG. 121936 (In Millons of Dollar

| Federal Reserve District- | Tot | Boston | Neto Yor | nila. | eland | R | Allanta | Chicapo | St. Louss | Mtnneap. | Kan. Cutv | Da | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments | $\stackrel{\$}{82,324}$ | 1,230 | 9,485 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{1,189}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{1}, 831}$ | 637 | 548 | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{8}, 048}$ | 5 |  | ${ }^{8} 69$ | ${ }^{473}$ | ${ }_{2,151}^{8}$ |
| Loans to ' 1 okers and dealers: In New York City Outside N ? w York City. | 909 209 | ${ }_{26}^{12}$ | 77 77 | 1 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | . 3 |  | ${ }_{12}^{3}$ |
| Loans on s? is rities to others (exc <br> bankg) | 019 | 148 | 832 |  |  |  |  | 01 |  |  | 47 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,1421 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{82}^{46}$ | $\begin{array}{r}128 \\ 245 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 183 |  | 5 <br> 24 |  | 8 <br> 48 | 6 | 17 | ${ }_{23}^{1}$ | ${ }^{21}$ |
| Loans to banks.----- | 1,146 |  | ${ }^{245}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans- | 3,683 | ${ }_{429}$ | 1,387 | ${ }^{187}$ | 208 | 100 | ${ }_{207}^{132}$ | ${ }_{1}^{490}$ | ${ }_{226}^{118}$ | ${ }_{175}^{108}$ | 142 | ${ }_{190}^{136}$ | 368 |
| O. S. Govt. direct obilgatlons- | 9,380 1,272 | ${ }_{19} 19$ | ${ }^{4}, 087$ | 318 99 | 374 68 | 305 61 | 207 39 | r 1,619 | $\begin{array}{r}226 \\ 58 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 175 15 | $\begin{array}{r}262 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31}^{190}$ | 688 165 |
| Other seourties......-...-.- | ${ }_{3,315}$ | 158 | 1,307 | 317 | 261 | 73 | 80 | 420 | 11 | 析 | 35 | 49 | 358 |
| erve with | 4,8 | 231 | 2.447 | 214 | 295 | 139 | 73 | 769 | 109 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 111 | ${ }^{2}$ | 15 |  | 148 | 142 | 452 | 129 |  |  |  |  |
| her sesets-net. | 1,308 | 77 | 530 | ${ }_{87}$ | 112 | 39 | ${ }_{39}$ | 103 | 24 | 17 | 24 | ${ }_{27}$ |  |
| mand deposits- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time deposits. | 5,021 | 288 | ${ }_{967}$ | 275 | 1,713 | 197 | 177 | 815 | 179 | 121 | 147 | 120 | 1,022 |
| United States Gove | 82 | 12 | 230 | 71 | 77 | 43 | 51 | 148 | 11 |  | ${ }^{22}$ | 37 | 116 |
| Loter-bank ${ }_{\text {Domestic banks }}$ | 5,958 | 236 | 2,49 | 312 | 357 | 17 | 186 | 880 | 248 | 133 | 1 | 180 | 93 |
| Forelgn banks--- | ${ }_{4}^{414}$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |
| Borrowngs ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ Iabilitee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $32 \overline{5}$ |
|  | 3,485 | 234 | 1,557 | 222 | 334 | 89 | 85 | 339 | 84 | 56 | 88 | ${ }_{76}$ | 321 |

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

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range tor 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 $32 d \mathrm{~s}$ of a point.
2
Treasury
4/4s, 1947-52_.........
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
31/4s, 1943-45. $\qquad$ $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hig } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$

4s, 1944-54 $\qquad$



## Abbott, Proctor \& Paine

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

Commission orders executed in Stocks, Bonds, Commodities for institutions and individuals

INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.





Volume 143
New York Stock Record－Continued－Page 6
1187

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{OW AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER Şhare，not Per Cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { the } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { STOCKS } \\
\& \text { NEWORK STOCK } \\
\& \text { EXCHANGE }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range slnce Jan． 1 On Basts of 100－shate Lots} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Preptous
Year 1935} \\
\hline （ Saturday \(\begin{gathered}\text { Aug．} 15\end{gathered}\) \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Tuescalay } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Aug. } 19
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& \(T h u r s d a y\)
Aug． 20 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Fridagy } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 21
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& on Basts of 10 \&  \&  \& 1935 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {\％per share }}\) \& \({ }^{8}\) per share \& er shar \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline ＊105 108 \&  \& 1 \&  \&  \&  \& \& \&  \&  \& 85 \& \({ }^{\text {S }}\) Der share \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{* 162}{ }^{126}\) \&  \& \& \({ }_{1253_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{12524} 413648\) \& \& Helme（G W）．．．．．．．．－．－－\({ }^{25}\) \& \({ }^{117}\) May \& \& \({ }_{14212}^{127}\) \& \({ }^{141}\) June \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
29 \\
\hline 29 \\
\\
1118 \\
114
\end{tabular} \& 2 \& 8 \& \({ }^{2812}{ }^{288}{ }_{28}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \\
\hline （ \({ }_{*}^{* 11118} 1114\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 1}\) \& 11112 11112 \& \(2{ }^{11313} 11414\) \& 4 \& \& \& Hercules \& \({ }_{84}{ }^{20} \mathrm{Jan} 23\) \& \& \& \({ }^{61_{2}}\) \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{*} 611_{8} 64\) \& \& \(64{ }^{6412}\) \& \({ }^{* 6111_{8}} 667^{7}\) \& 0 \& S7 cum preterre \(1 .--\cdots-100\)
Hershey Chocolate \& \({ }^{26} 1{ }^{26}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 109109 \& \(1088_{4} 109\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}64 \& 109 \\ 109\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{109} 109\) \& \& Hershey Chocolate．．．．－No par \& \({ }^{6112}\) Aug \({ }^{6}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ccc}39 \& 39 \\ 116 \& 116\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{3812}{ }^{381}\) \& \({ }_{388_{8}} 39\) \& \({ }_{3814}{ }^{3} 1814\) \& \(38 \quad 38\) \& 1，200 \& Holland Fur \& 30 \& 447 \& ar \& e0 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{cc}116 \& 116 \\ 21 \& 213_{8}\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{115}{ }_{2012}{ }_{215}^{115}\) \& 115 \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{112128} 8185\) \& 11 \& 1218 \& \& \& 108 June 13 \& 16 \& \& \\
\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& Holly Sugar Corp．\({ }^{\text {He－－No }}\) \& \({ }_{1914}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }} 13\) \& \({ }^{2212}\) \& \({ }_{\text {che }}^{66_{8}}\) \& \\
\hline \& ＊114 \& \({ }^{114.115}\) \& \& 114115 \& 114 \& \&  \& \(108{ }^{1} \mathrm{Feb} 17\) \& A \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Homestake Mining．．．．． 100 \& 414 \& 44， \& \(\overline{3}_{3} 8{ }^{-1}-\mathrm{Feb}\) \& 495－Deo \\
\hline \({ }_{288}^{48}\) \& \({ }_{2888}^{4088}\) \& ＊2838 \& \({ }_{20}^{403_{18}}\) \& \({ }^{33_{4}}{ }_{28}^{40}\) \& \({ }^{4014}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
500 \\
28,100
\end{array}
\] \& Houdalle－Hershey ol A No par \& \({ }^{397}\) 3 June \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{3078 \\ \\ 612 \\ \\ \text { Mar }}}\) \& \\
\hline \(* 76\)
\(* * 611\)
\(*\)
\(*\) \& \({ }_{* 66}^{* 76}\) \& ＊76 \&  \& \(*_{* 6}^{28} 8\) \& \(76{ }^{76}\) \& 100 \& Household Fin partio pt \({ }^{\text {do par }}\) \& \({ }_{6514}^{224}\) Junaly 14 \&  \& \({ }_{49}^{612}\) Mar \& \({ }_{73}^{3158}\) Deor \\
\hline \({ }_{2}\) \&  \& \({ }^{* 61_{9} 1_{2}}\) \& \(* 6012\)
9
9 \&  \&  \& 4，600 \&  \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{5058} 811^{1}\) \& 501251 \& \(50 \quad 50{ }^{58}\) \& \(50{ }^{51} 51\) \& 491250 \& 3，900 \& ve Sound C0．．．．．．．．．．．5） \& \({ }_{48}^{88}{ }_{4}^{88} \mathrm{Jan} 21\) \& \({ }_{5788}^{124} \mathrm{Feb} 19\) \& \[
43^{11_{2} \mathrm{Mar}} \mathrm{Jan}
\] \& \[
{ }^{7}{ }^{7} 3_{8} \text { Nov }
\] \\
\hline ， \& ＊314 \& \({ }^{333_{8}}{ }^{311_{2}}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{* 312}{ }^{3}{ }^{35_{8}}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 312} \quad 3{ }^{358}\) \& \& \& udson \＆Manhattan－－－ 100 \& \& \(5^{578}\) \& \& \\
\hline 16 \& 16. \& 16.16 \& \({ }_{163_{8}}^{112}\) \& \({ }_{1612} 1\) \&  \& 7，6 \& Hu son Motor \({ }^{\text {Parar－－－}}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{\text {218 }}^{218}\) \& \({ }_{243}^{218}\) \& \({ }^{218}\) \& \({ }_{8}^{18}\) \& \({ }_{2}^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{21} 1_{8}\) \& 7，700 \& Hupp Moto \& \& \& \& Jan \\
\hline \({ }^{5112} 512\) \& 50 \& 4912 \& \(501_{4}^{4} 500_{4}^{1}\) \& 50 \& \({ }_{4712}{ }^{2477_{2}}\) \& 1，100 \& 6\％ \& 30 \& \({ }_{52}^{288}\) Aug 12 \& Apr \& \({ }^{2284}{ }^{224}\) Deo \\
\hline （10 \& \({ }_{*}^{* 6514}\) \&  \& 66

1634

168 \& 66
${ }^{67}{ }^{66}$
168

178 \& | $* 66$ | 68 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 | 178 |
|  |  |
| 17 |  | \&  \& Lesed \& \& \& \& 384． <br>

\hline 㖪 \& \&  \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{10}{ }_{10}{ }^{103_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{* 988}^{1078}$ \&  \& － \& Indian Reetin \& ${ }_{418}^{11}{ }_{18}^{\text {Man }}$ Jay \& ${ }_{1314}^{1814}$ \& ${ }^{414}{ }^{414} \mathbf{M a r}$ \& ${ }^{15}{ }_{514}{ }^{\text {D }}$ Dee <br>
\hline 25 \& ${ }_{129}{ }^{31} 12$ \& \& ${ }_{30}^{32}$ \& \& ${ }_{30}^{2958}$ \& 17，400 \& Industrial Ra \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{091_{2}} 11$ \& 109109 \& \& \& 10 \& \& 2，000 \& Inland \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{133_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{111}^{112} 12$ \&  \& ${ }_{4}$ \& 11.11 \& $10^{14} 11$ \& 10，600 \& Inspira \& ${ }_{6} 18$ \& ${ }_{138}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{4} 4$ \& <br>
\hline $1{ }^{144} 4$ \& $133_{4} 14$ \& $13_{8}^{8}$ \& $14{ }^{14} 14$ \& $\underset{\substack{4358 \\ 133_{4}}}{ }$ \&  \& 1，700 \& Insuransha \& ${ }^{518}{ }^{518} \mathbf{J u n e} 10$ \& ${ }^{7878}{ }^{78}{ }^{\text {d }}$ J \& ${ }_{88}^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& <br>
\hline （ ${ }^{3,318}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{3}{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{338}$ \& ${ }^{* 318}$ \& \& ＊318 \& \& Inter \& $2{ }_{2}$ \& 514 \& \& ${ }^{3}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>

\hline \& 3. \& ${ }_{* 3}{ }^{\text {\％}}$ \& ${ }_{8}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}103_{4} & 11 \\ 3 & 318\end{array}$ \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7,600 \\
600
\end{array}
$$ \& Interlake Iron－ \& \& ${ }_{5}^{1584}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{* 24} 8$ \& \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 2318} 2{ }^{241}$ \& 00 \& Prior preterred－－．．．－－100 \& $2234{ }^{2}$ July 10 \& 418 \& \& ${ }_{423}{ }_{4}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{168} 168$ \& 171 178 \& 172
53
53 \&  \& － \& \& 10，600 \& Int Business Machines－No par
Interrational Cement－．No par \& ${ }^{160}{ }^{3512}$ Appr 28 \& ${ }^{1855^{4}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ A \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{7}$ \& ${ }^{54} 8$ \&  \& 12，100 \& Internat Harvester．－．－No par \& ${ }_{5688}^{351}$ J \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ＊154，15614 \& \& \& \& \& 20 \& Preferred \& ${ }_{4812}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& dor \& \& <br>

\hline $3^{55_{8}} 3^{588}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}358 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 5\end{array}$ \& \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
31_{2} & 33_{8} \\
\hline 47_{8} & 5
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{* 3} 33_{8} & { }^{31} \\ * 43_{4} \\ 5\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
33_{8} & 33_{8} \\
41_{2} & 43_{4} \\
\hline 84
\end{array}
$$
\] \& ， 400 \& Int Hydro－El Sys ol A－－－20

Int Mercantlie Marine
No

par \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2_{12}^{3} 3_{2} \mathrm{Apr} \\
& 4 \mathrm{Jan} \\
& 20 \\
& 2
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

{ }_{8}^{58_{2} \mathrm{Jan} \mathrm{Jan}} 8 \mathrm{~F}_{1}

\] \& \[

14 \mathrm{Mar}
\] \& <br>

\hline \& $52^{38} 5$ \& \& ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}527_{8} & 531_{2} \\ & \\ 5\end{array}$ \& \& 31，800 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $1291_{2}$ Mar 2 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ，300 \& Inter Pad \＆Pow el A．－No par \& ${ }^{33}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline 2 \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 39 \& | $373_{4}$ | 3978 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 38 |  | \& \& 39 \& ${ }^{3918} 840$ \& 3714 \& \& \& \& 45 Aug 3 \& \& ${ }^{288} 7_{8}^{88}$ Deo <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{10}$ \& ${ }^{111}$ \& ${ }^{3888}$ \&  \& 38 \& ${ }_{130} 0$ \&  \& ${ }^{37}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{111} 44$ \&  \& ${ }^{42384}$ Deo <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Internat Rys of Cont Am－100 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& ＊ 534 \& ${ }_{423}^{*}$ \& 42 \& ＊ \& $$
\begin{array}{lll}
53_{4}^{50} & 6 \\
\hline 10
\end{array}
$$ \&  \& Certilicat \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline 1 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{* 27}{ }_{28}{ }^{2}$ \& \& 100 \& Preernarredod \& ${ }_{23}{ }^{194}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4814}$ \& \& \& ＊81 \& ＊4818 \& ${ }^{* 4818} 8481^{2}$ \& 300 \& International Sh \& ${ }_{478}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{5312}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 1614$ \& ${ }_{*}^{1614}$ \& ＊1614 \& ${ }^{*}$ \& \& ${ }^{*} 1612$ \& 100 \& International sll \& 15 Apr \& 2312 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{61}{ }^{63_{4}} 18$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*} 1318$ \& ${ }_{13}^{61}$ \& \& \& \& \& 7\％preterred \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{238}{ }^{23}$ \& 2212 \& ${ }_{223}$ \& ${ }_{221}{ }^{13}$ \& 12 \& ${ }_{215}^{121}$ \& 73，800 \& Inter Telep \& ${ }^{1218} 8{ }^{18} \mathrm{Apr} 30$ \& 1914 \& \& <br>
\hline ＊9712 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{9712}$ \& \& \& Prete \& A \& 1012 \& $7{ }^{7}$ \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 1912 \\ { }^{192} & 201 \\ 25 & 205\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{1912}$ \&  \& ${ }_{251}^{1912}$ \& | $* 1812$ |
| :---: |
| 258 |
| 258 |
| 20 | \&  \& 100

1,100 \& Intertype \& ${ }^{15} 5$ \& ${ }^{2234}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& 24 \& 24 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{113}^{2438}$ Aug ${ }_{\text {Apr }} 14$ \& ${ }_{123}{ }^{2984}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Febbb}_{24}$ \& $1{ }^{2412} \begin{array}{cc}\text { 240t } \\ 10\end{array}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{8712}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}87 & 87\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Jewel Tea \& 5812 Jan 18 \& $871_{2}$ Aug 14 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{124}^{1154}$ \& 115 \& \& \& \& \& \& Jobns－Manville－．－．－．－．－No par \& $8{ }^{2}$ \& 1292 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{124}$ \& \& ${ }^{124} 8{ }_{96}^{126}$ \& \&  \& 380 \&  \&  \& ${ }^{12614}{ }_{9712} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Fug}_{21}{ }^{24}$ \& $1171_{2}^{2}$
50 \& $1261_{2}$ Deo <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 427_{8} 427_{8} \\
& .110
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& ${ }_{42}{ }_{42}{ }^{42}$ \& $*_{* 40}{ }_{40} 4_{4} 3_{4}$ \&  \& ＊＊014 $40{ }^{9}$ \& 500 \& Jones \＆Laugh steel pret．－100 \&  \&  \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Kan City P\＆ \& $1161_{2}$ June 29 \& $121{ }^{\text {Apr }} 6$ \& i15is Mar \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{22_{2}} 22^{5}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{2212}$ \& $22{ }_{2}$ \& $211{ }_{2} \quad 23$ \& 3，700 \& Kansas \& 13 Jan 2 \& 26 Apr \& $3^{33_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& <br>
\hline － 2424.4 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 241_{4}}$ \& 4412 \& ${ }_{*}^{4514}$ \& 2414 \& ${ }_{24}^{43}$ \& 3，000 \& Pre \& ${ }_{17}^{1914}$ Jai \& ${ }_{4812} \mathrm{~A}$ \& \& 22.00 <br>
\hline 27 27 \& $2268_{4}$ \& 2678 \& \& \& \& 1，300 \& Kaur \& ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ July \& ${ }_{3314}^{242}$ F \& －7124 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 9312} 94$ \& ＊9312 \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 93121_{2}} 94{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{* 9312}{ }^{243_{8}}$ \& ＊9312 \& \& Keith－Albee \& 80 \&  \& ${ }_{34}^{1534} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& <br>
\hline （1）${ }^{11_{8} 8_{8}} 218$ \& ＊ \& 22 \& ${ }_{* 20}^{22}$ \& ${ }^{2214}{ }^{2} \cdot 221_{4}$ \& \& 1，400 \& Kelsey Hayes Wheel conv cl Al \& 20 May \& 28 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{8}$ \& \& ${ }_{201}^{20}{ }_{20}{ }_{20}^{2012}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 18 June \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 98}{ }^{2} 100$ \& ＊98 100 \& ＊98 ${ }^{20} 100$ \& ${ }_{100}^{2034} 100$ \& ${ }^{201}{ }^{201}{ }^{2034}$ \& 201 \& ， 00 \& ${ }^{\text {Kenvinall }} \mathrm{Co}$ \& ${ }_{87}^{14345 \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& ${ }_{101}^{255} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{84}^{1014}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{llll}471_{4} & 48 \\ 21 & 21 \\ 21\end{array}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{-463_{4}}$ \& ${ }^{4518} 8{ }^{4688}$ \& \& 32，800 \& K 甠necott C \& ${ }_{2814}$ \& .$_{4812}{ }^{\text {Auu }}$ \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{8} 4 . \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{303_{8}}^{96}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 2618}^{27} 27{ }^{27}$ \& \& ＊2612 27 \& ${ }_{2612}^{21}$ \& ${ }_{* 2618}^{2012}$ \& \& 2.000 \& Keyston \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{34}^{* 44}{ }_{34}^{4}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{* 418}$ \&  \& ${ }^{* 41}{ }^{4}$ \& ＋314 \& ${ }_{418}^{41_{8}^{8}}$ \& 230 \& Kinney C \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{73}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ \& \& <br>

\hline 28， 28 \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{+}$ \&  \& 7，900 \& Krestee（S \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 30{ }^{3} A_{1} \\
& 201,
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{2838}^{43}$ \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 20 \& 7\％preterred．－．．．－．．．－－100 \& ${ }^{1011_{4}}$ \& 11 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 12 Nov <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 70}^{* 5} 7$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{* 7112}^{* 85} 110$ \& ${ }_{711_{2}}^{85} \cdot{ }_{7111}$ \& \&  \& ${ }^{7478} 8$ \& ${ }_{7712}^{90}$ Jul \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2018} 820$ \& 20 \& \& ${ }^{2014} 420{ }^{2058}$ \& 2012 \& \& 4，600 \& Kroger Groo \＆Baik－－．－No par \& ${ }_{198}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Jun }}$ \& ${ }_{28} 712 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& ${ }_{3218}^{81}$ Aug <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 55}{ }_{48}{ }^{48}$ \& ${ }_{* 45}^{2714}$ \& \& ${ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{1 / 4}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{25}$ \& ， 110 \& Lacelde Gas Lt Co St Louls 100 \& ${ }^{2012}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }^{3378}$ \& 12 Mar \& ${ }_{2}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 1788}$ \& $173_{8}$ \& $17{ }^{2}$ \& 17\％ \& $17{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{1718}^{44} 1{ }^{44}$ \& ${ }_{4} 1,400$ \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{32}$ \& 5014 ${ }^{561}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{1314}$ \& ${ }^{1314}$ \& ${ }^{1212}$ \& \& \& ＊11 \& \& Bryant． \& ${ }_{718}{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{1314}^{2604}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{1214}$ \& ${ }^{121}$ \& ${ }^{*} 12{ }^{3} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{13}$ \& ${ }^{123}{ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{1212}{ }^{122^{7}}$ \& \& \& Lee Rubber \& 12. \& 1614 Mar 17 \& \& $1412{ }^{\text {deo }}$ <br>
\hline 27 27 \& ${ }^{27111_{2}} 113$ \& ${ }_{111}^{27}{ }^{2712}$ \& ${ }_{111}^{2712} 111$ \& \& ${ }_{110}^{2634}{ }^{27^{278}}$ \& 16，000 \& Lehlgh Portland \& 1512 A \& 28 Aug \& 1058 \& 178 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{14388}$ \& ${ }_{144}^{144} 4$ \& ${ }_{144_{8}^{3}} 14{ }^{145}$ \&  \& ${ }_{144_{4}}^{11518}$ \&  \& \& gh Val \& ${ }^{812}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ［13 $\begin{gathered}3 \\ 13\end{gathered}$ \& － \& \& \& \& \& 5，300 \& Lehigh Valley Coal \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ \& 4 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{1258}$ \& 10 \& ${ }_{1058}^{1212}$ \& ${ }^{1278}$ \& ${ }_{1178} 1212$ \& 4，100 \& Preterrec \& \& 1638 F \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 5718}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 15 \& \& －1512 ${ }^{1534}$ \& （1512 \& 104 \& \＃1，800 \& Lehman Cornd Prod \& ${ }_{12}^{89}$ May \& ${ }_{1092}^{1092}$ July \&  \& ${ }^{1714}$ Jan <br>
\hline （ \& ${ }_{6687_{8}}^{5885_{8}}$ \& ${ }_{67}^{57}$ \&  \& ${ }_{67}^{56}$ \& ${ }_{5434}^{5614}$ \& 11：200 \& Lernier stores Co \& ${ }^{3878 \mathrm{Ma}}$ ． \& ${ }^{6014}$ \& \& <br>
\hline $9{ }^{58}$ \&  \& ${ }^{93} 9{ }^{9} 10$ \& ${ }^{665^{5}}$ \& 67 \& \& ${ }_{4}^{18,200}$ \& Llibey Owens Ford Gl－No par \& \&  \& ${ }_{2112}^{2112} 8$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{3}$ \& 26r 26 \& ${ }_{* 106}^{2618}{ }^{26614} 10{ }^{2614}$ \&  \& ＊10 \& ${ }^{2578}{ }^{26}$ \& ${ }^{1,50}$ \& Lite Savers \& 25 \& ${ }_{3118}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Ja \& 21 \& <br>
\hline 107 \& 107 \& \& ${ }_{107}^{106} 107$ \& ${ }_{10612} 1063$ \& ${ }_{103}^{101} 106$ \& \& ugge \& 97 \& 115 Jan \& \& 20 <br>
\hline ${ }^{16514} 169$ \& 1 \& \& 169169 \& $169{ }^{169}$ \& \& $\stackrel{\text { ，} 300}{ }$ \& ${ }^{\text {Serles }}$ B ${ }^{\text {Preter }}$ \& ${ }^{973}{ }^{\text {9 Mar }}$ \& $16{ }^{168}$ Jan 15 \& ${ }^{9334}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{197} 9^{7} 20{ }^{1} 1_{8}$ \& ${ }^{20} \quad 20{ }^{18}$ \& $20^{3}$ 3， $203_{8}$ \& ${ }_{203} 3^{3} 203_{8}$ \& $20^{25} 8_{8} 0^{2084}$ \& ${ }_{*} 2018180$ \& 4500 \& Lly Tully Cup Corp－．．－No par \& ${ }^{19} 4$ \& ${ }_{2314}^{169} \mathrm{Aug}$ \& ${ }^{15112}$ \& 16712 May
$283_{4}$ Nov <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& LIma Locomot Works＿－No par \& ${ }^{257}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline 443
40
40
40
401 \& \& \& ${ }_{41}^{4312}{ }^{412}$ \&  \& ${ }_{441}$ \& ［2，200 \& Link Belt Co．．．．．．．－．No par \& 36 \& ${ }^{507_{8}}{ }^{7}$ Feb 19 \& $17{ }^{18}$ \& ${ }_{\text {43 }}{ }^{2788}{ }^{\text {Oft }}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{18} 40$ \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
40 \\
55 & 40
\end{array}
$$ \& ${ }^{4012} 4$ \& 41

4588
5614 \& $3_{8}{ }^{5} 5{ }^{8}$ \& \& 16，000 \& Lliqut Carbonlo \& ${ }_{43}^{3212{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ju}}$ \& ${ }^{4414} 4$ \&  \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Loews \& $1042{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Fe}}$ \& ${ }_{10878}{ }^{\text {d }}$ July 17 \& \& <br>

\hline $$
{ }_{4}^{27_{8}}
$$ \& ${ }_{5}^{21_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{213_{4}}{ }_{4}^{218}$ \& ${ }_{478}^{218}$ \& \& \& 0 \& Lott Inc \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& \& 1 Mar \& <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }^{4}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1,100}$ \& Long Bell Lumbe \& ${ }^{338}$ \& ${ }_{45}^{83_{8} \mathrm{Ma}}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{114}$ \& <br>
\hline ＊1 \& \& ${ }_{\text {112 }} 111414$ \& 112 \& ${ }^{12} 114$ \& ${ }^{112}{ }^{112}{ }^{114}$ \& \& Loose prete
5 \& 107 M \& 11278 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2} 14$ \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{1424}^{221}$ \& 21 \& 21， \& Lorillard（P） \& ${ }_{211} 1_{8}$ \& ${ }^{2612}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline 23 \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{314} 32$ \& ${ }_{312}{ }^{1}$ \& 32 \& \& 320 \& 7\％opreter \& ${ }_{13}^{142}$ Jan \& ${ }^{151}{ }_{5112}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& 15 <br>
\hline ＊87
${ }_{* 87} 88$
88 \& ${ }_{* 87}^{287_{8} 8} \quad 28$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}2912 & 29 \\ 88 \\ 8\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 29 \\ 88 & 88\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 29{ }^{2} \\ 87 & 874\end{array}$ \& 400 \& Louisville Gas \& 20 May \& 30 Au \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{3}^{277_{4}}{ }^{273}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}27 & 271\end{array}$ \& 27.2 \& \& \&  \& \& Loulsville \＆ N \&  \& ${ }_{35}^{93}$ Jul \& \& <br>
\hline $\underset{*}{* 3514}{ }_{*}^{*} 36$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}36 & 36\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{3514}^{35}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{33512}$ \& ${ }^{3512} 83512$ \& 36 \& ${ }^{5} 400$ \& Macandr \& ${ }_{35}^{24}$ \& ${ }_{42}{ }^{35}$ Jan \& ${ }_{377}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{812}$ \& 3534 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{6}{ }^{6} \%$ pre preterred \&  \& ${ }^{33012}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{16}$ \& \& 130 May <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{4812} 49$ \& 4712 \& \& \& ${ }_{473_{4}}$ \& 46 \& 5，200 \& Mack \& \& ${ }^{389272}$ Aug 10 \& \& $303_{4}$
cid
5714
Nov <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 111 & \\ 46 \\ 46 & 46\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{11}$ \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}111_{4} & 114 \\ 4614 \\ 464\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& Madison Sq Gar v to O－No par \& \& d \& \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{463_{4}}$ \& \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{38}$ \& ${ }^{4412}{ }^{41}{ }^{46}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1888}{ }_{8}^{58} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 12 & 1388\end{array}$ \& $13^{54} 8_{8}^{44^{5} 8}$ \& $133_{4} 144$ \&  \& ${ }_{1314}^{1414}$ \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{218}$| 1314 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 18 | \& 1，160 \& $\ddagger$ Manati \& 俍 \&  \& \& <br>

\hline \& notes see pag \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





| OW AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER SHARE，NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCES } \\ \text { NEXCHEMSTOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan． 1 <br> On Basis of 100－share Lots |  | Ranjo for PrettousYear 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Saturd }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { ag. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $A u_{g}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Aug. } 21 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | On Basts of | 100－share Lots | Year | 1935 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 141 142 |  | ${ }_{*}^{97}{ }^{971^{2}}$ | 218 |  |  | 00 | Union Carblde d | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 30$ | ${ }_{2812}^{100}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ Feb 7 |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 963_{8}}^{141}$ | 967 |  | 1381 |  | 13814 <br> $* 97$ <br>  <br> 18 | 2，900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ＊ 2 |  | ${ }_{2718}^{97}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1818．18 | ${ }^{1}$ | － 1814 | ［1988 | 51 26 | ${ }_{178}^{24}$ | 23，900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 研 | ${ }_{27}^{*}$ | ${ }_{* 19}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | － |  |  | Un Arr Lines |  |  |  |  |
| ＊1134 11 | ${ }_{1134}{ }^{27}$ | ${ }_{113}^{*}{ }_{13}{ }_{1}$ |  |  |  |  | United Bisout |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ | 4 |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Unit }}{\substack{\text { Pr }}}$ | 68 Jan 21 | ${ }_{85}^{17}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Jang}$ | ${ }_{46} 11.0$ Oet | ${ }^{18}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}$ | $7{ }^{74} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2258}{ }^{5}$ Jan ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{297}$ | ${ }^{1712}$ | ${ }^{244}{ }^{\text {24 }}$ Dee |
|  | 4758 |  | ${ }^{477_{8}}$ | 47487 | $1{ }^{4} 4$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4878}{ }^{14}$ | －${ }_{\text {12 }}^{12_{2}} \mathbf{F}$ | ${ }^{784}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 26}^{1412}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{103_{4}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1334}$ |
| 105 |  | ${ }^{*} 1034{ }_{5}^{2} 105$ | ${ }^{2031}{ }^{26} 105$ | ${ }^{105} 105$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 & \text { Jan } \\ 93 & \text { Jan } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2012 \\ & 96 \\ & \text { Dec } \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{51}{ }_{39} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{53_{4}} \\ & 39{ }^{618} \\ & \hline 95_{8} \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $5,500$ | United Elect | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & \text { sin July } 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 65 \\ { }_{3} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 96 \\ 71_{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| $817_{88}^{4} 8$ | 8181 | $80^{3} 81$ | ${ }_{8014} 808$ |  |  | 2，900 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }_{1612}^{16164}$ | 16. |  |  | 20，200 | nited Gas Improve．－－No par | $14{ }^{38} 8 \mathrm{AD}$ |  | 914 Mar |  |
|  |  |  | 978 | ${ }^{11112} 1_{2} 11111_{2}$ | ${ }_{90_{8}}^{11212}$ |  | Pa | 109 | 11314 |  | $110^{1812} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| ${ }^{178_{4}} 178{ }^{174}$ | 1812 |  | ${ }_{181}^{978}$ | ［1884 | $\begin{array}{ll}1888 & 1884 \\ 188\end{array}$ | 2，600 | ${ }^{\ddagger}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{618} 8 \mathrm{AD}$ | ${ }_{20}^{1278} \mathrm{~F}$ |  | ${ }^{1154}$ Deo |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 9218}$ | ＊9634 | ＊9 | 9612 | ＊96． 961 | 16 | 00 | Preterred－－－．－－－－100 | 91 | ${ }_{99} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| 12 | ${ }_{*}^{* 312}{ }^{212}$ | 1312 | 1414 | ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 212}$ |  | 10 | O S Distrib Cord．－．－．－No par | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ＊2712 |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ S Freight | ${ }_{241}^{10}$ | ${ }_{8}$ | 1 |  |
| $11_{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | ${ }^{102}{ }^{1027}$ | 997 | 1，600 | US |  | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ， |  |
| ${ }^{15} 15$ | ＊ | ${ }^{143_{4} 4} 1{ }^{1588}$ |  | $143_{4} 143_{4}$ | ${ }_{1358} 1$ |  | Hottman Mach Corp．．．5 | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \text { May } \\ 87_{8} \text { Jan } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | 3514 |  | 593 | ＊49， | 矿 |  | － |  | － 50124 aug 15 |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |  | （1）${ }^{53_{8}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3518 \\ 584}}$ | 2.400 |  |  |  | ar |  |
| ${ }^{111_{4}} 1111_{4}^{4}$ |  | $11 \begin{array}{lll}11 & 118_{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{1184}^{51}$ | 4，400 | Class A v |  |  |  |  |
| $513_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prio | 71 | 9018 A |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {cta }}$ | ctald | crer |  | ${ }_{28,}^{11,8}$ | U S Pipe \＆ | 211 |  |  |  |
| 293 | 2988 | 2912 | ${ }_{2985}{ }^{4} 8$ |  | ${ }_{88} 8^{988}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}743_{4} & 754 \\ 764_{4} \\ 7684\end{array}$ |  | 74 | 7412 | 73145 | $7{ }^{7818} 73$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 71}{ }^{763_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 71}^{7612}$ |  | ${ }_{* 71} 7{ }^{3} 4$ |  |  | 3，400 | S |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6612} 67{ }^{6}$ | 6519 | 66 | ${ }_{6638} 688$ | ${ }^{763_{4}^{3}} 688{ }^{7}$ | 6458 | 1，700 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 1378_{4}}^{132} 1142{ }^{1334}$ | 13114 1374 1374 132 | $\begin{array}{ll}132 & 133 \\ 1374 \\ 134\end{array}$ |  |  | 4，200 | U Preferred＿－－－－－－－－－ 100 |  | 34 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{67}$ | ${ }^{614}$ | $6{ }^{38}$ |  | 8 |  | 00 | United Stor | 5 | $7_{78}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{31} 1_{2} \mathrm{AD}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Univererred |  | ${ }_{7812}^{89}$ Aug 122 |  |  |
| ＊16 | 162 | ＊161 ${ }^{1633^{3}}$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ | ＊160 18 |  | Pr | 153 | ${ }_{65}^{7812}$ |  |  |
| ＊9 |  |  | 10112102 |  | 101 |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |
| －－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ Universal Pipe \＆Rad．－－100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，200 | Utillt |  |  |  |  |
|  | ，${ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 2，500 | vadso |  |  |  |  |
| 促 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2334 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 1214}^{* 24}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4384}$ | ${ }_{4112}^{218}$ | 1，300 | Van |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{4}^{215}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 115117$ | ＊ 11314117 |  | 1314116 |  |  | 7 | 1014 | ${ }_{116}$ | ${ }_{91}{ }^{\text {ceb }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 791$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $48{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Ju }}$ | ${ }^{34} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 42} 4$ | ${ }^{43}$ | ${ }^{4} 3{ }^{43}$ | 50 | ${ }_{5} 5^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{72} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{80}^{80}{ }_{8}^{\text {Aug }} 16$ | M |  |
| ${ }^{* 311_{2}} 33$ | ＊32 | ＊32 33 |  | 3012 ${ }^{3} 443_{8}$ | ${ }_{311_{4}{ }^{2}} 321_{2}$ | 000 |  | $285{ }^{8} 4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ＊11312 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4} 1_{8}{ }^{4} 14$ | ${ }_{* 4}{ }^{2} 1_{2}$ | ， |  |  | Virginia I | $\begin{array}{rl} 109 & \mathrm{Mar} 24 \\ \mathbf{4} & \mathrm{Apr} 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $93_{8}$ Feb <br> 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Iune } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $130 \cdot 1321$ | ${ }_{130}^{45} \quad 1321$ |  |  | 14 May | ${ }_{120}^{3012}$ | 15 Feb | v |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊ | ＊12212 125 | 12 | 12212 |  | 125 |  | Vur | ${ }_{1221}{ }^{7} \mathrm{Aug}$ |  | 行 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ． 60 | ＋wabash－－－－－－－－－－－－－100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{5}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $33{ }^{3}$ |  | Walgreen | ${ }^{30} 8$ | ${ }_{34} 148 \mathrm{~J}$ Jur |  |  |
|  |  | 115 |  |  |  |  | $\pm \begin{aligned} & 63 \% \\ & \ddagger \\ & \text { Walworth Co } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{115}{ }_{51}$ | 118 Ja |  |  |
| ${ }^{3488} 35$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{35}{ }^{3} 8$ | ${ }^{351}$ |  | crer |  | $\begin{gathered} 16,500 \\ 19,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{10101 \mathrm{Fe}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 183 | ＊1 |  |  | Preterred | $17{ }^{18}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ward Bakl |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37 |  |  | \％ | 4 | ${ }^{13,600}$ | Class | ${ }_{218}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{4} 4$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 76$ |  |  | 7712 <br> 1288 <br> 128 <br> 12 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{478}{ }^{3}$ | 79 Jur |  |  |
|  | ＊52 ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}{ }_{52}$ | ${ }_{* 52}{ }^{11_{4}}{ }_{56}^{125_{8}}$ | ${ }^{48,100}$ | Warner | ${ }_{44}{ }_{4}$ | 57 |  | ${ }^{1033_{8} \text { Deo }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{9}{ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3} 3_{34}{ }^{7}$ | 1，600 | $\pm$ Warn | ${ }^{44}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{24}{ }^{948}$ | ${ }_{* 233_{8}^{4}} 22^{95_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 233_{4}}{ }^{244_{8}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{82^{14}}{ }^{83}{ }^{812}$ | ${ }^{6,100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ＊25 | 26 |  |  | 100 | Warr |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 21} 22$ | ＊2114 | $205_{8}$ | ${ }_{2034}$ | $20{ }^{78}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 223_{4}\end{array}$ | 4,700 | Wauk | 1912 Apr 28 | ${ }_{294}^{281}$ | 2518 Dec | ${ }_{3014}^{32}$ Dect |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 80}^{*} 8{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{612}$ | 100 | Webster Elisenlohr－．－．－No par |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 80} 818$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $831$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}85 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 1 & \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{4112}{ }^{411_{2}} 4{ }^{42}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{3912} 411{ }^{4}$ | 5，200 | Wesson OII \＆Snowdrit $\overline{\text { No por par }}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}{ }^{5} \mathrm{~J}$ Aun | ${ }_{6612}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 301_{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{5512}^{3} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| ${ }_{105}{ }^{1054} 105$ | $* 813_{4}$ <br> 104 <br> 105 <br> 105 |  | ${ }_{* 105}^{* 813_{4}} 108$ | （105 $\begin{gathered}82 \\ 105\end{gathered}$ |  | 100 | West Pe | ${ }^{\text {F}}$ | ${ }^{8312}{ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{32}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{8414}$ |
| 108 | 108.108 | ＊107 108 | ${ }^{* 107} 108$ | ＊107 $\begin{array}{cc}105 \\ 10712\end{array}$ |  | 100 | West Penn ${ }_{\text {Preerred }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | ${ }_{* 1221}^{100} 1100$ | 100 1220 1221 | 100 $* 1221$ | ${ }^{100} 100{ }^{102}$ |  | ${ }_{6} 67$ preferred．－．．．－．－．－100t | 87 | 101 | ${ }_{36}{ }^{39} 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{92}{ }^{94}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| 12218 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{111812}^{116}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12212}$ Jun | $104{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{12038} 120 \mathrm{Dec}$ |
|  | ＊1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $111{ }^{8} 4$ |  | －${ }_{512}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 17}^{* 218}$ | ${ }_{* 2} 17$ | ${ }_{421}{ }^{18}$ |  |  | 400 |  | 15. | ${ }_{208}{ }^{2}{ }^{3} 8$ |  | 1938 Deo |
| ${ }^{218} 8$ |  | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}^{218}$ |  | $53_{4}$ $55_{4}$ | 1，3 | West | ${ }_{51}^{2}$ | ${ }_{978}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{8718}$ |  | 88 | 88. |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1,500}$ | Weste |  | 95 |  |  |
| 1401214 |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{138}^{421_{4}} 4$ | $132 \quad 1391_{2}$ | 14，600 | West West | ${ }_{9412}^{344_{4}}$ | ${ }^{484}{ }^{4818} \mathrm{M}$ |  | 年354 Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  | $14912{ }^{150}$ | 20 | 1 1st preterred． | 12312 | 150 |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 3718}^{* 25}$ | ${ }_{3718}^{* 25}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 3712}^{*}$ |  |  | Weston Elec Ins |  | － | 10 m | ${ }_{3318}{ }^{36}$ Deo |
| $271_{2}$ <br> $273_{4}^{2}$ | ${ }^{27}{ }^{2} 12$ | ${ }_{2688}{ }^{277_{4}}$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{*}$ |  |  | 500 | ${ }_{\text {Westusaco }}$ | 3614 Ja 1984 dun | ${ }_{32}^{39}$ July | crers | $383^{314}$ Deo 254 t Nov |
|  | ${ }_{* * 994}^{* 65} 1005$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 65}$ | $* 66$ <br> 100 <br> 100 <br> 80 | $* 66$   <br>    <br>    <br>  01 80 <br> 8 105  |  |  | Wheellig |  | 80 Ju | 18 Jan | ${ }_{3512}^{25}{ }_{2}$ Sept |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ［ $\begin{gathered}28 \\ * 93\end{gathered}$ | 2712 <br> $* 90$ <br> 95 |  | ${ }_{* 91}^{28} \quad \begin{array}{ll}2812\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 28 \\ * 91 & 92\end{array}$ | ${ }_{92}^{28}$ | 1，300 | Whelling St | ${ }_{84}^{2112}$ July | ${ }^{3718}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 14}^{2114}$ | 21 21 <br> 1438  <br>  14 <br>   <br> 1  | ${ }_{* 14}^{21}$ | ${ }_{*}^{200^{8}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2034}$ |  | 8，10 | Whteerred Motor | 1888 | 1094 ${ }^{2814 \mathrm{Ma}}$ | ${ }^{6612}$ | ${ }^{1912}$ Dee |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 1488} \times 14$ | ${ }_{\text {1312 }}^{1438}$ | ${ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1438 \\ 312}}^{\substack{12}}$ | ${ }^{14444}$ | 700 | White Rk Min | ${ }^{1334}{ }^{3} \mathrm{July}$ | 17 M | ${ }^{1288}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 19}{ }^{2} 2$ | $19{ }^{2} 19$ | 1918 | 1914 | ${ }_{* 191_{2}}^{31}{ }^{31}$ | （tar | 㖪 | White | ${ }_{16}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{555}$ | ar | $4{ }^{4} 4$ |
| ${ }^{* 312} 38$ | $1{ }^{5}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | （124 | 1.100 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cun } \\ \text { Wilcox } \\ \text { willocon } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 2018 318 3800 Deo |
| ${ }^{* 76} \quad 77^{38}$ | 7712 |  |  | ${ }^{751}$ |  | 7.200 | Wiliso |  | 11. | ${ }^{3} 7_{8} \mathrm{Mpr}$ |  |
|  | 7712 | $\begin{array}{ll}7_{54}^{712} & 584\end{array}$ | 77188878 | ${ }_{5378}{ }^{7} 7$ | ${ }_{53}^{76}$ | ${ }^{1,30}$ | ${ }_{\text {Whool }}$ |  | ${ }_{56} 87$ |  |  |
| ＊30 30 | 2978 | ${ }^{299_{4}} \quad 29{ }^{293}$ | $30{ }^{5}$ | 2934 | 5 |  | Worthi |  |  |  |  |
| 75 751 <br> 65 68 <br> 68  | ${ }_{* 653}^{74}$ | ${ }_{6}^{74}$ | ${ }_{651} 7$ | ${ }_{6612}^{768}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | 568 |  | ${ }_{251}^{125}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}65 & 66 \\ 89 & 89 \\ 89\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 86}^{* * 534}$ | ${ }_{89}^{66}$ | ${ }_{\text {cker }}^{6512}$ | 66  <br> 92  <br> 92 93 <br> 18  | ${ }_{921{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a }} 99}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,00}$ | Prete Wright | ${ }_{625}^{47}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | 106 |  | ov |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{6458}$ | 645 | ${ }_{x 6414}$ | ${ }^{6414 .} 64$ | 6364 | 3,20 | Wrigle | ${ }^{623^{8}}$ | 79 |  |  |
| ${ }_{18}^{18} 8$ | ＊4014 |  |  |  |  |  | Ya |  | 45 Ja |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $133^{194}$ |  | ${ }^{17,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，600 | Youns Spring a Wire－－${ }^{\text {Po }}$－ 100 | ${ }_{4214}^{8312}$ | J |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27,600 } \\ & \hline 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{41054}$ | $\begin{gathered} 800_{8} \mathrm{Aug} \\ 122 \\ \text { Aug } \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | － | 120 | － | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 11，700 |  | ${ }^{105}$ |  |  | $105^{\circ}$ Deo |
| ［ ${ }^{3574}$ | ［18 ${ }^{1318}$ |  | 3512  <br> 7 7 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{68}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }^{3688}$ | 11,700 2,900 | Zonte Radio Cord．－．－No par |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 28 \\ 28 y \\ \hline \end{array} \text { June } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144^{34} \text { Nov } \\ & 7^{74} \end{aligned}$ |
| For toot | otees see dage | －1182． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## RAILROAD BONDS

##  






| Week Enaed Aug. 2 |
| :---: | | Grand Trunk Ry of Can E 68_1938 |
| :--- |
| Grays Point Term 1st git |



 General $43 / 5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{series} \mathrm{D}$
General $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{serles}$.
Gen mtge 4 s ser
 Green Bay \& West de
Cebentures ctis B Greenbrier Ry 1sts Bu 48...........-.
Gulf Mob \& Nor 1st 51940
M
 Gulf states Steel deb $53 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.........-1942 Hackensack Water 1st 4s.....-1952
•Harpen Mining 6s
Hocking Val


 Houston Belt \& Term 18t5s...1937
Houston Oll sink fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ A. 1940
H



 lst gotd 3s sterling
Collaterat trust gold 4 s .
Refunding 4 s Refunding 48 --........
Purchased lines $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Collateral trust gold 4 s Refunding 5 s
40 -year $42 / \mathrm{s}$
 Loulsv Div \& Term g 31/8_-1953
Omaha Div 18t gold 3s.....1951
St Louis Dlv


 1st \& ret $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ series C Ind Bloom \& West 1st
Ind III \& Iowa 1st 4 s Ind III \& Iowa 1st g 48.
$\ddagger$
$\ddagger$





 \begin{tabular}{l}
Internat Cement conv deb 48-_ 1945 <br>
$\ddagger \times$ Int-Grt Nor 1 st 6 s ser M <br>
\hline

 ${ }_{-1 \text { Adjustment } 68}$ Inte g 5 s series C Int Merc Marine si $f$ bs 

<br>
Internat Paper 5 s <br>
\& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Ref sf 6 s serles A .



 \begin{tabular}{c}
Conv deb $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ deb g $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 1952 <br>
Debenture 5 s <br>
\hline

 $\ddagger \cdot$ Iowa Central Ry list \& ref $48.1951 |$

M <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} James Frank \& Clear 1st 4s

 K C Pow \& Lt ist mepgesit 43
Kan Clty Sou list gold 38.
 Kelth (B F) Corr
Kendall Co $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

 4y/s unguuranteed
Kings Count 7 E EL L \&
Purchase raoney 6s Purchase roney 6s.-
Kings County Elev 1st Kings Co Lig:hting 1st 5.
First and ref $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.
$\qquad$

 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Laclede | Gas Light ref \& ext 5 s .1939 | $\mathbf{A}$ |

 Coll \& ret $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series D
Coll tr 6s series A . Coll tr 6 s series B .-............
Lake Erie \& West 1 st g 5s... 2d gold 5 s
Lake Sh \& M
 Lehigh C \& Nav st $41 / 2 \mathrm{sA}$.
> $\stackrel{\circ}{2}$

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\& Aske

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and צaix

## BROKERS IN BONDS FOR BANKS AND DEALERS <br> D.H.Silberberg \& Co.

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Telephone Whtehall 4-2900
NEW YORK
A. T. \& T. Tele. N. Y. 1-1598


## $\underset{\substack{\text { RAILROAD BONDS } \\ \text { Bought - Sold - Ouoted }}}{ }$ <br> Bought - Sold - Quoted LOBDELL \& CO.

48 Wall St., Now York

| Bonds <br> N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE <br> Week Ended Aug. 21 |
| :---: |



 $\stackrel{\text { New England } \mathrm{RR}}{ }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Consol}$ guar 5 s .

## 



[^3]For footnotes see page 1197


## 1198 New York Curb Exchange－Weekly and Yearly Record

 egular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur．No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year．In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last（Aug．15，1936）and ending the present Friday（Aug．21，1936）．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：

|  |  |  | Sales for | Range Stince Jan． 11936 |  | $\underset{\text { STOCKS }}{\substack{\text { SToctinued）}}}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fridasi } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Salce } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Weer's Ranse } \\ \text { or Prices } \\ \text { owo } \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { forek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stnce Jan． 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks Par |  | Low |  | Lorv | Hioh |  |  |  |  |  | Hion |
| Adams Mills 7 |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 44 & 441 / 2 \\ 106 & 106 \\ 25 & 25 \\ 3595 & 31 / 3 \\ 9318 & 99 / 8 \\ 53 & 55 \\ 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 463 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 1133 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ | British Amer Oil reg | $-\cdots$ | $2331 / 231 / 2$ | 200 | $20 \frac{5}{6} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 26／4／3 June |
| Adams Mills Aero Supply |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{15}^{99}$ June |  | BritIsh Amer Oil reg－－．．－－ British Amer Tobacco－ | 31 | 303／4 31 | 2，300 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 20\％／8 } \\ \\ 28 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 2876 & \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}$ |  |
| Class B． |  |  | 1,2 | ${ }^{23} 80$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Am dep }}$ |  | 30\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Agt |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{62}^{153 / 2}$ Mar |  |  | 2\％ $2 \%$ |  |  | $303 / \mathrm{Mar}$ 33／4 Jan |
| Ainsworth Mr |  |  | ${ }_{200}^{1,200}$ |  | ${ }^{623 / 8} \mathrm{Meb}$ | British |  |  |  |  | $33 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Conv |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{27}$ Apr | ${ }^{35}$ |  | $103 / 2$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 2,000 \\ & 2,300 \end{aligned}$ | $71 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | 15\％Jan |
| ama G |  | 5994 59 |  | 37\％${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{62}{ }^{19 / 6 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | Erown Forman Distililery 1 <br> RIghts＿ma | － |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 1516 \mathrm{Aug} \\ & 1616 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {a Power }}$ | $793 /$ | 70 $71 / 4$ | 146 |  | 84 July | ${ }^{\text {Br }}$ |  | 716 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,300 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{86}$ preferred |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & \text { June } \\ 19 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | 76 Feb <br> 116  | ${ }^{\text {Bru }}$ | 44／2 | $\begin{array}{ccc}-74 & -755\end{array}$ |  |  | $121 / \mathrm{July}$ |
| Allegheny stee | 23 | $23{ }^{3}$ | 300 |  | 27 Aug |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 44 \\ 255 / 253 \\ 106 \\ 106 \end{gathered}$ | 450 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 23／3 } & \\ 103 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | －${ }^{257 / 6}$ July |
| ， |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 1 / 8\end{array}$ | ，00 | $23 / 5$ | $43 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 851 1st pr |  |  | ［50 |  |  |
| Allied Internat | 1／2 |  |  | $15^{3 / 2}$ Jun | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & \text { Feb } \\ 17 & \\ \text { June }\end{array}$ | Bulova Watch \＄3 Bunker Hill \＆Su | ${ }_{79}^{72}$ |  |  | 103 Jan <br> 48 Jan | ${ }_{72}^{107 / 4}$ June |
| Allied Produc | 22 | ${ }^{123}$ |  |  | $253 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{\text {Buncer }}$ Hes com． |  |  |  | ${ }^{51} 313 / 5$ | ${ }_{85}{ }^{3}$ Mar |
| Aluminum Co | 123 |  | 1,150300500 | ${ }^{87}$ Jan | ${ }_{122} 12 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 83 convertible |  | 361／2 $3671 / 2$ | 200200 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}40 \\ 3 / 6 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ |
| Alump preference | 1 | 119 $17 \% 180$ |  |  | ${ }^{18}$ | Burma Corp Am dep rets |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3^{3 / 8} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ |
| Aluminum Ind con |  |  | 50 |  | 133／2 Mar | Butler Brothers－－$-\ldots-{ }^{\text {io }}$ |  |  | 1，100 | $7 \%$ | ${ }_{21 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Aluminum Ltd |  | 5938 ${ }^{583}$ | 100300 |  | ${ }_{101}^{75}$ | Cable Elec Pr |  |  |  | \％Jan ${ }^{21 / 6}$ Mar |  |
| American Beve |  |  |  |  |  | 硡 |  |  | 900 |  |  |
| American Book C |  |  |  |  |  | Am |  |  | $\cdots 300$ |  |  |
| American Capit |  | 11／8－11／8 |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | ${ }_{32}^{53 / 6} \mathrm{Man}$ |
| Cass A com |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}} 16$ Jan |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 37 \% & \text { Aug } \\ \text { R1L } \end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{83}$ preferr |  |  | －－．－－－ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 \\ 863 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  | Canadian Hydro－Elec－ $6 \%$ preferred． |  |  |  |  | 38，Aug |
| \＄8．50 prior |  |  |  |  |  |  | $67 / 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1,400 \end{array}$ | 5\％July |  |
| Class A．．． | 67／8 |  | 256 |  | 483／2Jan9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {aras }}$ Cyan | －3 ${ }^{-1}$ | $33 \quad 351 / 2$ | 7，706 |  |  |  |  | 2／88 | 2，500 | 17／8 Aug |  |
| ass B ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  | $40 \%$122120Aug |  |  |  |  |  | 7／8 Feb |
|  |  |  | 7，700 |  |  | Class B． |  | 31／6 | ${ }^{0} 0$ | 163／3 Man |  |
| Amer Equities C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{261 / 4} 10268$ | 20 |  | ug |
| Amer Forelgn P | ${ }_{21}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Carolina } \\ 86}}$ | 100 | 99 100／4 | 120 |  |  |
| Amer Fork \＆Hoe Co | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 431 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Feb |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| eeterred．－ | 112／2 | 112 |  | 108 Jan | 1143 July |  | 析 | 16／4 16 |  | $161 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {J }}$ July |
| American Gener | 33 | 33\％ 34. | －150 | 73／4．Jan | ${ }_{39}^{12} 36$ | Castl |  |  | 3，600 |  | 16／3 Mar |
| \＄2．50 pret |  |  | 150 | 37 Aug | $433 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | Celanese C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Hard Rubbe | 25 | 32 32 <br> 243  <br> 264  | 1，200 | ${ }^{29} 194 / 4 \mathrm{ADr}$ | ${ }_{27 \%}^{46}$ Jan | 7\％1st part | 103 | 103104 | 250 | $991 / \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{116}^{1163 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Amer Lt \＆T | 22 | $223 / 2$ |  | $17 \%$ Jan | 251 July | Cellulold C |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6\％preferre |  |  |  | 251／Feb | ${ }^{3031 / 2}$ Jan | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{87}$ div |  | 30 313／4 |  | $30 . \mathrm{Aug}$ |  |
| Amer Mrg Co con |  |  | 4，00 | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{317 / 6}$ Aug | Cent Hud | 7 | 17 171／8 | 200 | ${ }^{814 / 3} 18 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 17 \％Jan |
| Amer Meter Co． | $25 \frac{3}{4}$ | 25\％${ }^{16}$ | 4，00 | Jan | 39315 Feb | Cent Mal |  | 1 | －－ | 14／8 Ap | 8． 119 |
| Amer Preumatio |  |  |  |  |  | Cent P \＆ |  |  |  |  | 78\％Aug |
| Amer Potash \＆Cl | 2 | 283／20 | ${ }_{14,}^{50}$ |  | $293 / 2$ Aug | Cent ${ }^{\text {cent }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Am Superpower Corp <br> 1st preferred．．．．－ |  | ${ }_{92}^{2}$ | 14，000 | $\begin{array}{cc}2^{2} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 82 & \mathrm{Jan}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{99 \%}$ | ${ }_{\text {cent }}{ }_{7}$ | $213 / 2$ | $213 / 2331$ |  | 183／ | \％Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 4991／2 $531 / 4$ | 1, |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{4 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {An }}$ |  | 5 | ${ }^{1,700}$ |  | ${ }^{23 / 4 / 4}$ Jung | Con | 源 | 5 |  |  |  |
| Apex Elec |  |  |  | $13.10{ }^{\text {mar }}$ | 31. | Chari | 61 | 1614 | 300 | 163／M |  |
| Appalachian El | 110 |  | 3，100 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Chasebrou }}$ |  |  |  |  | 12444．Mar |
| Arkansas Nat |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \% & 11 / 4\end{array}$ | 5，600 | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ Jan | ${ }^{4} \%$ \％${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | Chicago |  |  | 10，5 |  |  |
| Common |  |  |  | 3y Jan | 736 Mar | Chlet |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 9／4 $97 / 8$ | 13，600 | ${ }^{71 / 6} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $97 / 8 \mathrm{Aug}$ | ${ }_{\text {Childs }} \mathrm{Co}$ |  | 4618 |  | 3 | ${ }^{59} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Arkansas P \＆ |  |  | 500 | ${ }_{9 \%}^{83}$ June Jan | ${ }_{13 \%}^{96}$ Jung | $\underset{\substack{\text { Cities Service } \\ \text { Prefred }}}{\text { cel }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Associated Elect Ind | $12 \%$ |  | － |  | 13\％Aug | ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | \％ |  | 10,0 |  | ${ }^{63 / 3}$ Juneb |
| Amer dep |  |  |  | 10\％Jan | 4 Aug |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas \＆ |  |  |  |  |  | Cities S |  |  |  |  | 705／2 Aug |
|  |  |  | 3，900 |  | ${ }^{23} 9$ | $\mathrm{Citg}^{\text {che }}$ | 151／3 | 151／816\％ | 3，700 |  | ${ }^{65 \%}$ |
| preterred | 113 | 113／8 11.8 |  |  | 143／6 Feb | City \＆Su |  |  |  |  |  |
| dion war |  |  | 3，950 |  |  | Claude Neon L |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Assoo }} \mathrm{t}$ L coummm |  |  |  | ¢，${ }_{3}^{3 / 6}$ June | \％／8／Feb | Clayton \＆Lam |  |  | 100 300 |  | ${ }_{523 / 2}$ Aug |
| Associated Ray |  |  | 300 | 116 | $33 \% \mathrm{Feb}$ | Cleveland |  | 958 | 2，000 |  | 16／8 Feb |
| Assoclates Investm | 451／2 | 451／2： 47 1／2 | 800 | $26 \% / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 487／8 July | Clinchtifeld Co |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}{ }^{6} & & \text { Feb } \\ 3\end{array}$ |
| Atlanta Birm Coast |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Cockshutt }}$ Plo | 1／8 | 21／8 $21 /$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{13 / 4}$ |  |
| Atlanta Gas Light pi |  |  |  |  | 94. | Cohn \＆ R |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Coast Fisl Atlantic Cost |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{91 / 8}{ }^{93} 3^{95 / 8}$ | ${ }^{2,500}$ | ${ }^{83} 8{ }^{3}$ June | ${ }^{163} 83$ Jan | ${ }_{\text {Colon }} \mathrm{Cl}$ |  | 18125116 | 00 |  | ${ }^{4}$ ．Mar |
| Atlantic Coast Line |  | 32 ${ }^{3}$ | 11，400 | 28 June | 383／Feb | Coit＇s Patent Fire |  | $481 / 2511 / 4$ |  | 42 May | 73 Jan |
| － |  |  |  |  |  | Conv 5\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Plywood Cor |  | ${ }_{1}^{2314}$ |  | ${ }^{23 / 8}{ }^{33 / 2} \mathrm{July}$ | ${ }_{12}^{47 / 8}$ Aug | Columbla $\mathrm{Cl\|l\|c} \mathrm{G}$ | 31／8 | 31／8 ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  | 1／6 Jan | ${ }_{45}^{53 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Austin Silver Mine |  | $1{ }^{13}$ | 1.406 |  | 1\％June | Commonwealth Edison io | 105 | 108 | 2，20 |  | 117 July |
| Automatio Products |  | 91／2 92／8 | 00 | 87\％Apr | 11. | ${ }^{\text {Commonwe }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automatic－Voting |  |  |  | 71／8 | 123／2 Jan | Commonwe |  |  | 18，40 | $1{ }^{3 / 4} 4 \mathrm{~A}$ Apr |  |
| Class A common |  |  | 16 |  |  | Community P | 83／2 | $381 / 24$ | 175 | ${ }^{13}$ J Jan |  |
| Babcock \＆Wilcox C |  | $90 \quad 90$ | 275 | ${ }^{70}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Japr}$ | ${ }_{2}^{103}{ }_{2 / 4} \stackrel{\text { Mar }}{\text { Feb }}$ | Comm |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ar }}^{\text {ar }}$ |
| Baumann（L）\＆ |  | ． $5 \% / 85$ | 100 | $3{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Aug}$ | ${ }^{6}$ Aug | Compo Shoe M |  | 13 | 1，000 | $1{ }^{16}$ | Feb |
| Bellancat ist pret | 23／8 | 23／8 | 500 | ${ }^{51}$ July | ${ }_{7} 73$ \％${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | Coneectic |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bell Tel ot Canada |  |  |  | 142 Jan | 151 June | Consolid |  |  | 3，900 | 144.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}121 & \\ 33 / 4 \mathrm{Jan} \\ \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{123}^{123}{ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Consol }} \mathrm{Co}$ | ${ }_{91}^{41 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 8 & 4 \\ 91 & 93 \\ 91\end{array}$ | 4,900 <br> 1,000 |  |  |
| －Benson \＆Hedges ${ }^{\text {Convertible pret }}$ |  |  |  | $.15_{35 / 4}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | ${ }^{43 / 2} 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Consol GELP P Pa | 91 |  | 1， 1,2000 | ${ }^{84} 54$ | 943．Aug |
| Berkey \＆Gay Furn Purchase warrants | \％ |  | 17,300 <br> 4,800 | 17 July | ${ }^{2}$ \％ 3 Aug |  |  | 99 1003 | 40 |  | 105 Mar |
| Purchase warrant |  | $14^{3 / 1} 1414 / 8$ | 4,800 100 | $13 \%$ July | 19\％\％Mar | Consol Royalty Cl |  | $\mathrm{g}^{-7}{ }^{\text {－}} 100$ | 450 |  | 131／2 Jan |
| Black $\&$ D | 23 2 | 23亏3 | 2.90 | lis |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} 9$ |  |  |  |
| Black \＆De | 18\％ | 18\％ | 2， 3,60 | 13\％／3 July | ${ }_{27}^{30}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | Cont Rol |  | $\begin{array}{lll}121 / 4 \\ 17 & 13 \\ 193 / 2\end{array}$ | 17，3 | ${ }^{123}$ | ${ }_{193}^{133}$ Aug |
| Blue Ridge Corp ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ |  | $3{ }^{3} \times 18$ | 1，700 | ${ }_{2 \%}{ }^{5}$ | $47 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{5} 3$ |  | 473180 | 1，2 | 34 |  |
|  | ${ }_{21}^{45}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}431 / 2 & 45 \\ 21\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{14}^{43}$ | ${ }_{253}^{53}$ Jan | Copper | $73 / 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{7}$ | 400 7.700 |  |  |
| Bohack（HC）Co | 21\％s | 101／2 1114 | 1，700 | $14 / 2$ July | ${ }^{251 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Corroon \＆ |  |  | 7，700 |  |  |
| ${ }^{7 \%}$ 1st preferred |  |  | 210 <br> 1,450 | ${ }^{34} 12 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{18}^{561 / 4}$ Aug | $\underset{\substack{\text { Common } \\ \$ 6 \\ \text { preferr }}}{ }$ | 54 | 514．575 |  | ${ }_{65}^{4} 5$ J June | $8{ }_{8}^{8}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Borne－Serym |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }_{6 \%}^{18}$ | cosden |  | 711／2 71 | 5，90 |  |  |
| Bower Roller Bear Brazulian Tr Lt |  | ${ }^{2514} 827$ | 5，300 | 2015 May | $293 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | Preferred |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 \frac{8}{4} & 153\end{array}$ | 1，30 | 6\％／9 | ${ }^{17}{ }^{4 / 4}$ Feb |
|  |  | 113／2 111 | 4，500 | ${ }^{93}{ }^{93 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{21}^{151 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}}$ | Courtauld＇s Amdd |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brill Corp class B． |  | 41 |  |  | ${ }^{21} 43 / 8 \mathrm{Fug}$ |  |  |  | － | May | ${ }^{15}{ }_{23}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ |
|  | 37 | 43／6． |  | ［10 |  | Crane Co com | ${ }_{133} 35$ |  | 9，200 |  | ${ }^{363 / 1}$ Aug |
| Brillo pritg Co com |  |  |  |  | 103 July | Cre |  |  |  | 120\％Jan | ${ }_{341 / 2}{ }^{34}$ July |
|  |  | $28 \quad 28$ | 50 | 26\％\％Mar | 293／3 Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $n$ Cent Petroleum．．． 1 | $12 / 8$ | 134 | 5，00 |  |  |







## Other Stock Exchanges



Baltimore Stock Exchange


## Boston Stock Exchange

Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soles } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wefor } \end{gathered}$ | Ranve Stnee J | Jan. 11936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- $\quad$ Par ${ }_{\text {cosele }}^{\text {Salc }}$ | Low Pricesion |  | Low | Hioh |
| Amer |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (iollo |  | 239 | ${ }_{65}^{1173 / \text { Man }}$ |  |
| Boston Elevated <br> Boston <br> Herald Traveler- | ${ }_{29}{ }^{604}{ }^{29} 9$ | 795 | Aug | 303/4 Aug |
| Boston $\mathbb{A}$ Maine- |  | 15 |  |  |
| Cliass A ist pret st |  | -132 |  |  |
| Class $\frac{1}{1 s t}$ pret | 93, ${ }^{10}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{1125}$ | ${ }_{5}^{\text {6id }}$ juay |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston Personal |  | ${ }_{100}^{125}$ | ${ }^{123} 23$ |  |
|  | 1010 | 1,040 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {rtonn }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| dreas Fue |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{713}^{61}$ | ${ }_{20}^{74}$ | Jan |  |
| stern Mass st |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{13}^{42}{ }_{13}^{45}$ |  | ${ }^{33} 83 / 2 \mathrm{Jab}$ |  |
| Preter | (133/8 ${ }_{55}^{14}$ |  | 50 |  |
| Economelerirod-ery |  |  |  |  |
| EEAlson Eliec (1rum |  | ${ }_{35}^{177}$ |  |  |
| arsalan (The) |  | 15 |  |  |
| arst Co- | ${ }^{13} 13 / 14{ }^{146}$ |  | ${ }^{133}{ }^{13}$ July |  |
| Hathaway ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }^{21 / 2} 1{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 265 |  | 13/4 Aug |
|  | ctile | 115 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \end{gathered}$ | Apr |
|  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{1 / 4} 13^{14}$ |  | an |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {51 }}^{51}$ |
| Whnland Tel |  | 200 |  |  |
| NRiver |  | 185 <br> 701 | ${ }_{260}^{23 / 8}$ Apr |  |
| North Butte- |  | ${ }^{248}$ |  |  |
| ditic Mills |  | ${ }^{488}$ |  |  |
| niny |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{18 / 8}$ |
| ce Butt |  |  |  |  |
| mut Asbster |  |  | 14\% |  |
| ,iee see co cam..... |  |  |  |  |

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

 10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO


| Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week＇s Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan． 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lorn | High |
| Ken－Rad T \＆Lamp coma＊ | 123／8 | $12,133 / 4$ | 3，150 | $10, \mathrm{Apr}$ | 14，Jan |
| Ky Util jr cum prei．－．－． 50 | 43 | $411 / 2431 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,100 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ | $345 / 8 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ | 431／4 Aug |
| 6\％preferred．－－－．－． 100 | 901／4 | $89 \quad 901 / 4$ | 150 | 76 May | 9014 Aug |
| Kingsbury Brew |  | $13{ }^{13} 4$ | 2，750 | $11 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 33 Mar |
| La Salle Ext Univ |  | 151818 | 200 200 | $11 / \mathrm{May}$ | $33 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Leath \＆Co com |  | 51／8 | 320 | $31 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Feb |
| Cumulative preferr |  | 26\％ 265 | 20 | 21．Apr | 3514 Jan |
| Libby McNell \＆Libby＿－10 | 99／8 | 99810 | 3，250 | 7 May | 111／8 Jan |
| Lincoln Printing Co－ Common． $\qquad$ | 1／2 | $111 / 2123 / 4$ | 1，400 | 7 J Jan | 131／2 July |
| \＄31／2 preferred． |  | $461 / 2465$ | － 50 | 353／4 Jan | 50 July |
| Lindsay Lt \＆Chem com 10 | 4378 | 414．438 | 500 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr | 63／4．Jan |
| Liondon Packing Co com．．＊＊ | 131／2 | $131 / 2$ 133 <br> $63 / 4$  <br> 18  | 550 450 | $71 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $15 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Lynch Corp com | ${ }^{69} 9$ | $\begin{array}{cc}63 / 4 & 67 / 8 \\ 39 & 40\end{array}$ | 450 250 | ${ }_{34}^{63 / 4}$ July | $81 / 2, \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| McCord Rad \＆Mfg A－－－＊ | 40 | 374640 | ${ }_{680}^{250}$ | ${ }_{33}{ }^{\text {34 }}$ |  |
| McGraw Electric com | 34 | $34{ }^{3} 1051 / 4$ | 700 | 27 Jan | 387／3 July |
| Manhatt－Dearborn com | 15／8 | $13 / 4$ | 2，510 | 1 July | $33 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Mapes Cons Mf cepital | 25 | $223 / 25$ | 90 | 2214.4 Aug | 271／8 Mar |
| Marshall Field common－－＊ | 141／2 | $1415151 / 8$ | 1，400 | 114 Jan | 19 Mar |
| Mer \＆Mrrs sec cla com－1 | 7 | 6\％／8 73／2 | 12，200 | 51／2 Apr | 8 Jan |
| Mickelberry＇s Food Prod－－＊ | 33 | $327 / 835$ | 830 | 251／2 May | 35 Jan |
| Common．－ | 3 | 3 | 250 | 21／8 Jan | 414 June |
| Middle West Corp cap．-.5 | 12 | $107 / 121 / 4$ | 65，550 | 7 Apr | 123／8 Aug |
| Stock purchase warrants Midland United Co－ | 53／4 | 51／2 $61 / 8$ | 5，750 | 31／8 July | $71 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Common－．－．．．．．．．．．－＊ | 3／8 |  | 50 | an | eb |
| Conv preterred A．．．．－＊＊ |  | $21 / 2$ | 280 | Mar | $33 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Midland Ut11 7\％pr lien 10 | 23／4 | $23 / 8{ }^{37}$ | 300 | Mar | $5 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| $6 \%$ preferred A．．．．－ 100 |  | 1314 | 30 | $3 / 4.50{ }^{3}$ | $31 / \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| 7\％preferred A．－．－．－ 100 | 21／8 | $23 / 8$ 23 | 80 | $11 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $41 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Milier \＆Hart conv pret．c． | 2／8 | ${ }_{7}^{21 / 8} 80{ }^{21 / 8}$ | 40 340 | 31／4 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | 215／8 ${ }^{215}$ |
| Monroe Chemical Co pre |  | $50 \quad 50$ | 20 | 49 May | ${ }_{52}{ }^{2 / 8}$ Jan |
| Muskegon Mot Spec cl A＿＊ | 24 | 24.25 | 100 | 17 Jan | $263 / 2$ Aug |
| Nachman Springilled com＊ | 173／4 | 163／8 18 | 900 | 11 Jan | 18 Aug |
| National Battery pref． | 31 | $291 / 831$ | 360 | ${ }_{28}{ }^{\text {A }}$ Apr | 33 May |
| Nati Gypsum cl A com | 531／4 | $523 / 2384$ | 300 | $387 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 65 Feb |
| Natl Pressure Cooker |  | 13／8 13／6 | 100 | 13 J／4 Jan | $23 / 4$ Jan |
| Nat Pressure Cooker Co． 2 | 16 | $16.161 / 2$ | 30 | 13 July | 161／2 Aug |
| National Standard com．．．＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | ${ }^{74 / 8}$ | $77 / 8$ | 130 | $5{ }^{53 / 4}$ Jan | 10 Feb |
| Noblitt－Sparks Ind com | 33 | $\begin{array}{lll}44 & 44 \\ 33 & 34\end{array}$ | 850 | ${ }_{26}{ }^{32}$ A ${ }^{\text {apr }}$ | 47. July |
| North Amer |  | $\begin{array}{cc}33 & 34 \\ 6 & 6\end{array}$ | 250 | $33 / 4$ | 77\％July |
| Northwest Bancord | $91 / 2$ | ${ }_{9} 91 / 2{ }^{101 / 6}$ | 1，550 | $7 \%$ June | 14 Jan |
| Northwest Eng | 261／4 | 25 263／4 | 1，550 | 15\％Jan | 26\％July |
| Northwest Util－＿．．． 100 $7 \%$ preferred＿－．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prior lien pref．．．．．－． 100 | $511 / 2$ | 49943131／2 | 470 | $25^{18} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 57 July |
| Okla Gas \＆El $7 \%$ pref＿100 |  | 1091／40914 | 110 | 104 Apr | 1121／2 July |
| Parker Pen Co com．．．．． 10 | 251／2 | $251 / 26$ | 100 | 19 Apr | 27\％Jan |
| Peabody Coal Co B com． |  | $13 / 413 / 4$ | 660 | 13／2 Jan | 31／4 Feb |
| Penn Gas \＆Elec A com |  | $17^{1 / 4} 173$ | 300 | $17 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | $221 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Perfect Circle（The）C0 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}351 / 2 & 361 / 2\end{array}$ | 300 | 32 Apr | 41 Jan |
| Plines Winterfront co | 3\％／8 | $35 / 8$ | 3，550 | $23 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $41 / 2$ July |
| Potter Co（The） |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | 200 | $27 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $5 \%$ Apr |
| Prima Co | 236 | $2.21 / 4$ | 4，500 | Aug | 6 Mar |
| Process Corp com | $23 /$ | 23／6 $\quad 23$ | 100 | 13／8 May | 41／4 June |
| Public Service of Nor IIl－ Common．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 497／8 Apr |  |
| Common＿．．．－．－．．．－－ 60 | 69 | $\begin{array}{ll} 689 & 701 / 2 \end{array}$ | 250 | $49{ }^{\text {4 }}$ May | $721 \%$ July |
| $6 \%$ preferred．－．－．－－100 |  | 115.116 | 110 | 103 Jan | 118 July |
| $7 \%$ preferr |  | 117118 | 40 | $1121 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 123 Mar |
| Common－ |  |  | 200 | 115 June |  |
| Preterred．－－－－－．－－ 100 | 145 | $1441 / 2145$ | 20 | 142 Jan | 150 July |
| Raytheon Mig |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37／8 | 37／8 41／8 | 950 | 21／2．Jan | $71 / 2$ Juñe |
| $6 \%$ preferred v t $0 .-\ldots 5$ |  | 1．1／8 13／4 | 250 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Reliance Mrg Co com．．．． 10 | $221 / 2$ | $221 / 24$ | 3，650 | 11 May | 24. Aug |
| Rollins Hos M conv pre |  | 11314 |  | 118／4 Aug | $173 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Sangamo Electric Co－ |  | $651 / 266$ | 300 | $35 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | 673／4 July |
| Sears Roebuck \＆Co com |  | $821 / 2821 / 2$ | 40 | 651／4 Feb | $821 / 2 \mathrm{aug}$ |
| Schwitzer－Cummins cap | 21 | $21.213 / 4$ | 2，250 | 183／4 July | 223／4 Aug |
| Signode Steel Strap com |  | 101／6 101／2 | 50 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 143／2 Mar |
| South Colo Power A com 25 | 43／4 | 43／4 476 | 30 | 21／2 Apr | 7 July |
| Sou＇wn G \＆E $7 \%$ pret 100 |  | 1031／21031／2 | 10 | 99 Feb | 105 June |
| Southwest Lt \＆Pr pret．．－＊ | 91 | 891／293 | 330 | 61 Feb | 93 Aug |
| St Louis Nat，Stkyds cap．－＊ | 813／4 | $811 / 482$ | 40 | 79\％／Jan | 91 Mar |
| Standard Dredge－ <br> Common． |  | 37／6 43 |  |  |  |
| Convertible preferred．－．${ }^{\text {＊}}$ | $131 / 2$ | 137818 1438 | 800 | $121 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 7 Apr |
| Storkline Fur conv pref， 25 | $71 / 8$ | $7{ }^{13 / 2144}$ | 1，500 | 121／3 June | 1878 |
| Swift International．．．．－－15 | 3178 | $31.331 / 2$ | 3，300 | ${ }^{283 / 2}$ Apr | 105\％Jan |
| Swift \＆Co－－．．－－－－－．－－ 25 | 21\％ | $211 / 222$ | 2，150 | $201 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Sundstrand Mach Co | 19 | 183／4193／4 | ${ }^{2} 650$ | 183：4 Aug | 1934 Aug |
| Thompson（J R）com ．．． 25 |  | 93／8－91／2 | 200 | $83 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | $121 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Utah Radlo Products co |  | $27 / 83$ | 250 | $21 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $41 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Util \＆Ind Corp． | 1 | $1{ }^{13 / 6}$ | 800 | May | 2 Jan |
| Ciking Pumpe pr |  | $35 / 8 \quad 33 / 4$ | 250 | 27\％May | 57／8 Jan |
| Viking Pump Co co | $211 / 2$ | $21321211 / 2$ | 50 | 153／4 Jan | 24．Feb |
| Walgreen Co | 5 | 51／4 | 700 | Apr | 63／4 Jan |
| Walgreen Co common | $331 / 2$ | $331 / 2341 / 8$ | 1，750 | 30．Apr | 35 June |
| Wieboldt Stores rinc com |  | 1818 | 150 | 16 Apr | 225／8 Jan |
| Wiliams－Oil－O－Matic com＊ | 14\％ | $14.151 / 4$ | 2，900 | 10 Mar | 16 July |
| Wisconsin Bankshares com＊＊ Zenith Radio Corp．com．．＊＊ | 63／6 | $61 / 8 \quad 61 / 4$ | 550 | 51／8 Jan | 814 Jan |
| Zenith Radio Corp．com－－＊ | 34188 | 341／8． $363 / 8$ | 10，700 | 11 Jan | 39\％July |

## BALLINGER \＆CO．

UNION TRUST BLDG．，CINCINNATI
Specialists in Ohio Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
Cherry 6711
ire Systemi－Fitst bosion

## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

Aug． 15 to Aug．21，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－Par | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Weel's. Range } \\ \text { Low Prices } \\ \text { Hion } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sor } \\ & \text { fWeek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan． 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Aluminum Industries．．．－＊＊ |  | 103／4114／4 | 160 68 |  |  |  |
| Amer Laundry Mach．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $257 / 2$ | 253／2 ${ }_{4}{ }^{51 / 4}$ |  | 193／4 Jan |  |  |
| Amear riod prior pref Part pret |  | 4 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 115 50 | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}$ June |  |  |
| Baldwin． |  | 6314 $61 / 4$ | 35 | 53／2 May | 8 |  |
| Preterred－－－－－－－－100 |  |  |  | 89 May | 90 |  |
| 1st preferred．－－－－－－－－100 | 104 | 103 年 104 | ${ }_{114}^{24}$ | $102{ }^{\text {193 }}$ Mar | 105 |  |
|  | 1144 | 1414／141／3 | 54 | 12.15 May | 173 |  |
| Cin Post Term pret．．．．100 |  | $1{ }^{100} 10100$ | ${ }_{11}^{62}$ | ${ }_{85}^{100 \%} \mathrm{~J}$ Aan |  |  |
| Cin Street Ry， | 寿 | 678 $71 /$ | 785 | ${ }_{\text {85 }}{ }_{\text {5 }}$ | 100 |  |
| Coca Cola＂A＂ |  | 973／2973／2 |  | 44 Jan |  |  |
| Crystal Tissue－．－．－．－－－ioi＊ |  | ${ }^{63 / 9} 110^{6 / 4}$ | 100 | June | 63 |  |
| For tootnocers bee dake |  | 10410 | 10 | $1083 / 4 \mathrm{July}$ |  |  |


| St |
| :---: |
| Early \＆Daniel |
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| Julian \＆Kokenge |
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|  |
| Lunkenheime |
| Manischewitz |
| Meteor．．． |
| Moores Coney＂B＂ <br> National Pumps． |
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Union Trust Building，Cleveland
Telephone CHerry 5050
A．T．\＆T．CLEV $565 \& 566$
Cleveland Stock Exchange
Aug． 15 to Aug．21，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Fridat } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Low Hig |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan． 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  | 明 |
| Allen Indust | 24 | 24 | 24 |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| pex Electr | 27 | 27 | 27 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| City Ice \＆Fuel |  | 17 | 17 | 25 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Cleveland Builders Realty＊ |  | 43／4 | 5 | 45 |  | June | 1 | － |
| Cleve－Clifts Iron＇pref．．．－＊ | $633 / 8$ | $633 / 8$ | 67 | 410 |  |  | 71 |  |
| Cleveland Railway－－－100 | 685／8 | 685\％ | $683 /$ | 24 | 613 | Jan | 75 | Jul |
|  |  | $681 / 2$ | ${ }^{6914}$ | 90 | 59\％／4 | Jan | 73 |  |
| Commercial Book | 22 | 221／2 | 15 | 3,328 20 |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Feb | 245 | Feb |
| Electric Controller \＆MIg | 63 | 63 | 63 | 40 | $45 \%$ |  | 70 | Aug |
| Enamel Products．．．．．．．．． |  | 14 | 14 | 25 | 10 | Feb | 14 |  |
| Faultless Rubb |  | 30 | 30 | 126 | 25 | July | 35 |  |
| Foote－Burt |  | 13 | 16 | 265 | 10 | Jan |  |  |
| Grelf Bros Cooperage A．－＊ | $515 / 8$ | 51\％ | 518 | 10 | 36 | Jan |  |  |
| Halle Bros pref－－1－100 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 61 | 104 | Aug | 107 |  |
| Harbauer |  | $1011 / 2$ | $17^{11 / 2}$ | ${ }_{97}^{22}$ | 100 | June | 105 |  |
| Interlake Stea | 497／8 | 481／2 | 497／8 | 43 | 1643／8 | ${ }_{\text {Aun }}$ | 26 | Ma |
| eger |  |  | 19 | 10 |  |  | 20 |  |
| Kelley Isld Lim \＆ |  | $221 / 2$ | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| mson \＆Session |  | 4\％ | 51／4 | 272 |  |  |  |  |
| Leland Electric | 15 | 15 | 15 | 150 |  | June |  | Aug |
| McKee（A G）class | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 |  | May | ${ }_{28}$ | Aug |
| Medusa Portland Cem |  | 16 | 16 | 110 |  | Mar | 171 | Mar |
| Metropolitan Pavg Br | 41／2 | $41 / 2$ | 43／4 | 30 |  | May | 1 | Feb |
| Milier Wholesale Drug |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |  | Aug | 15 | Mar |
| Murray Ohio Mf |  | 273 | $\stackrel{25}{28}$ | 2． 45 |  | Mar |  |  |
| National Pumps | 8 | 8 | 83／2 | 175 |  | Apr | 993 | July |
| National Refining |  | 95 | 95 | 25 | 55 | Jan | 95 | Aug |
| National Tile． |  | 6 | 63／4 | 556 | $41 /$ | July | 12 | Jan |
| National Tool |  |  | 1 | 20 |  | Aug | 43 | Feb |
| hio Brass | 30 |  | $301 / 2$ | 37 |  | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{ }$ |
| $6 \%$ cum pre |  | 1061／4 | 10614 | 15 | $1041 / 2$ | Jan | 1061／ | Aug |
| Packer Corp | 17 | 17 | 171／4 | 920 |  | Jan | 171 | Aug |
| Patterson－ |  | 2014 | 213／2 |  |  | July | 27 | Jan |
| Richman－－－ubling Rubl | 563／4 | $5433 /$ | $57$ | 485 |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Feb}}{ }$ |
| S M A Corp | 18 | 171／2 | 18 | 172 | 14 | May | 197 |  |

## WATLING，LERCHEN \＆HAYES

# Members 

New York Stock Exchange Detroit Stock Exchange

Now York Curb Associate Buhl Building Chicago Stock Exchang

Telephone Randolph 5530

## Detroit Stock Exchange

Aug． 15 to Aug．21，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan． 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－Par |  |  |  | Low | Hio |  |
| Auto City Brew com．－－－－1 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | $21 / 8$ |  | 2，345 | $17 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 31／8 | b |
| Baldwin Rubber com．－．－1 | 1014 | 101／8 | 10\％ | 1，862 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{July}$ |  | Apr |
| Burroughs Adding Mach＿＊ | 271／4． | $271 / 4$ | $271 / 4$ | 561 | $251 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | 323／4 | Feb |
| Capital City Prod com． |  | 14 | 14 | 305 | 14 Aug | $241 / 2$ | Jan |
| Consolidated Paper com． 10 |  | 21 | 2114 | 470 | 19 Apr | $231 / 2$ | Jan |
| Continental Motors com＿1 |  | $21 / 8$ | 27／8 | 150 | 214 Jan | 31／8 | Mar |
| Crowley，Miliner com | 71／4 |  | $73 / 2$ | 450 | $51 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | $71 / 2$ |  |
| Det \＆Clev Nav com．．．．． 10 |  | $27 / 8$ | 27／8 | 112 | $23 / 8$ Jan | 41／8 | Feb |
| Det Cripple Creek． | 58 | ${ }_{5}^{1316}$ |  | 2，350 | \％／2 Aug | 18 | Apr |
| Det－Mich Stave com | 53／4 |  | 57／6 | 850 | 23 Jan | 73／4 | Apr |
| Det Paper Prod com | ${ }^{8}$ | 8 | $81 / 2$ | 1，220 | 7814 | 107／8 | Apr |
| Det Steel Prod com | 35 |  | 35 | ， 390 | 23. Mar | 371／8 | Aug |
| Dolphin Paint＂B＂ |  | $11 / 8$ | $11 / 8$ | 200 | $3 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | Mar |
| Ex－Cell－O Aircraft com．－3 |  | 17812 | $17 \%$ | 100 | $16{ }^{1}$ Apr | 2314 | Jan |
| Federal Mogul com．．．．－－＊ | 18 |  | $181 / 2$ | 657 | $91 / 2$ | 195／8 | July |
| General Motors com．．－． 10 Goebel Brewing com |  | ${ }^{66}$ | 66 | 1，582 | $543 \%$ |  | July |
| Goebel Brewing com Graham－Palge com． | 7134 | $71 / 8$ | $71 / 2$ | 1，650 | 6\％／8 Jan | 101／8 | Feb |
| Graham－Palge com Hall Lamp com． | 23／6 | $23 / 8$ | $21 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2{ }_{5}{ }^{2}$ July | $41 / 2$ | Feb |
| Hoover Ball \＆Bear com． 10 |  | 132／8 | 13388 | 177 | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {3／2 }}$ Aug ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 15 ${ }^{8}$ |  |
| Houdaille－Hershey＂B |  | 28\％ | 29 | 745 | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {a }}$ May | $31 \%$ |  |
| Hudson Motor Car co |  | 16 | $161 / 2$ | 482 | 14 Apr | 193／4 | Mar |
| Kresge（S S）Co com．－． 10 | $263 / 2$ | $261 / 2$ | 28 | 850 | 2034 Apr |  | Aug |
| Lakey Fdy \＆Mach com．－1 |  |  | 61／4 | 1，663 | $53 / 2$ June |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Mreh Sugar cored }}{ }$ | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1，400 | ${ }_{13}{ }_{16}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | 13 | Feb |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | FridayFrastLSalePrice | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | Sales $\stackrel{\text { for }}{W}$ Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| Mid-W Abrasive com__50c | 3 |  | $31 / 8$ |  | 1,775 |  | Aug | 41/4 | July |
| Motor Wheel com. |  | $201 / 2$ | $201 / 2$ | 210 | 151/8 |  |  | July |
| Murray Corp com_....-10 |  | 181/2 | 1934 | 2,212 |  |  |  |  |
| Packard Motor Car |  | 1038 | 1038, | 689 |  |  | 123/4 | Feb |
| Parke-Davis con |  | 413/4 | 418 | 499 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Pfeiffer Brewing | 113/8 | 113 | $111 / 2$ | 290 |  | June | $187 / 8$ | Mar |
| Reo Motor com. |  | $41 / 2$ | 41/2 | 340 |  |  | $81 / 8$ | Mar |
| Rickel, H W, |  | $51 / 8$ | $51 / 6$ | 583 |  | July | $71 / 2$ | Feb |
| River Raisin Paper com.-* | 5\%/6 | 503/8 | ${ }^{51 / 8}$ | 5,140 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Scotten-Dillon com.-.-. 10 |  | 30 | 30 | 128 |  |  |  | July |
| Timken-Det Axle com_. 10 | 203/2 | 2014 | $211 / 3$ | 2,789 | 1214 |  | $211 / 2$ | Aug |
| Tivoli Brewing com- | $73 / 4$ | 7318888888 | $881 / 4$ | 11,654 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ |
| United Shirt Pist cor |  | 81/4 | $81 / 4$ $71 / 2$ | 100 |  |  | 121/2 | Mar Apr |
| " ${ }^{\text {B }}$ " | \% | 3\%/4 | 41/6 | 2,370 |  |  | $43 / 4$ | July |
| Univ Products | 27 | 26 | 27 | 355 | $233 / 4$ |  |  | Feb |
| Walker \& Co units | 27 | 27 | 27 | 250 | $231 / 2$ |  | 301/2 | Apr |
| Warner Aircraft com | 11/4 |  |  | 1,505 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Wolverine Brew com |  |  |  | 400 |  |  | $11 / 2$ | Mar |
| Wolverine Tube con |  | $341 / 2$ | $351 / 4$ | 450 |  |  |  | Aug |

## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Curb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ (Associate)
UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Oourt-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391
Specialists in Pittshurgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \end{array}\right\|$ | W | noe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | Ranye | Since | Jan 1 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par | Pri | Low | High | Shares | Low |  | Hig |  |
| Allegheny S |  | 337/8 | 337/8 | 10 | 2578 | July |  |  |
| Arkansas Nat Gas |  |  |  | 180 | 35/8 |  |  |  |
| Preferred.--------100 | 95/8 |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  |
| Armstrong |  | 487/8 | 4914 | 130 | 473/8 | ${ }^{\mathrm{Feb}}$ | 6218 | Apr |
| Blaw-Knox |  | 157/8 | $163 / 8$ | 120 | 1334 | July | $201 / 8$ | Feb |
| Carnegie Meta | $21 / 2$ |  | $21 / 2$ | 1,700 | 2 | July | 43/4 | Jan |
| Central Ohio Steel | 16 | 15 | 173/8 | 3,820 |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Clark (D L) Candy Co-- |  |  |  | 15 | 31 |  |  | Jan |
| Columbia Gas \& Elec Co_* |  | $201 / 4$ |  | 518 | 14. | Jan | $233 / 8$ |  |
| Devonian O11...-.-.-... 10 |  | 181/2 | $181 / 2$ | 40 | $161 / 2$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| Duquesne Brew Co com_ -5 | 13 |  |  | 250 |  |  |  | July |
| Electric Products |  |  | 91/4 | 100 |  | Apr | $10 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ | July |
| Follansbee Bros pref ... 100 | 28 | 28 | 313/8 | 1,230 | 157/8. | Jan |  | Mar |
| Fort Pittsburgh Brew.... 1 |  |  | 1 | 1,500 |  | July | $1{ }^{13 / 4}$ | Jan |
| Harb-Walk Refrac com |  | 387/8 | 395/8 |  | ${ }_{37}^{31}$ | Jan | 413/4 | Apr |
| Koppers G \& Coke pref. 100 | 107 | $1061 / 21$ |  | 90 479 | ${ }_{10} 9$ | Jan |  | Aug |
| Lone Star Gas Co.....-.-* | 13 |  | 133/8 | 4,779 |  |  | 141/8. |  |
| McKinney Mfg |  |  |  | 900 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Mesta Machine Co. |  | $543 / 4$ | 57 | 421 | 41 |  | 575 |  |
| Mountain Fuel Supply |  |  |  | 534 | 45/8 | July |  |  |
| at1 Fireproofing Corp. |  |  |  | 200 | $11 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| Preferred...-. - - . 100 | , |  | 5 | 1,145 | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Brewing | $251 / 4$ | $251 / 4$ | 255 | 220 |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass_-25 |  | $1333 / 4$ |  | 75 | 981/2 | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& B |  | 105/8 | 107/8 | 600 | $71 / 8$ | May | $111 / 4$ | Jan |
| Pittsburgh Stee |  | 11 |  | 0 |  | Jan | $11 / 1 / 2$ | Aug |
| Renner |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Ruud Mig | 187/8 | 187/8 | 19 |  | 15 | Jan | 20 | Mar |
| San Toy Mining |  |  |  | 1,000 | 2 c | Mar | ${ }^{40}$ | Jan |
| Shamrock Oil \& | 37/8 | 31/8 | $37 / 8$ | 1,085 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | $51 / 4$ |  |
| Standard Steel Sprin |  |  | 233/4 | 105 |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | 26 | Jan |
| United Engine \& F |  | 393/8 |  | 1,319 | $221 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Victor Brewing Co | 95 c | 95 c | 1.00 | 3,870 |  | Jan | 1.00 | July |
| Westinghse Air Bra |  | $1381 / 8139318$ |  |  | $347 / 8$ | Jan | 145\% Aug |  |
| Westinghse Elec \& Mig _ 50 <br> Unlisted- <br> Lone Star Gas $6 \%$ pref. 100 <br> Pennroad Corp v t c...... |  |  |  | 25 | 97 Ja |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1011 / 41$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 1013 / 2 \\ 43 / 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & \mathbf{4 7} \end{aligned}$ | 100 $31 / 2$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Jan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1061 / 2 \\ 55 / 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2 Mar } \\ & 8 \text { Feb } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

# DeHaven \& Townsend 

Members
New York Stock Exchanoe
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
1513 Walnut Street
30 Broad Street

## Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fididay } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's } \\ \text { of Pricese } \\ \text { ow } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sales forWeek Shates | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Iow |  | High |  |
| Am |  | $271 / 228$ | 325 | 26 | July | 36 | Jan |
| American Tel \& Tel | 172 | $1715 / 81743 / 8$ | 646 | 1493/8 | Apr | 1771/8 | Feb |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref_ 100 | 1263/4 | $124 \quad 1274$ | 408 | 11514 | Jan | 1271/4 | Aug |
| Budd (E G) Mfg Co.....* |  | 135/8 141/8 | 216 | $91 / 8$ | Jan |  | May |
| Budd Wheel Co | 97/8 | $97 / 8101 / 8$ | 734 | $83 / 8$ | Apr |  |  |
| Chrysler Corp-: |  | 113114 | 475 | 86 | Jan | 1245/3 | July |
| Curtis Publishing Co com-* |  | $1934.4201 / 2$ | 555 | 17 | June | $241 / 4$ | Apr |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 |  | 453/8 $463 / 8$ | 544 | 421/4 | July | 553/4 | Jan |
| General Motors....-...- 10 |  | $65 \quad 661 / 2$ | 1,258 |  | Jan | $721 / 2$ | July |
| Gimbel Bros com |  | 161/2 178 | 90 | 683/4 | Jan |  |  |
| Horn \&Hardart (Phil) com * |  | 11934.4193/4 |  | 1181/4 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation * |  | 81/2 ${ }^{81 / 8} 1{ }^{91 / 2}$ | 314 389 | 885 | Jan |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley Mitten Bank Sec Corp. 25 | 141/8 | $\begin{array}{ccc}141 / 8 & 15 \\ 17 / 8 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 3199 129 | $8 \%$ | Jan |  |  |
| Mreferred_-.-......-25 |  | $23 / 4$ | 500 | 13/8 | Jan |  | Mar |
| National Power \& Light...* | 115/8 | $115 / 8121 / 8$ | 432 | 9312 | Feb | 147/8 | Feb |
| Pennroad Corp vt c | $41 / 2$ | 43/8 ${ }^{43} 3$ | 2,775 | $31 / 2$ | Jan | 5\% | Feb |
| Pennsylvania RR_-.... 50 | $353 / 8$ | 353/8 371/8 | 1,813 | 281/8 | Apr | 39 | Feb |
| Penna Salt Mfg .-..... 50 | 1453/4 | $1411 / 414614$ | 120 | 1131/4 | Feb | 1461/4 | Aug |
| Phila Elec of Pa 85 pre |  | 1131/8 113 $31 / 8$ | 13 | 112 | Apr | 117 | May |
| Phila Elec Pow pref-----25 | ${ }_{9}^{345}$ | $341 / 835$ | 1,115 | $331 / 2$ | Jan | $351 / 4$ | Mar |
| Phila Rapid Transit.-.-50 | 9 |  | 272 | $27 / 8$ | Jan |  |  |
| 7\% preferred_--....50 |  |  | ${ }^{68}$ | 814 | Jan | $281 / 2$ |  |
| Phila Read Coal \& Iron_- ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 121/8 | 121/8 $121 / 4$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Salt Dome Oil Corp.-. | 1814 | $181 / 820$ | 2,550 |  |  | 307/8 | Apr |
| Scott Paper. | 617/8 | $611 / 2617 / 8$ | 15 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Sun Oil |  | 818/6 817/6 | 121 | 717/6 | Jan | 901/8 | Mar |


|  | FridayLastSalePrice | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks (Concluded) Par |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| con | 34 | 33.34 | 52 | 29188 | Jan | 3814 |  |
| onopah Mini |  | 13, ${ }^{15}$ | 515 |  |  | 11 |  |
| Union Traction-------50 |  | 43/4 515 | 1,062 |  |  |  |  |
| United Corp | $73 / 6$ | $73 / 881 / 8$ | ${ }^{1,270}$ | $53 / 8$ |  | $91 / 2$ |  |
| United Gas Im | 161/6 | $161 / 817$ | 3,366 | 1414 |  |  |  |
| Preferred. | 1111/8 | 110\%1/811/8 | 118 | $1083 / 8$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 1131/8 |  |
| Westmoreland |  | $81 / 2 \quad 85$ |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| \& Peoples tr ctfs 4 s ' 45 |  | 121/2 $121 / 2$ |  |  |  | 20 |  |
| Peoples Pass tr ctfs 4s-1943 |  | 24.24 | 1,000 | 2314 |  | 27 |  |
| Phila Elec Pow Co 51/281972 |  | 1101/8111 | 19,000 | 1101/8 |  | 11 |  |

ST. LOUIS MARKETS
I. M. SIMON \& CO.

Business Establishod 1874
Enquiriea Invited on all
Mid-Western and Southern Securities
New York Stook Exchange NEMBERS York Curb (Assootate) 315 North Fourth St.; St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Central 3350

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasl } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low . High | Sales forWeek Shares | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hio |  |
|  |  | $211 / 221$ | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| " A " $8 \%$ preferred.-.- 25 |  | 30.30 | 120 | $29$ | July | $30$ | Aug |
| Brown Shoe common...-* | $481 / 2$ | 481/2 483 | 257 | $481 / 2$ | Aug | $641 / 2$ | Feb |
| Burkhart new common |  | $22^{3 / 2}$ 221/2 | 0 |  |  |  | Aug |
| Chicago \& So Airlines pf 10 |  | 61/4 631/2 | 135 |  | Aug |  | Apr |
| Elder Mrg 1st pret.-..-100 |  | 109109 | 34 |  | Aug |  | Aug |
| Ely \& Walker D Gds com25 |  | 22 ${ }^{22}$ | 15 | 17 | July | 221/2 | Aug |
| 1st preferred -...-... 100 |  | $1181 / 1119$ | 15 | 116 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
| 2nd preferred........ 100 |  | $971 / 299$ | 78 |  | July |  | July |
| Falstaft Brew common..-1 |  | $83 / 8181 / 2$ | 310 | $45 / 8$ |  | 91/8 | Aug |
| Griesedieck Western Brew- | $16 \%$ | 16 165/6 | 370 |  | Aug |  | July |
| Hamilton-Brown Shoe |  | $23 / 4.234$ | 145 | 2 | June | $33 / 4$ | Feb |
| Hussmann-Ligonier con |  | $131 / 2133 / 4$ | 25 | 65 | Jan | 141/2 | Juy |
| Preterred | 14 | $131 / 214$ | 119 | $93 / 4$ |  |  | June |
| Huttig S \& ${ }^{\text {D comm }}$ |  | $6{ }^{6}$ | 20 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Hydraulic Press Brick pf100 |  | 12.12 | 15 |  | Jan | 1214 | Aug |
| Hyde Park Brew |  | $171 / 2191 / 2$ | 250 | 153/2 | Apr | 191/2 | Aug |
| International Shoe | $481 / 2$ | 48 483/4 | 75 | 4712 | Jan | $531 / 2$ |  |
| Key Boiler Equip |  | 1313 | 60 |  | Jan | 14.4 |  |
| Knapp Monarch co |  | $11 \quad 12$ | 226 |  | Apr | 1213 |  |
| Preferred. |  | $32 \quad 32$ | 5 | 28 | June | 343/4 | Feb |
| McQuay-Norris comm | 60 | $60 \quad 60$ | 30 |  | July |  | July |
| Mo Portl Cement com. 25 | 15 | $15.151 / 2$ | 42 | 93 3/8 |  | 171/8 | July |
| Natl Bearing Metals com.* | 42 | $42 \quad 44$ | 40 |  | Jan |  | July |
| Preferred....-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }} 100$ |  | 110111 | 30 | 10 | Feb | 11 | Aug |
| National Candy com. |  | $10 \frac{4}{411 / 4}$ | 55 |  | Feb |  | May |
| Rice-Stix Dry Goods com |  | 93/4 10 | 212 |  |  | 1171/2 | Jan |
| 1stspreferred -...... 100 |  |  |  |  |  | $1171 / 2$ $51 / 2$ |  |
| Scruggs-V-B D G com $\ldots 25$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 51 / 2 \\ 461 / 2 & 50 \end{array}$ | 18 |  | May |  | Aug |
| Scullin Steel pref | 43/4 | $43 / 48$ | 60 | $11 / 2$ | Mar |  | Aug |
| Southw Bell Tel pref... 100 | 1251/4 | 1251/4 $1251 / 2$ | 91 | 123 | Jan | 127 | Mar |
| Wagner Electric com... 15 |  | $34 \quad 34$ | 177 | $281 / 2$ | Apr |  | Aug |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nited Ry 4s certif de |  | $28 \quad 28$ | 5,0 | 27 | Jan | 34 | A |

## LOS ANGELES SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

## Dobbs-Crowe-Wagenseller \& Durst <br> Member Los Angeles Stock Exchange

626 So. Spring St., LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
$\qquad$ Bandini Petroleum Co_...
Barnhart-Morrow Cons.-1 Berkey Gay
Bolsa Chica Oil A
Bolsa Chica Oil A.-...--10
Brodway Dept St pret_100
Buckeye Union Oil
Common t
Common v t
Preferred.
Preferred t

Citizens Natl T \& S Bk
Claude Neon Elec Prod.
Consolidatat Oil Corp-.
Consolidated Steel com-
Consolidated Steel com.-.
Preferred
Crystalite Products Corp-1
Preferred

| Emseo Derrick \& Eq Co...5 |
| :--- |
| Exeter Oil Co A |

Golden State Co
Hancock Oil A com-
Holly Development C
Jand Oil Co -
Kinner Airpl \& Mot Corp
Kincoln Fetroleum Corp
Lockheed Air raft Corp. -1
Los Ang G \& $6 \%$ pref 100
Los Ang Industries Inc -2
Los Ang Industries Inc -
Menasco Mig Co
Mills Alloys Inc A--....---
Mt Dlablo Oil Min \& Dev 1

| Friday. Last | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for. } \\ \text { Wheak } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranoe Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price |  |  | Low | Hig |  |
| $33 / 4$ | $33 / 4$ | 2,800 | $31 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $21 / 8$ | ${ }_{-2}^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 5,100 | ${ }_{75 \text { c }}$ July | $29 / 8$ |  |
| 85 c | $80 \mathrm{c} 821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,200 | 75 c Aug | 900 | Aug |
| 8 | $71 / 271 / 2$ | 900 | $53 / 2$ May | 10 | July |
| 10038 | $100 \frac{3}{6} 100 \% 8$ | 21 | 98 Jan | 10014 | Apr |
|  | $6 \mathrm{c} \quad 7 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,500 | 6 c Jan | 16 c |  |
| 6 c | $6 \mathrm{c} \quad 6 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,500. | 5c July | 17 c |  |
| 12 c | $12 \mathrm{c} \quad 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,300 | 10c May | 30 c | Feb |
| 13 | 13 c 13c | 500 | 10e June | 30 | Feb |
| $31 / 2$ | $31 / 231 / 2$ | 800 | Jan | 41/8 | Apr |
| $291 / 2$ | $29 \quad 29$ | 550 | $261 / 2$ June | 3214 |  |
| $117 / 8$ | $111 / 2113 / 2$ | 300 | $111 / 2 \mathrm{Aug}$ | 161/8 |  |
| 125/8 | $12{ }_{35} 12$ | 600 | $115 \%$ | 1514 |  |
| 4 | $35 / 8 \quad 356$ | 900 | 31/8 Jan | $51 / 2$ |  |
| $171 / 2$ | 1714 | 200 | 141/2 May | 193 | Feb |
| ${ }^{213}$ | ${ }^{21 / 8} \quad 21 / 8$ | 12 |  |  |  |
| 31 | 31.31 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 19788 | $191 / 2191 / 2$ | ${ }_{5}^{200}$ | $141 / 4$ | 203/4 | Apr |
| 70 c | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c} 621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,700 | ${ }_{9}^{20 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Feb}$ | $871 / 2$ |  |
| 10 | $10 \quad 10$ | 100 | July | 10\% |  |
| $221 / 4$ | 21 $80 c$ | 1,000 4,700 | $18 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ 46 Jan 46 | ${ }^{241} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| 90 c | $80 \mathrm{c} 821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 4,700 | 46 c Jan | 1.50 | Apr |
| 30 | $30{ }^{30}$ | 150 | 26 May |  |  |
| 11 c | $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ | 4,500 |  | 16 |  |
| 41 | $38 \quad 38$ | 5.400 | 37 July |  | Feb |
|  | $14 \mathrm{c} \quad 14 \mathrm{c}$ | 28,300 | 8 c Feb | 29 c | Feb |
| 9 | ${ }^{9} 98$ | 200 | $61 / 2$ June | 113/8 | Jan |
| $1071 / 4$ | $1067 / 81071 / 4$ | 135 | 105 July | $1161 / 2$ | Jan |
| 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 / 4 & 378\end{array}$ | 1,100 | $21 / 2$ Jan | $43 / 4$ | July |
| $57 / 8$ | $53 / 4$ 53 <br> 43  <br> 18  | 400 | 5 J Jan | 638 | Jan |
| 47/8 | $\begin{array}{lll}43 / 4 & 43 / 4 \\ \end{array}$ | 1,000 | $25 / 3$ Jan | 65/8 | Mar |
| $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2: 11 / 2$ | 50 | 17/6 June | 4 | Feb |
| 50 c | 50 c . 50 c | 200 | 320 Jan | $821 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Mar |
| 13 c | 12c 13c | 7,500 | 12c .July | 28 c | Apr |
| ${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {e }}$ | $30 \mathrm{c} \quad 30 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,000 | 25 c Ja | 57 thc | July |



## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Provincial and Municipal Issues |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{5}^{\text {Province of Ontario- }} 5$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (ex |  |  |  |  |
| 40ynce of Mantoba |  |  |  |  |
| (ex | - |  |  |  |
| oit |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{110}^{112}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | ${ }^{11}$ |  |  |  |


| Wood, <br> Canadian Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 14 Wall St. New York \& Co., Inc. |  |
| Private wires to Toronto and Montreal |  |



Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Canadian Natlonal Ry-


 $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.......July 11946
rand Trunk Pacific Ry-


## DUNCANSON, White \& Co.

 STOCK BROKERSMembers Toronto Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc
New York Curb (Associate)
15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8
Toronto Stock Exchange
Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Canadıan Markets Listed and Unlisted


# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 21 

Now York City Bonds


| Now York State Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { bed } \\ 0.50}}$ |  |
|  | H4, |
|  | (ex |
|  |  |



Chicago Bank Stocks


Hartford Insurance Stocks
bovaht-SOLD-QUoted
PUTNAM \& CO.
Members New
Tel. 5-0151
Exchange
HARTFORD
A. т. т. Teletype - Hartford 35

Insurance Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 21-Continued

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

Public Utillty Bonds

| Amer States P S $53 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$-1948 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8 i d \\ 821 / 2 / 2 \\ 85 \\ 83 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ 8k | Kan City Pub Serv 3s 19, 191 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1093/4 | 109\%\% |
|  |  |  | Lo |  |  |
| ouisina Gas |  |  | Los Angeles G \& E 4s-1970 | 106 | \% |
| Amocied reate 5 |  | 71 |  |  |  |
|  | 683/2 | 693/2 | Metrod Edison 4s ser $G$ ' 65 | 1081/4 | 108\%/ |
| Assoo Gas \& Eleo Corp- |  |  |  | 106 | 1063/8 |
| Income deb 31/8.-.. 1978 | 363 | 371/2 | Mtn Statea Pow list fa 1938 | 99 |  |
| Income deb $33 / 8$ |  |  | Narragansett El | 03 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{45}^{41}$ |  | 73 | 75 |
| Conv deb 49------1973 | 73 | 75 | New York Cent Eleo ${ }^{\text {cem }}$ |  | 10223/4 |
| Conv deb 44/6-...- ${ }^{1973}$ | $741 / 2$ | 76 | N Y Edison 3148 ser E' 66 |  | 1023/8 |
| Conv deb 513\%.....-1973 | 88 | ${ }_{90}$ | N 18 \& 8 ret mtge 3riss. 1966 | 105 5/8 | 106 |
| Slink fund Income 481983 | 45 |  |  | $693 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sink fund inc $53 / 6.19883$ | 563 |  | Pac |  | 11063 |
| Participating 3s....-1940 | $1001 / 2$ | 1011/2 | $\underset{\text { Parr shoals }}{\text { Pennsylvanta Elee }} 5$ | 105 |  |
| Bellows Falls Hy |  | 103\% | Penn Telep Corp list |  |  |
| Blackstone V G d | 11 |  | Peoples L \& P 5 ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ |  |  |
| Brooklyn Edison 31/4-1966 |  |  | Potomac Elec Pr |  |  |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv 581948 | ${ }_{78}^{99}$ | 100 |  |  | 106178 |
| Central C \& E $51 / 2 \mathrm{~B} . . .1946$ <br> 1st llen coll tr 68 ..... 1946 |  | 7934/ | Pub Utll Cons 53/6-.. 1948 |  |  |
| Cent IIIL Light 31/3-..-1966 | -831 | 10734 | San Dleko Cons G\&E 4s '65 |  |  |
| Cent Ind Pow 1 st 68 | $911 / 2$ | ${ }^{93}{ }^{\text {953 }}$ | Sioux C | , |  |
| cent Maine Pr 488 | 105 | 105 | Sou Caltes | 106 |  |
| Columbus $\mathrm{RyP} \mathrm{P}^{4} \mathrm{I}$ | 1073 | 107\% | 'western Gas \& El 4 s- 196 |  |  |
| Conn River Pr 3 38 A-1961 | $1051 / 2$ |  | Tel Bond \& share 5 S. |  |  |
| Co |  |  | Utica Gas \& El Co 58 |  |  |
|  |  | 107 |  |  |  |
| Federal Pub Sero | $545$ |  | Washd Suburban $51 / 581941$ |  |  |
| Federated Util $51 / 28.1957$ |  | 82 | Western Pub Serv $51388^{\text {W }}$ |  |  |
| Green Mountaln Pow 58 '48 Iowa Sou Util 51/38.... 1950 | 101 | $1021 / 2$ | Western |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wis |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Real Estate Securities Reports-Markets

Public Utilities-Industrials-Railroads
AMOTT, BAKER \& CO.
$\underset{2360}{\text { BArclay }} \mathbf{7}$
150 Broadway, N. Y. Bell System Tel
Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates



Specialists in -
WATER WORKS SECURITIES Complete Statistical Information-Inquiries Invited Swart, Brent \& Co.
40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tol.: HAnover 2-0510
OFFERINGS WANTED
First Mortgage Bonds of Subsidiaries
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.
Consumers Water Co. (Maine)
H. M. PAYSON \& CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE Est. 1854

Water Bonds

 ジ ํo

## BURR \& COMPANY Inc.

Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston

## 57 William St.

Chain Store Securities
Chain Store Stocks

| Berland Shoe Stores ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | Bid 14 | ${ }_{15}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Kress (S H) 6\% pref ${ }_{\text {Par }}$ | Brd | A8k, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7\% preferred...---.-100 | 99 |  | Lerner Stores pref...... 100 | 109 | $1101 / 2$ |
| B/G Foods Inc com. | $41 / 4$ |  | Melville Shoe- |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{35} 14 / 2$ | 1571/4 | Miller (1) Sons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4 |  |
| Bohack (H C) com | 103/4 | 1114 | 61/\% preferred....- 100 | 28 | 3 |
| 7\% preterred.-- |  |  | Murphy (G C) $55 \mathrm{pt} \ldots 100$ | 103132 |  |
| Diamond Shoe pref - 100 | $1041 / 2$ | 1061/2 | Nelsner Bros pref..... 100 |  | 12 |
| Edishman (M H) Stores..-* | 18 | 1912/2 | Reeves (Daniel) preft... 100 | 105 |  |
| Preferred--7-----100 | 103 |  | Rose 5-10-250 Stores-..- ${ }^{5}$ | 100 |  |
| Green (H L) 7\% pref.. 100 | 100 |  | Schitf Co preferred...-100 | 103 |  |
|  | 105 7 |  | United Clgar Sts $6 \%$ df. 100 | ${ }_{22}^{23} 16$ |  |
|  | 80 | $90^{--}$ | U 8 S Stores preferred.----7000 | 2212 | 251/2 |
| - Sugar Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cache La Poudre Cor- Par | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{48 \mathrm{k}}$ 25. |  | $\begin{gathered} B 4 \\ 130 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\underset{\text { Eastern Sugar Assoc...--1 }}{ } \mathbf{1}$ | ${ }_{33}^{191 / 2}$ |  | W\% preferred.......100 | 130 4 | ${ }_{4} 51 /$ |
|  |  |  | West Indies Sugar Corp.-1 | 4 | 41/2 |
| For footnotes see dage 1214. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 21-Continued

## HAMILTON GAS CO. V T C Bought, Sold \& Quoted

## QUAW \& FOLEY

30 BROAD STREET NEW YORK
Members New York Curb Exchange
Telephone HAnover 2-9030
REORGANIZATION SECURITIES WHEN ISSUED SECURITIES RIGHTS

## M. S. Wien \& Co. Established 1919

 Members of the New York securtiy Dealers Assn.HAnover $2-8780$ (
Teletype N Y 1-1397

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

Members (New York Security Dealers
61 Broadway, New York
BOwling Green
Teletype N. Y.
9-1668

## A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE <br> Over-the-Count

Bristol \& Willett
Members New York Security 1920
115 Broadway, N. Y. ${ }^{\text {Bell System Teletype NY Tol. BArclay } 7 \text {-0700 }}$
Industrial Stocks



$\qquad$
$\square$
$\xrightarrow{\text { Par }}$
 Agk
$7_{2}^{21 / 2}$
7 Fundamental Investors Inc
Fundamental $\operatorname{Tr}$ Shares A . General Investors Trust--Group Agicultural shar Automoblle shares. Building shares
Chemical shares Cood shares... Investing shares.-.
Merchandlise shares Merchandise shares-. Petroleum shares_...-
RR Equipment shares Steel shares.Tobacco shares.-....-Preferred ---.-.......Huron Holding Corp-...-

## Specialists in all

 Investment Company Securities DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, Incorporated63 Wall Street, New York BOwling Green $9-1420$

Kneeland \& Co.-Western Trading Correspondent
Investing Companies

| Par | Bid | A8 | Par | Bsa |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administered Fund.....-* | 17.33 | 18.44 | Investors Fund of Amer | 1.00 | 1.14 |
| Aftlilited Fund Inc com. | 1.93 | 2.13 | Invest $\mathrm{CO}^{0}$ or amer 00 m .10 | 43 | 45 |
| Amerex Holding Cord..- | 214 | $221 / 2$ | 7\% preferred--------** | 43 |  |
| Amer Business Shares... 1 | 1.15 | 1.26 | Investors Fund O | 105.89 | 108.03 |
| Amer \& Continental Corp. | 1214 | 13 | Investment Tr of N | $61 / 2$ |  |
| Amer General Equities Inc | 1.05 | 1.17 | Keystone Cust Fd Inc B-3. | 23.10 | 25.34 |
| Am Insurance Stock Corp* | 434 | 4\%/4 | Major Shares Corp--..--* | 3 |  |
| Assoc Stand Oil Shares_-. 2 | $61 / 8$ | 7 | Maryland Fund Ino com. | 9.54 | 10.32 |
| Bankers Nat Invest Cord ** |  | 41/2 | Mass Investors Trust--.-1 | 27.09 | 28.74 |
| Basto Industry Shares..-** | 4.73 |  | Mutual Invest Fund | 15.73 | 17.19 |
| British Type Invest A.--1 | . 31 | 51 | Nation Wide Securitles.. 1 | 4.44 | 4.52 |
| Broad St Invest Co Ino. | 32.04 | 34.27 | Voting trust certificates. | 1.89 | 2.05 |
| Bullock Fund Ltd----1 | 1814 | 20 | N Y Bank Trust Shares.-- | 3568 |  |
| Canadian Inv Fund Ltd. 1 | 4.20 | 4.60 | No Amer Bond Trust ctis- | $74 \%$ | 78596 |
| Central Nat Corp ol A...* | 40 | 46 | No Amer Tr Shares 1953.- | 2.62 |  |
| Class B |  | 5 | Series 1955 | 3.49 |  |
| Century Trust Shares | 26.37 | 28.36 | Series 1956 | ${ }_{3}^{3.44}$ |  |
| Commercial Nat'l Cor |  | $13 / 8$ | Serles 1958 | 3.47 |  |
| Continental Shares pref | 101/8 | $103 / 2$ | Northern Securitles_._100 | 70 |  |
| Corporate Trust Shares | 2.81 |  | Paciflic Southern Inv pref - * | 421/2 | $431 / 2$ |
| Series AA. | 2.72 |  | Class A | 151\% | $163 / 2$ |
| Accumulative | 7.72 |  | Class B | 314 | 414 |
| Series AA mod. | 3.42 |  | Plymouth Fund Inc A. 100 | . 96 | 1.07 |
| Serles ACC | 3.42 |  | Quarterly Inc Shares._25c | . 67 | 1.84 |
| Crum \& Forster Ins com 10 | 29 | 31 | Representative Trust Shs. | 13.03 | 13.53 |
| 8\% preferred...-.... 100 | 115 |  | Republic Investors Fund_ 5 | 4.85 | 5.15 |
| Common B shares-.- 10 | $361 / 2$ | $381 / 2$ | Royaitlea Management | . 50 | . 75 |
| 7\% preferred.--...- 100 |  |  | Selected Amer Shares Ino- | 1.67 | 1.82 |
| Cumulative Trust Shares_* | 6.04 |  | Selected American Shares_ | 3.77 |  |
| Dedosited Bank Shs ser A. | 2.61 | 2.90 | Selected Cumulative Shs.- | 9.76 |  |
| Deposited Insur Shs A. | 3.74 |  | Selected Income Shares | 5.14 |  |
| Deposited Insur Sh ser B- | 3.60 | 4.00 | Selected Industries conv dt | 214 | 223/2 |
| Diversified Trustee Shs B- | $101 / 2$ |  | Spencer Trask Fund.-.--* | 21.21 | 22.08 |
| O | 4.70 | 5.05 | Standard Am Trust Shares | 4.15 | 4.40 |
| D. | 7.15 | 7.90 | Standard Utilities Inc. | 1.05 | 1.13 |
| Dividend Shares-.....25c | 1.72 | 1.88 | State Street Inv Corp | 105.13 |  |
| Equit Inv Corp (Mass) --5 | 32.19 | 34.24 | Super Corp of Am Tr Shs A | 4.95 |  |
| Equity Corp ov pref....-1 | $39 \cdot$ | 42 |  | 2.71 |  |
| Fldellty Fund Ino. | 28.07 | 30.24 |  | 4.25 |  |
| Fixed Trust Shares | 12.20 |  | B | 2.71 |  |
|  | 10.20 |  |  | 8.04 |  |
| Foundation Trust Share | 4.90 | 5.20 |  | 8.0 |  |
| Fundamental Investors Inc | 23.48 | 25.00 | Supervised Share | 13.98 | 15.20 |
| Fundamental Tr Shares A. | ${ }^{6} 514$ | 6.55 | Trustee Standard Invest C | 3.00 |  |
|  | 5.60 6.48 |  |  |  |  |
| General Investors Group Securitles- | 6.48 | 7.12 | Trust | 6.98 <br> 6.18 |  |
| Agricultural share | 1.94 | 2.10 | Trusteed Amer Bank Shs B | 1.14 | 1.26 |
| Automobile shar | 1.47 | 1.60 | Trusteed Industry Shares | 1.41 | 1.56 |
| Building shares. | 1.92 | 2.08 | Trusteed N Y Bank Shares | 1.68 | 1.91 |
| Chemical share | 1.56 | 1.69 | USEl Lt \& Pr Shares A.- | 1976 | 20318 |
| Food shares. | 1.04 | 1.14 | B | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| Investing share | 1.42 | 1.54 | Voting trust ctfs | 1.21 | 1.29 |
| Merchandise sha | 1.30 | 1.42 | Un N Y Bank Trust C 3-. | $33 / 8$ |  |
| Mining shares | 1.46 | 1.59 | Un N Y Tr Shs se rF. |  | 1/2 |
| Petroleum share | 1.22 | 1.33 | Wellington Fund | 18.93 | 20.76 |
| RR Equipment shares..- | 1.21 | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| Steel shares | 1.58 | 1.72 | Investm't Banking Corps |  |  |
| Tobacco | 1.22 | 1.33 | Bancamerica-Blair Corp.. |  |  |
| Guardian Inv Trust com_* Preferred | ${ }_{21}^{11 / 6}$ |  | First Boston Corp------- | 4314 | 443/4 |
| Huron Holding ${ }^{\text {Co- }}$ | $21 / 2$ .45 | $\begin{gathered} 221 / 2 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | Schoelikopt, Hutton \& Pomeroy Inc com. | 61.8 | 73/8 |
| Incorporated Investors.--* | 24.63 | 26.48 |  |  |  |



* No par value. $a$ Interchangeable, $b$ Basts price. c Registered coupon (serial). $a$ Coupon. F Flat price, wit When issued. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
$\dagger$ Now Histed on New York Stock Exchange.
$\ddagger$ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4284 grams of pure gold.


## CURRENT NOTICES

[^4]Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday Aug. 21-Concluded


## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
2Andover National Bank, Andover, Mass., 50 Naumkeag Steam Cotton
35 Wamsuta Mills, par 100
15 Qulssett Mills, pir $\$ 100$
15 Quisseett Mills, ${ }^{2}$, par 100
4 Norwich \& Worester
4 Norwich \& Worcester RR., preit., par $\overline{\$ 1000}$
50 Lynn Gas \& Electric Con
5 Western Massachusetts Companles trust certificates, par $\$ 2 \overline{2}$


30 Pelham Ha
20 Boston Wo
Bonds-
$\$ 500$ Boston \& Maine RR. 59 , 1945

By Crockett \& Co., Boston
Shates Stocks
20 Farr Alpaca
20 Farr Alpaca Co, par 850
12 Qulsset Mills, common, par $\$ 100$

15 Aetna Portland Cem
21 Willys-Overland Co.
50 United Elastic Corp
50 United Elastic Corp
3 per Share

Stant 011 Corp-.................. --...... 847/8


| Bonds- |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,000$ Amoskeag Mtg. Co. 6s, Jan. 1, | 948 $\qquad$

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
35 Corn Exchang
20 Girard Trust Co., par \$10 Bank \& Trust Co., par \$20_.................... $543 / 4-8$ 100 Pennsylvania Co., for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annulties, par $\$ 10-10$ 25 John B. Stetson Co., common, no par
8 Philadelphia Bourse, common, par
$\$ 50$

By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffalo:
Shares Stocks
10 Angel International Corp., common.

| Toronto Stock Exchange-Mining Curb Section |
| :--- |
| Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |


| Stocks- Par | Friday Last Sale Price | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Alderm | 23 c | 23 c .27 c | 119,440 | 7 C Jan | 27 c July |
| Brett Trethewe | 10 c | $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 27,000 | 2 c Jan | 14340 July |
| Central Manitob | 34 c | 34c 41c | 56,525 | 111/20 Jan | 570 July |
| Churchill Mining | 6 c | $51 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad 7 \mathrm{c}$ | 6,600 | ${ }^{31 / 20}$ c Jan | 976c May |
| Coast Copper. |  | $3.10 \quad 3.25$ | 900 | 2.25 May | 4.50 Feb |
| Cobalt Conta | 2946 | $23 / 4 \mathrm{c} \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ | 135,100 | 13/20 Jan | 4 c Aug |
| Dalhousie.Oil |  | 56 c 56c | 1,235 | 38c June | 78 c Feb |
| East Crest O |  | 8 c 81/2c | 4,500 | $61 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | 131/4 Feb |
| Grozelle Kirk | 6 c | $6 \mathrm{c} \quad 7 \mathrm{e}$ | 9,000 | 4 Apr | 9 May |
| Home Oll |  | 99 c 990 | 1,410 | 721/2'Jan | 143 Feb |
| Hudson Bay |  | $255 / 8 \mathrm{c} 2614 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,252 | $227 / 8 \mathrm{C}$ Jan | 281/4 Feb |
| Kirkland Tow |  | $21 \mathrm{c} \quad 23 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,600 | 141/4c Jan | 310 May |
| Lake Maron | $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 16c | 106,550 | 3c Jan | 21c June |
| Malrobic Mines | $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ | $4340 \mathrm{c} \quad 7 \mathrm{c}$ | 287,200 | $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Jan | 7 c Feb |
| Mandy Mines | 30 c | 30 c 36 c | 9,250 | 12 c Jan | 420 July |
| Night Hawk | 3 c | $3 \mathrm{c} 37 / \mathrm{c}$ | 41,000 | $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ | 6140 May |
| Nordon Corp |  | 10 c 113 c | 2,300 | 10c Aug | 26 c Apr |
| Oil Selectio | 4 c | $4 \mathrm{c} \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ | 5,600 | 4 c July | 7 c Jan |
| Osisko La |  | ${ }_{21}^{15 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | 1,100 | 7 c Jan | 18c June |
| Parkhill | 22 c | $21112 \mathrm{c} \quad 23 \mathrm{c}$ | 23,405 | 18c May | $311 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Feb |
| Pawnee-K <br> Pend Oreil | $51 / 40$ | $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ 71/2 | 46,700 | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Jan | 111 June |
| Pend Oreill Porcupine | 80c | 80 c | 3,185 | 70 c July | 1:20 Feb |
| Ritchie Gold |  | -8c | ${ }_{26,400}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}4 \mathrm{c} & \text { Jan } \\ 10\end{array}$ | 13150 Mar |
| Robb Montbra | '51/2c | 43/4 | 55,600 | 4 Apr | 9 c Feb |
| Sudbury Min |  | $4 \mathrm{c} 41 / \mathrm{c}$ | 53,700 | 3\%8 J Jan | $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Mar |
| Temiskaming | 151/3c | $15 \mathrm{c} 171 / \mathrm{e}$ | 85,000 | 2 c Jan | 23 c May |
| Wood-Kirkland.-.-.-...-1 | 7 c | 61/2c 7 | 3.600 | 4 e Jan | 90 May |

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \begin{array}{c}
\text { Aug. } 21 \\
\text { FTancs }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$




Banque de l'Union Parislenne.
Canadian Pacific.-..............
Canal de Suez cap................
Cie Distr. d Electricitie--1......
Cle Generarale Trancticite Transatlantique.
Citroen B $-1 .-\quad$ -
Comptoir




 Orleans
Pathe C


Rentes 5\%,


Unlon d'Eelectricitile.............
-Ex-dividend

| 800 |
| :---: |
| 6,80 |

$\begin{array}{r}18 \overline{8} \overline{4} \\ 19500 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}1984 \\ 19,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Ira Haupt \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 39 Broadway,
New York, are distributing a seven-page bulletin on the Township of North New York, are distributing a seven-page bulletin on the Township of North
Bergen, N. J., giving a complete financial history of the municipalit Bergen, N. J., giving a complete financial history of the municipality which were taken by various bondholders' committees or township itself, and other important data regarding the town's default.
-Announcement is made that Frederick C . Dressel has become associated with McCormick \& Henderson, Inc., financial, legal and commercial printers, located at 411 south Wells St., Chicago. For a number of years, Mr. Dressel was President of the Twentieth Century Press and subsequently was associated with Vories Fisher \& Co., and more recently was a will contact investment dealers in regard to production of registration statements, prospectuses, indentures and other types of financial literature -E. F. Hutton \& Co., 61 Broadway, New York, are distributing a booklet on the gold mining industry.
-Theodore Kliston has become associated with Clinton Gilbert \& Co in their statistical department.

## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER The Securities and Exchance Commission on Aug. 19 The the thing of 23 additional registration statement announced (Nos. 2376-2397, inclusive, and 1955, a resiling) under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 83,009,832.33$, of
which $\$ 77,389,759$ represents new issues. The total inwhich $\$ 77,389,759$ represents new issues. The total in-
cluded one statement involving $\$ 200,000$ which was received as a refiling.

The total includes the following issues for which releases have been published:
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. 192,000 shares of $\$ 30$ par value $5 \%$ convertible preferred stock and 211,200 shares of no par value common
stock to be reserved for conversion. (see details in $V .143 . \mathrm{p}$. 1098 .)
Phillips Petroleum Co.- 296,631 shares of no par value common capital stocke (see details on subsequ.)
Form A-2, included in Release No. 978. .
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. $\$ 28,000,000$ of first and refunding mortsage bonds, $31 / \% \%$ series due i966. (see details in $V$. 143, p. 1083 .)

## Other issues included in the total are as follows

Roxborough Knitting Mills, Inc. (2-2376, Form A-1) of Philadelphia, as filed a registration statement covering 75,484 shares of $\$ 3$ par participating preferred stock to be offered at \$4 a share, 9 , 0,000 shares comm par common stock to be donated by Glendon E. Robertson, Presi-
of
dent and New York City, as part of their compensation. The proceds from the sale of the stock are
Filed July 31,1936 .
Hamilton Manufacturing Co. (2-2377, Form A-1, of Two Rivers, Wis., has filed a rezistration statement covering $\$ 1,300,000$ of first mortgate
$5 \%$ sinking fund bonds, $39,3831 / /$ shares of $\$ 10$ par value class A preferential $5 \%$ sinking fund bonds 3938 shares of $\$ 10$ par value common stock, and
 common stock. Onls $\$ 1,100,000$ of the bonds are to be offered and the
ond company is extending the right (until Aug. 31 , 1936) to the holders of its
 interest, to exchange the bonds held for new bonds. Detachable warrants of one share for each \$100 principal amount of the bonds are to be attached pany's class A preferential participatings stockholders of record August 19 , 1936, on the basis of 4 -10 of a share of common and $65-100$ of a share
19 chass A stock for each share held, at a price of $\$ 10$ a share. This offer of class A stock for each share held, at a price of sale of the bonds are to be applied to the redemption of the company's first mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds. Proceeds from the exercise of the. warrants are to be sale of the stock are to be used for working capital. Sillis, Troxell \& Minton, Inc., of Chicago, is the underwriter. H. H. G
Iresident of the company. Filed Aug. 1, 1936.
Peerless Casualty Co. (2-2378, Form A-2) of Keene, N. H., has filed registrationstared at $\$ 55$ a share, The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be credited to capital and surplus. Walter G. Perry, of Keene, is President of the company. Filed Aug. 1, 1936.
Tulsa Oil Development Co. (2-2379, Form A-1) of Tulsa, Okla. has filed a registration statement covering soo,000 shares ot par value ommon capital stock to be initialy offerec at par. the sale of the stock are to be appied to and gas ropoperties, and for normal
the acquisition and development of oil and
operating expenses. Frederick L. Bailliere, of Tulsa, is President of the operating expenses. Frederick
company. Filed Aug. 3, 1936 .
Peerless Corp. (2-2380, Form A-2) of Cleveland, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering 265,210 shares of $\$ 3$ par value capital stock. The stock is to be offered through warrants which expire Sept. 10 . 1936 . shares corresponding most rearly to $3-5$ of one share for each share held,
a a price of $\$ 2$ a share. Such shares as are not subscribed for by the stockat a price of $\$ 2$ a share. Such shares as are not subscribed orp. of America.
holders are to be of ereed to certain creditors of Brewing Corp a subsidiary, and anv remaining shares are to be offered publicly at the
market. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be turned over o the Brewing Corp. of America and will be applied by that company to the payment or indebtedness and to the purchase of new equipment. Filed Aug. 3, 1936.
Silver Syndicate, Inc. (2-2381, Form A-1) of Wallace, Ida., has filed
registration statement covering 1 , 000,000 shares of 10 cent par value a registration statement covering 1,000,000 shares of 10 cent par value
common stock to be offered at the market. or a price to net the issuer common stock to be offered at the market. or a price to net the issuur
10 cents a share. The net proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be appeied to the development of the corporation's property. Walter Palme
of Kellogg. Ida., is President of the corporation. Filed. Aug. 4,1936 .
The Homestead Fire Insurance Co. ( $2-2383$, Form A-2) of Baltimore, Md., has filed a registration statement covering so, Nalu a share-forshare basis at $\$ 20$ a share. Warrants evidencing rights to
on
subscribe for the stock will be issued to stockholders and will expire Oct. 23 , 1936 . Al shares not purchased by the stockholders are to th purciased under riter. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are' to be applied
to cavital and surplus. Wifred Kurth, of New York City, is President to capital and surplus. Wilfred Kurth.
of the company. Filed Aug: 6,1936 .
Mergraf Oil Products Corp. (2-2384, Form A-1) of Detroit, Mich., class A common stock and 375,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value class B common scas A. Onmmo 50,000 shares or class A stock are to be offered at present,
stock
it is stated, but the underwriters reserve the right to market a larger number of shares at their discretion. The public offering price is $\$ 1.50$ a sharer. the under writers, Falvey, Waddell d' Co, Inc., Charles C. Chatfee and
Cecil A. Young, all of New York City, and Edwin A. Sweet of Pittsford. No be issued over a period of five years to Edwin A. Taylor and William M. Stedman as additional compensation under employment contracts. The net proceeds rrom the sale of 500,000 shares of class A stock are to be used to develop wrking capital. Hubert G. Holmes of Detroit, is President of the corporation. Filed Aug. 7, 1936 .
American Refrigerator Transit Co. (2-2385, Form A-2) of St. Louis,
Mo., has filied a registration statement covering $\$ 2,800$,000 of equipment The praceeds are to be aplitd to the purchase of new The prrceeds are to be applied to the purchase of new refrigerator cars.
D. O. Onellet, of St. Louis, is President of the company.
Iiled Au

Creameries of Ammerica, Inc. ( $2-2386$. Form A-2) of Los Angeles, Calif.,
has filed a rexistration statement covering $\$ 1,250$, 000 of 10 -year sing sing fuand $5 \%$ debentures, due Aug. 1 , 1946, with attached common stock purthe common stock being resistered, 390,508 shares are presently outstanding, 62,500 shares are for issuance upon exercise of the warrants. 12,500 are under option to the underwriters, and 50,670 shares are for jssiance upon eexceise of conversion rights granted to horders of outstanding saries A
preferred stock. Each warrant is exercisable only as an entirety and preferred stock. Each warrant is exercisable only as an entirety and
will entitle the owner to purchase 5 shares of common stock at the rollowing
prices during the followthe nerias



 cates for 516,178 shares of no par value common stock of Creameries of
America, Inc. A. G. Marcus and P. A. Kells are also named as voting W. H. Barber Co. ( $2-2388$, Form A-2) of Minneapolis, Minn., has filed a registration sta.ement covering 61.966 shares of $\$ 1$ par value common stock of which 10,000 shares are to be offered by the company, 24,160 are
to be offered by stockholders and the remaining 27,800 shares are to be to be offered by stockholders and the remaining 27,800 shares are to be be received by the company are to be used for general corporate purposes.

Cook Paint \& Varnish Co. (2-2390, Form A-2) of North Kansas City Cook Paint \& Varnish Co. (2-2390, Form A-2) of North Kansas City,
Mo., has filed a registration statement covering 60,000 shares of no par value common stock of which 30.000 shares are to bo offered by the company and 20,000 shares by Charles R. Cook. President of the company, The
remaining 10,000 shares are owned by Charles R. Cook and are under option, subject to certain conditions, to Lehman Brothers, of New York City, one of the underwriters. Stern Brothers \& Co., of Kansas City, is
also named as an under writer. The net proceeds are to be applied by
The Masonite Corp. (2-2391 Torm A-2) of Chicago, III., has filed a regis-
 no par value common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred; common stock serip to be issued in lieu of fractional shares; and subscription
warrants to be issued to common stockholders evidencing 266 . 689 pitan wo purchase the preferred stock. The warrants will entitle the consts tockholders to purchase at $\$ 103$ a share, 8 -100 of one share of preferred stock for each share held. Any share, not taken by the common stock-
holders will be offered to holders of the old preferred stock which is to be called for redemption, and all shares still remaining after these offerings are to be offered publicly through underwriters at $\$ 103$ a share. The new preferred stock is convertible into common at a basic conversion price or $\$ 50$ a share on or before Sept. 1 , 1938 , and ar $\$ 66$ be ased to reimburse the
until Sept. 1. 1941. The net proceeds are to be corporation for the redemption of the $7 \%$ preferred stock, for general plant improvements, for an experimental plant, machinery and equipment, for of New York City, is the principal underwriter. Ben Alexander, of Chicago, is President of the corporation. Flled Aug. 12, 1936.
The Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, Inc. (2-2392. Form A-2) of
 no par value common stock, all of which are presently held by Cork. C. Cul-
peper, President of the corporation. Elder \& Co., of New York City, is peper, President or the principal underwriter. Filed Aug. 12, 1936.
Oakhurst Garden Apartments Corp. (2-2393, Form A-1) of Lynbrook, shares of $\$ 100$ par value each and 6,000 no par value amortization surplus The remaining 3,000 amortization surplus shares of each at $\$ 105$ a unit. the underwriter, Amortization Capital Corp. of New York perkity, at 55 ay share. The proceeds from the sale of the share are to be applied to the
purchase of land and the erection of an apartment house, a dividend reserve fund, organization expenses and advertising. Clarence E. Janes, of Lyn-
brook, is President of the corporation. Filed Aug. 12, 1936 Allied Annie Laurie Gold Mines, Inc. (2-2394, Form A-1) of Kim-
berly, Utah, has filed a registration statement covering 2743,478 shares of 10 cent par value capital stock of which $1,693,478$ shares are presently outstanding. The company is offering $1,050,000$ shares or the stock being registered at \$1 a share. The proceeds are to be used for the development and Now York City. is the principal underwriter. Daniel A. Heald, of
of Hew Rio Grande Water Power Co. (2-2396, Form E-1) of New York City has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 2,361,500$ of $5 \%$ cumulative income debenture
9,446 shares of $\$ 1$ nar value class $B$ stock, to be exchanged for $\$ 4.723,000$ principal amount of outstanding $6 \%$ improvement bonds of Maverick
Count (Tex.) Water Control and Improvement District County (Tex.) Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 . The
basis of exchange is a $\$ 5005 \%$ cumulative income debenture bond 20 shares of class A stock and two shares of class B stock for each $\$ 1,000$ principal or class of $6 \%$ improvement bonds. Filed Aug. $13,1936 . ~$
 capital stock. The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used for investment purposes. Calvin Bullock, of New York City, is the principal
underwriter and also President of the corporation. Filed Aug. 13, 1936.
Mansul Chemical Co. (2-1955, Form A-1, a refiling) of Jacksonvilie, value class A common capital stock, to be offered at par. The proceeds machinery and equipment, and for working capital. R. R. Richmire, Jacksonville, is President of the company. Filed Aug. 6, 1936
Prospectuses were filed for 11 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:
Contact Publishing Corp. (File en-3-716) Fort Lee, N. J.
20,000 shares of common stock of $\$ 2$ par vaiue at par. F. H. 20.00 shares of common spock of $\$ 2$ par vaiue at par. F. H. Hi Hormes,
181 Main St., Fort Lee, N. J., is President of the corporation. No under181 Main St., For
 Sidaney W. Noyes, 20 Belden Ave. Dobbs . .
the corporation. No underwriter is named.
John Orr Products, Inc. (File 3-3-718), 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Offering 650 shares of common stock of no-par value at $\$ 100$ per
share. John Orr Young, 285 Madison, New York City, is President of share. corporation. No underwriter is named.
National American Underwriting Corp. (File 3-3-719), 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago, III. Offering 9,000 shares of common stock of $\$ 5$ par valu
at $\$>$ per share. at $\$ x$, per share. H. G. Kemper, 25 Lake Place, Highla
President of the corporation. No undurwriter is named.

## Specialists in

## All Rights and Scrip MCDONNELL \& CO.

## Members\{ $\begin{gathered}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Now York Curb Exchange }\end{gathered}$ 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK TEL. RECTOR $2-7815$

Pioneer Bridge River Gold Syndicate (File 3-3-721), 1102 Excelsior Wife Bldg, Toronto, Can, Offering 5 , ooon units of sio par value at par. Director of the Syndicate. The underwriter is A. D. Allen, 45 Exchang

Radium \& Gold Mines, Ltd. (File 3-3-722), no address. Offering Radium \& Gold Mines, Ltd. (File W. W. Murphy, 1726 13th Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Can., is President of the corporation. No underwriter named.
Wanapitei Basin Mines, Ltd. (File 3-3-724), 511 National Bldg.,
85 Richmond St. West Toronto, Ont Offering 100 stock of $\$ 1$ par value at par. J. E. Huard, 130 Carlton St., Toronto Ont., Can., is President of the corporation. No underwriter is named, Vending Machines, Inc. (File 3-3-725), 14 Wellwood Ave., Toronto, Jan. Offering 100,000 shares of common stock of $\$ 1$ par value at par. John Walton, 14 Wellwood Ave., Toront
Zechmar Solomit Co. (Fie 3-3-727), 900 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
offering to brokers and securicy dealers 80.000 shares of class A $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of $\$ 1$ par value and 20,000 shares of class B cumm ock of $\$ 1$ par value in units of four shares of class A and one share of class B at $\$ 5$ per unit. John Zechentmayer, 2722 Spaulding, Long
Industrial the corporation. No underwiter named. ington Dial Power \& Water Co. (File 3-3-728), 900 Market St., Wil preforred stock of $\$ 100$ par value at par. L. O. Green, 813 South B . St.,
Arkansas City, Kan., is President of the corporation. No underwriter is named.
Berhgolz Fuel Corp. (File 3-3-730), Bergholz, Ohio. Offering 20,000 shares of class A stock of no par value at the stated value of $\$ 5$. of the corporation. No underwriter is named.
The following companies have been permitted to withdraw their registration statements:
Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.- Samuel Mundheim et al. voting


* The last previous list of registrations was given in our issue of Aug. 15, p. 1062.

Abraham \& Straus, Inc.-To Double DividendThe directors on Aug. 20 declared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 21 . This compares with 45 cents paid in each of the three preceding quar of 15
and quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share in addition to extras
cents per share paid for seven quarters prior thereto.-V. 143 , p. 1063 .

Aero Supply Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ cents per share on per share ordinarily due at this time (or a total of $\$ 1.50$ per share) on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative class A stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders
of record Sept. 15. Arrearages after the payment of the current dividend of record Sept. 15. Arrearages after the paymen
will amount to $\$ 6.75$ per share.-V. 142, p. 4326 .
 pany-V. 143, p. 261. V. 141, p. 1082.
Alabama Tennessee \& Northern RR.-Trustees' Ctfs. The truste has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission ror authority to issue $\$ 30,000$ of $6 \%$ trustee's certificates or notes in connection
with the purchase of two gasoline electric motor cars.-V. 142, p. 4010 .

## Alleghany Corp.-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { y Divs. \& int. received _ } & \$ 950,966 & \$ 974,545 & \$ 1,905,997 & \$ 1,945,834 \\ \text { Interest paid. } & 948,043 & 967,556 & 1,901,945 & 1,936,593 \\ \text { General expenses.-.-.-- } & 47,470 & 46,712 & 83,255 & 152,480\end{array}$
$\mathbf{x}$ Net loss
$\mathbf{x}$ Exclusive of results from sale of securities.
$\$ 44,54$
y After deducting rezerves in respect of interest on $\$ 11,152,000$ Missouri Pacific RR. 20-year $51 / 2 \%$ convertible gold bonds, and on $\$ 14,245,000$ Terminal Shares, Inc., $51 / 2 \%$ year $51 / 2 \%$ notes.
pany's plan of reorganization, it was indicated in data made public by the New York Stock Exchange Aug, 13. The statement showed that this amount of the bonds had not been, stamped as having been placerd in assent to the plan, compared with $\$ 22,092,000$ of the bonds. which have been
stamped.-V. 142 , p, 4010 .

Allied Annie Laurie Gold Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC see list given on first page of this department.
Allied Stores Corp.-Debentures Offered-Lehman Bros., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Graham, Parsons \& Co. and F. S. Moseley \& Co. on Aug. 18 offered at 100 (plus int. from Aug. 1 to date of delivery) $\$ 4,500,00041 / 2 \%$ debentures due 1951. A prospectus dated Aug. 17 affords the following:

Dated Aug. 1,1936 ; due Aug. 1,1951 . Coupon debentures in denom. erenption of debentures of this series the corporation shall pay to the rustee on or before May 20 or each year commencing 1937 a a sum in cash
or in debentures at the sinking fund redemption price in effect on the next succeeding Aug. 1) equal to the sinking funption redemprion efrect on the next
succeeding Aug. 1 of $31-3 \%$ of the total principal amount of debentures of
 ertain contingencies. Debentures are redeemable at $105 \%$ prior to Aug. 1 ,
Aus. with suceasive reductions of $1 / 2{ }^{\text {of }} 1 \%$ on Aug. 1,1988, and on each
Aus. thereatter to and incl. Aug. 1,1947 , and at their principal amount on uag. 1, 1947 , or therearter, in each case with accrued interest, except that
 each case with accrued interest.
History and Business-
History and Busciness-The corporation is almost exclusively a holding
ormpany, owning all the common stocks (except directors' gualifying shares) of 24 corporations operating 32 department stores. The corporation is not engaged directly in the operation of the stores ecxept to the extent that it may exercise control as the holder of such stocks of the respective sub-
sidiaries, and except for the direct operation of a store known as The Bon Marche, in seattle, Wash., formerly operated by a subsidiary. The stores controlled by the corporation, with a few exceptions, are complete depart-
ment store units, offering for sale at retail such merchandise as is customent store units, offering for sale at retail such merchandise as is custopractically all the stores certain departments, for example the beauty practicaly all the stores certain departments, for example the beauty
salons and the shoe repairing and optical departments, are leased to outside organizations on the pasis or a apercentage of sales.
six subsidiaries of the corporation own in fee all or substantially all the wholly owned subsidiary, Allied Purchasing Corp., supplies purchasing, sales promotion and other services, including the furnishing of suitable programs, to the operating department store subsidiaries. . The corporation guarantees the usual trade obligations of its operating
department store suosidiaries anc has from time to time guaranteed the department store sunsidiaries any has from time to time guaranteed the
leases, bank loans and other obligations of certain of such subsidiaries. No change in the general character of the business is now contemplated,
except that it may become advisable for the corporation to take over directly certain stores now operated by subsidiaries.
At the end of the year 1930 the corporation owned all the common perating 27 department stores, as well as aling shares) of 22 corporations cates of A ndrews Real Estate Trust, which all the outstanding trust certifioccupied by Jordan Marsh Co., a subsidiary, in Boston. The corporation also owned all the capital stock of Hahn Department Stores Purchasing Corporation.
On May 29, 1935, the name of the corporation was changed from Hahn Department stores, Inc., to Allied Stores Corp., and on Aug. 3, 1935, the Purchasing Corp. In 1934 the corporation purchased all the capital stock of Smith-Kasson, of Pomeroy's, Inc., which operates department stores in Reading, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Pottsville, Pa., and which owns all the capital stock of Homeroy Realty Co., which in turn owns substantially all the department store premises occupied by Pomeroy's, Inc.
On May 6, 1935, the stockholders of the
approved a plan of recapitalization, whereby its outstanding $61 / 2 \%$ convertible pref. stock into $5 \%$ pref, stock, and issued its 15 -year $41 / 2 \%$ debenture bonds, due April 1, 1950 , and 420,664 shares of pref. stock. In September 1935, the corporation organized and acquired all the capital stock of Allied Credit Corp, which engaged until April 1936 .
As of Nov. 30,1935 , Pacific Retail stores, Inc. (formerly Bon Marche), a
subsidiary of the corporation, was liquidated and the and now operates a department store in seattle, Wash., under the name of The Bon Marche.
In February 1936, the corporation purchased all the capital stock of In. May 1936, the corporation purchased all the capital stock of Polsky Ry A. Polsky Co, a subsidiary of

## Earnings for Fiscal Y <br>  Interest on funded dent (corporation

 Prov, for divs. accrued on pref, stocks $\quad 388,551 \quad 449,238 \quad$ b639,675 of subsidiary,-indConsolidated net profit_-...-.--- $\$ 24,745 \quad \$ 1,127,331$ \$1.581,759 a Before interest on funded debt, Federal income tax and dividends on $\$ 94,805$ from May 29,1935 , to Jan. 31 , 1936 , on $15-$-year $41 / 5 \%$ debenture
bonds due 1950 , dated April 1935 , requirements on the debenture bonds due 1950 outstanding as of Jan. 31
1936 , were $\$ 134,181$, and on the $\$ 4,500,00041 / 2 \%$ debentures due 1951 being offered are $\$ 202,500$
Period End. July 31-
Prof. after deprec., int. $\quad$ 1936-3 Mos.-1935 $\quad$ 1936-12 Mos.-1935 \& prov. for sub. pref.
divs., but before Fed.
inc. \& undistributed
inc.
profits, taxes
x Exclusive of a profit of
$\$ 125,300$ on the repurchase in May. funded indebtedness of a subsidiary.

Capitalization as of Jan. 31, 1936

## 15-year $41 / 2 \%$ debenture bonds, due April 1, Authorized Outstanding

 $5 \%$ preferred stock, cumulative............. c2,500,000 shs. d $1,778,153$ shs.
Common stock (no par) a Not including $\$ 173,190$ bonds held in treasury, which, on April 15 , were applied as part of the sinking fund payment of $\$ 237,263$ due and 1936 , on April 15 . b Not including 1,000 shares held in treasury. Since Jan. 31, 1936 , c 8,895 shares of pref. and 46,250 shares of common were reserved as of
May 6,1935 , for exchange for 9,250 shares of third pref sort May 6,1935 , for exchange for 9,250 shares of third pref. stock of Pomeroy's Inc. then outstanding. Since May 6, 1935, the corporation has acquired
1,440 shares of third pref. stock, so that at Aug. 5,1936 , the number of
shares of such stock exchang shares of such stock exchangeable for pref. stock or common stock of the corporation was Since Jan. 31, 19.36 , Allied Purchasing Corp., a subsidiary, has pur-
chased 15,000 shares of the common stock of the corporation. These chases are part of 20,000 shares authorized to be phe corporaty. Thes of such purchase was to permit the granting to certain executives and
employees of the corporation or Allied Purchasing Corp., as additional compensation, of options to purchase such stock at the average cost per 1937 corporation has also guaranteed the payment of dividends to sept 20 1937, at the rate of $\$ 5$ per share per annum on the third pref. stock ( $6 \%$
cumulative, par $\$ 100$ ) of Pomeroy's, Inc., which was outstanding as of

## Financial Chronicle

Jan. 31, 1936. in the amount of 9,250 shares (including 500 shares owned by
the corporation as of that date and 940 shares purchased on Aug 4, 1936, by the corporation). in order to obtain funds for the acquisition of the capital stock of Possy Realty Co., corping $\$ 1,500,000$, evidencing loans in tha its promissory notes aggregating amount. All such notes are subject to repayment, in whole or in part, at any time, without premium.
Proceeds-Net proceeds will
Proceeds-- Net proceeds will amount to a proximately $\$ 4,317,946$, of
which $\$ 1,500.000$ (exclusive of interest) will be applied to the pre-payment Which $\$ 1,500,000$ (exclusive of interest) will be applied to the prepayment
of the corporation's notes which were issued in order to obtain funds largely used for the acquisition of all the capital stock of Polsky Realty Co. The balance of the proceeds, amounting to approximately the corporation to increase its investments in existing subsidiaries, and to take advantage of any opportunities that may be presented to acquire additiondl subsidiaries operating retail department suores or for use as retail equip, directly or through subsis made of the fact that the corporation is engaged in negotiations looking toward the formation of a new subsidiary
which would'lease retail department store premises on Euclid Ave. in which would lease retail department store premises on tis contemplated that the corporation will make initial investments in or advances to such subsidiary arrgegating approximately $\$ 600,000$.
Underwrile - 500 4,500,000 de

 Graham, Parsons \& Co., New Yo
F. S. Moseley \& Co., New York-Hallgarten \& Co., New Y
Shields \& Co.. New York
Wertheim \& Co.., New Yo Speyer \& Co..New

## Aluminum Industries, Inc.-Earnings- $1936 \quad 1935$ 6 Months Ended June 30- 6 Mof

 $x$ Surtax on undistributed profits not mentioned.-V. 142, p. 4165.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (\& Subs.) | Years End. June 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |  | 1933 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross profit from oper.-. | $\$ 2,754,529$ | $\$ 3,168,564$ | $\$ 2,663,579$ | $\$ 1,176,557$ |  |
| Gen. oper. \& admin. ex. | 795,188 | $\mathbf{7 8 8 6 , 2 7 4}$ | 774,434 | 716,800 |  |
| Prov. for loss on sales, \&c | 150,734 | 196,376 | 259,859 | 299,916 |  |


 Earns. per share $\$ 4.71$ of $\$ 6.37$. $\$ 4.19$ ind x Includes additional compensatio
sharing plan amounting to $\$ 56,900$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet June } 30 & \\ 1936 & 1955 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$

$\times$ equipment rock depos.
$\times$ Prop. not required for $x$ operating purposes.----
$\times$ Purch.money oblig. \&c. Cash-Accts. \& notes receivable
Inventories.-.------will Brands, pats.\& good-will
Unexpired ins.,taxes, \&c Total assets Capital stock-1.-.-.Accts pay. \& accr. liabi
Res. for contingencies. Res. for self-ingurance--


Total liabilities ----- $\overline{\$ 21,174,467} \overline{\$ 21,119,603} \overline{\$ 20,234,596} \overline{\$ 22,269,318}$ x After deducting reserves. Y Represented by in 1936 and 8,967 shares and 224,239 in 1935 , after deducting 10,505 shares in 1936 and
in 1935 held in treasury for retirement.-V. 142, p: 2813.

American Chain Co., Inc.-To Reclassify Stock-
The company has called a special common stock holders' meeting for Sept. 4 to authorize reclassification or authorized common stock to 500,000 shares from 357,143 shares, and elimination from authorized capital stock of the corporation of the preferred stock not reclassified when all the out-
standing shares of existing $7 \%$. preferred have been purchased or otherwise standing
retired.
retired. These steps are in conjunction with a proposed new plan dealing with the present preferred stock on which dividends are in arrears and involving a new convertible preferred stock. Final
yet been announced.-V. 143, p. 1064 .
American Cigar Co.-Stock Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 1-40th of a share of common B stock of American abacco dividend. This payment will be made on mon held, in lieu of a cash dividend. A similar payment was made on
Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 2.2
June 15 and on March 16 last. On Dec. 27, 1935, a dividend of $11-40$ of a share of common $B$ stock of American Tobacco Co. was given for each share of American Cigar common held. The company on Dec. 16, 1935 , paid a
stock dividend of $1-20$ of a share of common B stock of American Tobacco Coc. for each share of American Cigar common held, and a quarterly cash dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 100$. Previous the the
company had distributed regular dividends of $\$ 2$ per share each three company had distributed regular dividends of inclusive. In addition an
months from June 15, 1932 , to Set. 16, 1935, ind
extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was paid on Dec. 15, 1934.-V. 142, p. 3495 .
h American Cities Power \& Light Corp.-Listing
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 150,000 shares of class A stock, optional dividend series of 1936, \$25 par, with non-degate of 825,000 additional shares of class B stock, $\$ 1$ par, and 150,000 shares
of class A stock, optional dividend series of $1936, \$ 25$ par, without stock of class A stock, optional dividend series of $1936, \$ 25$ par,

[^5]American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30
American

Assets-
Bonds and stocks 13
Prems. in course of Prems. in course of
collection collection-r.-.-.
Interest acrued.
Cash on deposit

in in office... | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Unearned prems ${ }_{\text {1936 }}^{1935}$ sses in process of 739,575 10290,356

689,224 adjustment
Reserve for taxes Reserve for taxes
and expenses. Res. for
claims 175,140 200,000
 200,000
200,000
000 5,014,571 ,969,126
Total ---.-....-
American Hide \& Leather Co.-Earnings[Including United States Subsidiary Company]
Consolidated Income Account for the Year Ended June 30, 1936 Net sales of leather
Cost of sales (incl. $\$ 118,736$ deprec. on operating plants)
 Profit before other income \& other charges ---.-......-.-.-. $\$ 489,115$
 Other charges
Provision for


$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit for the year } & \$ 475,879 \\ \text { Consolidated earned surplus June } & 30, & 1935 & 1,880,385\end{array}$
Total earned surplus Propor of reduction of book values of certain intangible assets,
incl. trade-marks. good will, \&c., not absorbed by capital surp 626,016
 Consolidated earned surplus, June 30, 1936

| $\$ 1,535.403$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 0.34$ | Earnings per share on 515,000 shares common stock ( $\$ 1$ par)-- $\$ 0.34$

$\times$ Resulting from sale, under officers' and employes' purchase plan, x Resulting from sale, under officers' and employees' purchase plan
\&c., of preferred and common stocks held in treasury representing partiai
recovery of write-downs to market charged to profit and loss in prior years. Consolidated Statement of Capilal Surplus for the Year Ended June 30, 1936 Balance, June 30, 1935, representing disc. on 30,000 shs. of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock purchased and retired--1.-.-.-.-
Decrease in amt. of pref. \& com. stks. issued and to be issued Decrease in amt. of pref. \& com. stks. issued and to be issued
resulting from authorization to issue 100,000 shs.of $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock (par $\$ 50$ ) and 515,000 shs. of com. stk.
(par $\$ 1$, in exchange for 100,000 shs. of $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 1)$, in exchange for 100,000 shs. of ( 10 cum, pref. stock
an $\$ \$ 00$ ) and 115.000 shs. of com, stk. (no par) and having
an assigned value of $\$ 10$ per sh., in accordance with resolutions
of the board of directors approved by the stkhdrs. on Oct. 2 , 35 $\$ 908,636$ 5,635,000

will, \&c., chgg. off, $\$ 7,169,652$; less proportion charged to
earned surplus, $\$ 626,016$.-$\$ 6,543,636$

Capital surplus June 30, 1936


Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

| ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | Liablitites- | $\stackrel{1936}{\$}$ | $\underset{8}{1935}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cum. 7\% pf. stk.- |  | ,000 |
| 3,455,814 | 10,721,581 | 6\% cum. conv. pf. |  |  |
| 75,747 | 362,150 | stk. ( 850 par)-- | 5,000,000 |  |
|  |  | b Common stock- | 515,000 | 1,150,000 |
|  |  | Notes payable. | 500,000 |  |
| 490,719 | 483,853 | Accounts payable. | 50,992 | 87,107 |
| 3,704,926 | 2,446,755 | Accrued taxes, \&c. | 138,845 | 84,608 |
|  | 43,509 | cap. stk. taxes. | 109,372 | 39,736 |
| ${ }_{5}^{57,692}$ | 50,935 | Capital surplus.- |  | 908,636 |
| 52,156 | 41,688 | Earned surplus. | 1,535,403 | 1,880,385 |

 a After depreciation. b Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par in 1936 and
115,000 no par shares in 1935 .
Note-The balance sheet for June 30, 1936, gives effect to the recapitalization plan which was approved by the stockholders on one Oct. 2, 1935,
and which became effective Oct. 11, 1935. -V. 142, p. 2982 .

## American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-a1935 1936-6 Mos.-a1935 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues | \$1,190,478 | \$1,123,433 | \$2,236,072 | \$2,074,016 |
| Operation. | 411,678 | 395,855 | 785,255 | 747,634 |
| Power purch | 12,518 | 19,587 | 22,409 | 37,814 |
| Maintenance | 69,546 | 62,941 | 126,358 | 108,146 |
| Prov. for retiren | 148,565 | 149,354 | 296,432 | 298,731 |
| Taxe | b92,721 | 88,909 | 178,594 | 168,883 |
| Net operating income_ | \$455,449 | \$406,785 | \$827,022 | \$712,806 |
| Other income (net) | 3,400 | 2,500 | 15,272 | 6,67 |
| Gross income | \$458,850 | \$409,286 | \$842,294 | \$719,482 |
| Funded debt inter | 293,038 | 302,200 | 590,934 | 605,717 |
| General interest | 6,990 | 7,411 | 14,430 | 14,512 |
| count \& expense. | 20,612 | 21,305 | 41,607 | 24,71 |
| Balance | \$138,209 | \$78,368 | \$195,321 | \$56,537 |

at rate cur renty sub., West Texas
of sub.
Utilities Co in Utilities Co., in hands
of public (c) (reduced of public (c) (reduced
to one-half cumulative rate July 1, 1933) Divs. suspended on pref.
stk. of sub., West Tex.
Utilities Co of public (reduced to one-half cumul. rate
July 1, 1933) d. Balance before cum.
$\mathbf{3 7 , 4 0 7} \quad 37,474 \quad \mathbf{7 4 , 8 1 4} \quad \mathbf{7 4 , 9 4 9}$

Balance before cum
unpaid divs. on pref
$37,407 \quad 37,369 \xrightarrow{74,814}$
74,844
stk. of Am. P. S. Co. $\$ 63,395 \quad \$ 3,524 \quad \$ 45,693$ loss $\$ 93,255$ a Adjustments, made subsequent to June 30 , 1935 , but applicable to
period beginning Jan. 1, 1935, have been given effect to in these columns periodo provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits c Exclusive of 23,047 shares owned by American Public Service Co.
Total unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock of West Texas Total unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock of West Texas $d$ No provision has been made on the books of American Public Service
Co. for the deductions made in this statement for suspended dividends on
preferred stock of West Texas Utilities Co.-V. 142, p. 4012 .

American Refrigerator Transit Co.-Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.-V. 136, p. 2801.
American Safety Razor Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 524,400 value, now outstanding and listed, upon official notice of issuance.

## Financial Chronicle

The corporation has presently issued and outstanding 200,000 shares (no par), of which 200,000 such shares are listed. Without par value to 174,800 such sharts, by the retirement and cancellacapital stock so that thereafter the corporation will be authorized to issue
600,000 shares (par $\$ 18.50$ ), of which 524,400 such shares will be issued and outstanding. The 524,400 issued shares (par $\$ 18.50$ ), will be exchanged for the 174,800 shares (no par) now outstanding on the $b$
three par value shares for one no par value share.-V. 143 , p . 1065 .

American Machine \& Foundry Co.-Consol. Balance Sheet June 30

| Assets- ${ }^{1936}$ |  | alit |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed assets ...... 1,890,876 | 1,915,925 | x Common stock. | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Go'dwill, pats., \&c. 1 |  | Accounts payable. | 238,581 | 215,997 |
| Marketable securs. 808,507 | 681,011 | Taxes pay. acerued | 20,532 | 43,281 |
| Stock, officers and |  | Special reserves-.- | 458,779 | 582,806 |
| omployees---- 176,012 | 197,716 | Earned surplus | 9,433,672 | 9,077.794 |
| Inv. in and adv. toatfrilated \& con-trolled cos. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts, notes \& acceptances rec |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories .-...- 1, 242,846 | 1,153,704 |  |  |  |
| Accts. rec. from aftiliated co-.-- $\mathbf{7 0 , 9 8 1}$ | 90,473 |  |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. |  |  |  |  |
| not consideredcollectible within |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| one year-.-.---- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ofticers \& empl- 27,620 | 51,548 |  |  |  |
| Prepaid insurance |  |  |  |  |
| Total...-------17,151,566 $16,919,879$ Total.....-..--17,151,566 ${ }^{16,919,879}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by $1,000,000$ shares, no par value. <br> The earnings for the 6 months ended June 30 were published in $V$. |  |  |  |  |
| $143, \text { p. } 1064 .$ |  |  |  |  |
| American |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- ${ }^{1936}$ |  | Labritites |  |  |
| Real |  | Capital stock | 00,000 | 7,500,000 |
|  |  | Surplus \& undivid- |  |  |
| Prems. in course ofcollectiona |  | ed profits. | 4,555,692 | 3,200,949 |
|  |  | Contingency res've | 450,000 | 139,800 |
| Cash_----------- $2,344,843$ | 1,840,023 | Res. for unearned |  |  |
| Reinsurance \& oth. |  | premiums | 5,775,918 | 5,542,387 |
| Acerued int., \&c., receivable. |  | losses | 3,852,909 | 3,650,851 |
|  | 62,175 | Res. for unreported |  |  |
| , |  | losses | 1,549,089 | 1,575,537 |
|  |  | Res. for expenses \& |  | 919,681 |
|  |  | es. for dep |  |  |
|  |  | home office | 250,000 | 150,000 |
|  |  | Divs. pay.-July 1 | 374,997 | 150,000 |
| otal. .----.--25,328,145 22,829,20 |  |  |  |  | -V. 142, p. 3496.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy for the week ended Aug. 15 totaled 47,032,-
000 kwh , an increase of $21.5 \%$ over the output of corresponding period of 1935 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:
 July Power Output-
The power output for the month of July totaled 205,427,177 kilowatt
 150,126 kilowatt hours, as against $1,170,387,160$ kilowatt hours for the

$x$ Operating figures for the period of receivership which ended June 26 1935, are adjusted to make comparison as reasonably accurate as possible of May 1, 1936, by deposit of the requisite amount of 2 d mtge . income of May 1, 1936 , by deposit of the requisite amount of 2 d mtge. income
bonds, and sufficient bonds for the Nov. 1,1936, payment trave already
been acquired. No Federal income tax has been estimated or accrued.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1936

| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prop., plant \& equip. (incl. |  | Capital stock | 4 |
|  | \$8,567,384 | Funded debt:------------ | 5,178,900 |
| Investments | 2,504 | Bal. of purch. price of elec. |  |
| Reacquired 2d mtge. income |  | dist. sys., pay. in install.- | 8,696 |
| bonds at cost------------ | 26,546 | Accounts payable--------- | 28,927 |
| Cash | 181,190 | Ice coupon books outstanding | 1,720 |
| Acets. \& notes rec. (less res.) | 88,259 | Accrued int. on 1st mtge. bds. | 9,719 |
| Materials \& supyhies | 81,428 | Other int. (chielly consumers' |  |
| Prepayments. | 15,167 | deposits) -----------.---- | 8,330 |
| Unamortized rate expens | 18,413 | Taxes (other than Fed. inc.) | 71,220 |
| Other deferred items. | 14,223 | Other accrued liabilities..-- | 3,306 |
| Due from salt River valley |  | Reserves. | 3,201,548 |
| Water Users' Assn | 240,895 | Customers' \& other deposits. | 102,527 |
|  |  | Contribs. for extensions..-- | 5,071 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 36,888 |
|  |  | Surp. arising from retirement of income bonds | 54,193 |
|  | 39,236,013 |  |  |

 x Voting trust certificates for $104,992.94$ shares. (In addition there
are warrants outstanding entitling the holders to purchase voting trust are warrants outstanding entitling the holders to
certificates for $5,0791 / 2$
shares).-V.
.

Amoskeag Mfg. Co.-Trustees Elected to Liquidate Co.Creditors and bondholders of the company on Aug. 14 elected three
rustees, two of whom had been previously appointed by the court to serve temporarily, to liquidate the company.
The trustees, Frederic C. Dumaine Sr.; Treasurer of the company Joseph P. Carney, New England Manager of the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation and J. Parker Straw, former superintendent of the company's
mills, will be required to furnish bonds of $\$ 50,000$ each. appointment of the creditors and bondholders confirmed the temporary Liquidation of the company recently was ordered by Federal Judge George
To Fight "Junking" of Property-
Geisel Manchester Chamber of Commerce, through its President, Joseph Hotice that it will take the lead in combatting "to the Geisel has served notice that it will take the lead in combatting "to the welfare of Manchester to buy the most profitable units of Amoskeay Mills
for "junk purposes." In such|a situation, Mr. Geisel said, he felt sure for "Junk purposes." In such/a situation, Mr. Geisel said, he felt sure the Chamber, furnishing, if necessary, enough capital not only to buy
the worsted division of the mill outright, but to provide backing for operation the worsted division of the mill outright, but to provide backing for operation Minancial institutions which will back up the Chamber, but he said he "felt certain" they could be counted on to furnish necessary support.-V. 143 ,
p. 574 . Anglo American Mining Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1936
Revenue from sale of gold and silver bullion . . .-.......-.-...- $\quad \$ 104,084$
 $\$ 104,084$
37,103

Net oper. profit before deducting depletion, deprec., \&ic.-.- $\$ 36,878$ This compares with a similar profit for the corresponding quarter of

Armstrong Cork Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\qquad$


| oreign subs, oper. gain | \$1,591,241 | \$1,543,351 | \$1,370,388 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reign subs, oper. gain |  | loss20,055 | 30,699 |
| Net profit | 2\$1,676,400 | \$1,523,296 | \$1,401,087 |
| Dividends | 906,856 | 302,293 |  |
| Surplus | \$769,544 | \$1,221,003 | \$1,401,087 |
| capital stock (no par) | \$1.38 | \$1.26 | 1.15 |

capital stock (no par)- $\quad \$$ Excludes Armstrong Cork Co. of Portugal, a domextic corporation. $\$ 1.38$ y Includes Armstrong Cork Co. of Portugal. z No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Iune 30

| sets- : ${ }_{\text {c }} 1936$ | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ${ }^{\text {ssets- }}$ |  | abilities |  |  |
| Cash_-.-.-.-.-- 1,860,678 | 3,114,841 | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| -Customers' notes \& accts. rec'ble_ | 3,289,166 | accrued expenses Accrued int on $5 \%$ | 1,377,254 | 1,464,911 |
| U. S. Govt. \& mu- |  | Acrued deb. bonds |  |  |
| nicipal securities $5,898,40$ | 8,165,449 | Due to for'n subs | 168,128 |  |
| Due from for. subs. 204,311 | 272,327 | Prov. for state inc. |  |  |
| Misc. acets. rec -- 152,299 | 100,419 | cap. stk. \& corp. |  |  |
| Inventories_----10, 10,156 | 7,753,331 | loan taxes | 5,887 |  |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Notes \& accts.rec., } \\ \text { non-current.-. }\end{gathered} 216,066$ |  | Provision for Fed'l |  |  |
| Loans to employ' |  | 15-yr. $4 \%$ deb | 8,700,000 |  |
| partly secured.- 60 | 936,00 | 10-year convertible |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses_ 312,791 | 389,107 | 5\% gold deben- |  |  |
| Invest. in and adv. to wholly-owned |  | ture bonds...--- |  | $12,752,000$ |
| foreign subs_...- 4,665,472 | 4,620,965 | Res. for wage earns |  |  |
| Other investments $1,167,229$ | 17,714,711 | unempl. benefits | 300,000 |  |
| x Prop., pl't \& eq-17,030,083 | 17,373,945 | y Capital stock | 623,465 | 623 |
| Paid-up licenses \& patents. | 106,226 | Paid-in and capi surplus |  |  |
| Deb. disc. \& exp.- $1,004,948$ | 339,809 | Earned surplus | 9,208,029 | 7,700,431 |
| oodwill |  |  |  |  |

Total__.... $47,350,544 \overline{48,755,249}$ Total_......... $\overline{47,350,544} \overline{48,755,249}$ X After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 13,398,150$ in 1936 ( $\$ 12,679,712$ in
1935 ), and less reserve for revaluations effected as of Jan. 1,1933 of $\$ 5,-$ 230,089 in 1936 and $\$ 5,480,513$ in 1935. y Represented by $1,209,124$ no Artloom Corp.-Earnings-

Income Account for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936

 140,506
19,775

| Operating p | \$8,842 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Idle plant expen | 31,744 |



Profit before Federal, State and other taxes_-.-.-.-.........- $\$ 14,167$

| Associated Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended June 30- | 1936 |  |
| Total operating revenue | \$20,979,275 | 20,176,481 |
| Operating expens | 10,168,488 | 8,792,818 |
| Maintenance | 1,979,375 | 1,590,270 |
| Provision for r | 1,213,780 | 1,308,966 |
| Federal income tax | 398,970 | 82,071 |
| Other tax | 1,289,293 | 1,111,914 |
| Operating income | ,929,366 | ,290,438 |
| ther income (net | 584,735 | +207,373 |
| Gross incom | 6,514.102 | \$7,497,811 |
| Deductions from Income- |  |  |
| Subsidiary companies-Interest on funded debt..- | 1,745,653 | ,760,169 |
| Interest on unfunded debt | 154,980 | 102,101 |
| Amortization of debt discount an | 168,881 | 160,641 |
| Interest charged to construction --.-.-.--- | Cr24,227 | Cr38,110 |
| Provision for dividends not being paid on cumulative preferred stock |  |  |
| Associated Electric Co.-Interest on funded debt.- | 3,550,000 | 3,550,000 |
|  | 6,5,278 | 7,210 |
| Amortization of debt discount and exp | 247,862 | 247,825 |
| nc | \$664,152 | \$1,707.47 |

Asbestos Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
 Net profit after deprec.,i,inerest \& other charges.Earnings per shar.
-V .143 , p. 909.
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.- Weekly OutputNet electric output of Associated Gas \& Electric System for the week
nded Aug. 8, 1936 amounted to $81,306,607$ units (kwh.), which was an ended Aug. 81936 amounted 19 , The continuing effects of rate reductions, increased expenses and taxes are preventing the reflicetion of the full amount of these increased sales in earn-ngs.-V. 143, p. 1066.
Associated Gas \& Electric Corp-Earnings-
[Includes the results of subsidiaries from their respective dates of

|  |  | оии |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$25,417.533 | ${ }_{\text {Amount }}{ }^{\text {a }, 942} \mathbf{6 7 0}$ | \% |
| Power | 18,147,629 |  |  |
| Commercial------------ 16,944 | 1, 1865,346 |  |  |
|  | $5,465,340$ <br> 3,445 | 690,155 |  |
|  | 759,293 | $\times 9,584$ |  |
| Total sales-electric...-.-. $\$ 83,633,972$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296,338 \\ & 323,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 337,633 \\ & 322,548 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 electric r |  |  |  |
| Commercial. | 1,586 |  |  |
| ,278,342 | 1,078,1 | ,20 |  |
| Total sales -gas _--.---- \$12,944,553 | $\begin{array}{r}11,488.329 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .456,224 \\ 70,940 \end{array}$ | 12.7 54.5 |
|  | 11,618,577 | \$1,527,165 |  |
| Total gas revenue- | \$1,618,577 | 52,165 |  |
| miscellaneous revenue----- 8,621,513 | 7,455,108 | 1,166,40 |  |
| Total operating revenues.- $\$ 10$ |  | \$20,353,753 | . 8 |
| Operating expenses.-.------- ${ }_{\text {Maintenance }}^{\text {4, }}$ 9,269,771 | 7,267,029 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,922,2023 \\ & 2,042 \end{aligned}$ | 27.6 |
| rovision for taxes (incl. Fed- <br> eral income taxes) <br> -... <br> 10,652,569 | 8,557,936 | 2,094,633 | 24.5 |
| \$40,407,606 | 833,073,433 | \$7,334,173 | 22.2 |

## Provision for retirements, re

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { fixed capital_-.......... } & 8,102,405 & 7,608,715 & 493,689 & 6.5\end{array}$
Operating income-...-.
Non-operating revenues and $\frac{82,305,201}{\$ 25,464,717} \xlongequal{\$ 6,840,483} \overline{26.9}$ expenses:
Net income
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Nex income of non-utility } & 268,065 & 599,724 & \mathbf{x 3 3 1 , 6 5 9} & \mathbf{x 5 5 . 3} \\ \text { Subsidiares- } & & & \\ \text { Other interest, divs., } & \text { dc-:- } & 1,349,951 & 895,680 & 454,270 & 50.7\end{array}$

Non-oper. revenue (net) -.- $\overline{\$ 1,508,022} \overline{\$ 1,399,452} \overline{\$ 108,570} \quad \overline{7.8}$
Fross income $\begin{gathered}\text { colther de- }\end{gathered}$
 Interest on unfunded debt-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { construction (credit)- } \\ \begin{array}{llll}\text { cortization of dete }\end{array} & 66,237 & 95,232 & 28,994 & 30.4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Amortization of debt dis- } & \text { count \& expense } & 1,363,481 & 1,224,552 & 138,929 & 11.3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{clllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Dividends on pref. } \\ \text { paid or accrued.-- stocks }\end{array} & 3,764,294 & 2,018,747 & 1,745,546 & 86.5\end{array}$



Amortizate an of debt discount
$\$ 5,133,340$

$\times$ Decrease. ${ }^{y}$ Interest on these debentures, which is junior to the interest on the $8 \%$ bonds due 1940 and convertible debentures due 1973 has
increased materially in 1936 over 1935 because of the issuance of additional debentures, which were exchanged for the company. (Associated Gas \& tion of the company.
The above statement excludes all income received or receivable from Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and all deductions dependent thereon.
Non-recurring expenses in connection with various investigations, the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill, legal cases, \&cc., amounting to $\$ 1,935,691$ for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936 and $\$ 591,657$ for the 12 months ended June 30 , 1935 are not included above.
the 12 months ended June 30 , 1936 expense amounting to $\$ 1,425,813$ for June 30, 1935, which is included in fixed charges and other deductions above, does not involve a current cash disisursement. There are also
 For comparative parposes the 1935 income account has been adjusted
to exclude the Southern Ice Co. situation from Jan. 1, 1935. Other minor to exclude the Southern Ice Co. situation from Jan. 1, 1935 , Other minor
adjustments have been made due to reorganization of certain subsidiaries.
 $\$$ advances to companies
Cash $\&$ spec.
dep -620.159,436 $631,221,196$ Cash $\&$ spee. dep
Int. recelvable. Int. reecivabie
Unamort.
debt namort.
disct. \& exp.-
deb

##  <br> 306,613 227,946 <br> $227,946 \quad 293,336$



Associated Gas
$\&$ Elec. Co.
(subordinated
to all other in-
debtedness of
$81,820,360 \quad \ldots-\ldots$

 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Accrued interest } \\ \text { Res. for taxes \& }\end{array} & 1,424,062 & 1,195,051\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { miscellaneous } \\ \text { m, } \\ \text { m,090,185 }\end{array} \quad 7,098,081$
Total_....-. $620,951,469 \overline{632,663,816} \mid$ Total_-.-..-. $620,951,469632,663,816$ $x$ These are book figures and may be more or less than sums which could be realized upon the sale thereof.-V. 143, p. 262 .

Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- 1936-Month-1935 1936-7 Mos.-1935
Net income after deprec.,
int., amortiz. \& Fed.
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { income taxes. } \\ \mathbf{x} \text { No mention } & \text { was made of surtax on undistributed }\end{array}$ V. 142, p. 4329 .

Associated Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936
nncome from subsidiary companies-Dividends..................
$\$ 396,555$
153,742
5,308 Income from other companies,
Total gross earnings.---.---
operating expenses and taxes
Operating expenses and taxes--
Financial expense (non-recurring)
Gnterest on funded
Net income
$\$ 16,495$
-V. 143, (p. 419
Associates Investment Co.-Extra Common DividendInitial Preferred Dividend
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the addition to the regular quartery dividends of $371 /$ cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record
Sept 19 A similar extra dividend was paid on June 30 , last, at which Sept. 19. A similar extra dividend was paid on June 30, last, at which
latter time the regular quarterly dividend was increased from 25 cents to
$371 / 2$ cents per share. A stock dividend of $400 \%$ was paid in Aug., 1935 and an extra cash dividend of 30 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 31 , 1935. The directors also declared an initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share of record Sept. 19.

6 Months Ended June 30-
\&cc-archase \& collection
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 3,648,541 & \stackrel{1935}{1935} \\ \$ 2,439,659\end{array}$ ommissions earned for the purchase \& collectio
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { of receivables (principally for assoc. cos.) } & \text { 172,134 } & 104,502\end{array}$
 Salaries
Branch office expenses. Prov. for losses on rec. (incl. prov. for collision,


 trust notes, \&c Provision for Federal income tax

Exps. in connection with the sale of additional $\begin{array}{rr}207,017 & 166,358 \\ \times 565,000 & 191,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { preferred stock. } & \text { with the sale of additional } & 25,436 & 18,924\end{array}$ Net income | $\$ 1,281,278$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 115,868 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 986,231 \\ 45,500\end{array}$ | Preferred dividends $\qquad$

Balance $\$ 815,40-160.000$
$x$ Including surtax on undistributed profits.
 x Represented by 80,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 4167.
Atlas Plywood Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. June 30-
Gross profit from sales_-
Selling \& adm. expenses_
Net profit from sales
Other income
Total income.-
Interest-_-_-...-.
Miscellaneount on sales.-
$\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 29,369 & 19,322 & 20,337 & 11,764 \\ \text { Mrovision for Federal in- } & 8,119 & 5,880 & 6,065 & 16,105 \\ \text { Prome } & & & & \end{array}$
 and retired Add. prov, for oper. loss Net profit Dividends-1.--------Surplus for year Earned surplus at beginning of yearno longer required Miscellaneous credits
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Earn. surp. end. of yr } & \$ 341,284 & \$ 204,500 & \$ 178,054 & \$ 44,863 \\ \text { Shs.cap.stk.out. (no par) } & 131,100 & 131,100 & 131,100 & 131,100 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.04 & \$ 0.19 & \$ 1.41 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$

$\times$ Represented by 131,100 shares of no par value.---- $\$ 3,143$, p. 744
Auto City Brewing Co.-Two-Cent Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 2 cents per share in par $\$ 1$, both payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 22 . These will be

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the first payments made on the common stock since Nov. 1,1934 when a ${ }_{p}^{\text {regular }} 106$ qu $^{\text {q. }}$

Automobile Finance Co.- $900 \%$ Stock Dividendtock, dire par value payable on Sept. 15 to holders of record sept, common An extra cash dividend, 5 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share was paid on July 15, last.-V. 143, p.
$262 ;$ V. 141, p. 2816.
Bangor \& Aroostook RR.- Collateral ChangesThe New York stock Exchange has received notice from the old Colony Trust Co., as trustee under the consolidated refunding mortgage deed
dated July 1 , 1901 , securing company's consolidated refunding mortgage
$4 \%$ bonds, that it now holds the following securities: $4 \%$ bonds, that it now holds the following securities:
$\$ 1,480,000$ Bangor \&\% AFoostook RR. Co. first mortgage Washburn Ex-

(W. H.) Barber Co.-Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.
Barlow \& Seelig Mfg. Co.-Initial Class A DividendThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the $\$ 1.20$ cumulative conv. class A A common stock, no
payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. $20 .-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p}, 4014$.

## Bastian-Blessing Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for 6 Months Ended May 31, 1936
Net profit after all charges \& prov. for Fed. income taxes ${ }^{\$ 158.142}$

- Note ${ }^{\$ 143}$, p. mention made of Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.


## Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd.-Committee Formed-

 Holders of the $5 \%$ collateral trust sinking fund bonds due 1973 haveappointed by unanimous vote the following committee to investigate and recommend policies to protect their interests in view oo repudiation by the Onamend policies to protect their interests in view of repudiation by the
Ontario Government of its pover contract with Beauharnois: Col. J. R.
Ralston, Guy Todd. P. Du Tremblay, Severe Godin Jr., all of Montreal; Ralston, Guy Todd, P. Du power contract wrembay, severe
and E. ©. Long of Toronto.-V. 143 , p. 100 .

Beech-Nut Packing Co.-50-cent Extra Dividenddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents 50 cents per share in
 an extras of 50 conts was paid and on Oct. 1,1934 an extra of 25 cents per
Berghoff Brewing Corp.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After loss on reduction of aluminum kess to scrap value but before
provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 744 .
Bergholz Fuel Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Washington Machine Corp.Stock Offered-Public offering was made Aug. 19 of 30,000 shares of an authorized issue of 60,000 shares of common stock by George D. B. Bonbright \& Co. at $\$ 10.50$ per share.
The corporation has recently been organized to engage in the business of
manufacturing washing machines and laundry equipment. Its products manufacturing washing machines and laundry equipment. Its products Accordins, to the prospectus, the chief purposes of the issue are to remodel
and equip a plant to be leased by the company at Bingnamton, N. Y., to purchase machinnery and to provide the corporation with working capital.

| Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End. June 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Profit for year-.------- | \$168,894 | \$102,756 | \$154,589 | \$130,883 |
| Federal income tax--:- | 20,001 | 11,041 | 23,626 | 15,372 |
| Reval. stocks and bonds |  |  |  | 000 |
| Writ. off shs, held by co- |  |  | 15,411 | 15,000 |
| Organization expenses.- |  |  | 10,294 |  |
| Net income-........- | $\$ 66,206$ | \$59,504 | \$75,259 55,261 | $\$ 70,510$ 42,340 |
| Total surplus | \$137,885 | \$131,378 | 130.519 |  |
| Preferred dividends | 59,700 | 59,700 | 58,645 | 57,590 |
| Balance, June 30-..- | \$78,185 | \$71,678 | \$71,874 | \$55,261 |


| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabulities- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$10,320 | \$41,165 | Bank advances. | \$356,810 | \$200,607 |
| $\times$ Acets. recelvable |  |  | Accts. pay. incl. |  |  |
| Inventory -ald | ,057,644 | 657,432 | Federal income | 275,632 | 80,765 |
| cust. cos. | 51,149 | 53,237 | Mtte. on 1 and | ${ }_{98,011}$ |  |
| Inv. in |  |  | Min. int. in sub | 269,586 |  |
| Chocolates, Ltd. |  |  | Preterred stock | 1,492,500 | 1,492,500 |
| ${ }^{\text {at }}$ cost | --..--- | 303,502 | on stoc |  |  |
| ${ }^{\mathbf{z} \text { Land, buildings, }}$ mach. | 1,735,849 | 1,037,699 | Surplus | 78,185 | 71,678 |
| Tr.-marks, patent | 1,30,849 | 1,037,69 |  |  |  |
| rights \& goodwill |  |  |  |  |  |
| terred charges. | 31,112 | 19,890 |  |  |  |
| ganization exp. |  | 4,294 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x After reserve. y Represented by 6,475 no par shares.

zeserve After
for depreciation of $\$ 466,947$ in 1936 and $\$ 213,919$ in 1935 .-V. 143, p. 745 .
Boston Railroad Holding Co.-Protective Group A pproved Applications of Henry $L$. Shattuck and Robert Cutler for permission to (other than the New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. and Boston Railroad Holding Co.). and to solicit authorizations to represent these share-
holders were approved Aug. 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. hoders were approved Aug. 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. in which it was stated that before any plan of reorganization or recapitalization is accepted by the committee it must be submitted to the shareholaer
with an opportuunity to record their objections. with an oopportunity to record their objections.
Mr. shattuck. who is to be chairman of the protective committee, was a former member of the Massachuserts House of Representatives while
Mr. Cutler is a partner in the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald \& Failey of Boston.
The stock which the committee is to represent in the reorganization pro-
eedings of the $N$ New Haven numbers approximately 24,150 shares by the general public for which the New Haven is liable as guarantor of the payment of dividends.-V. 127, p. 1803.
Briggs Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- $1936-3$ Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935

 Earnings per shar

British Columbia Telephone Co.-Bonds OfferedW. C. Pittfield \& Co., Ltd.; Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd.; Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd.; Nesbitt, Thomson \& Co. Ltd.; Cochran, Murray \& Co., Ltd.; Hanson Bros., Inc.; McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.; Pemberton \& Son Vancouver, Ltd.; Gairdner \& Co., Ltd.; Midland Securities Corp., Ltd.; Collier, Norris \& Henderson, Ltd.; H. A. Corp., Ltd.; Collier, Norris \& Henderson, Ltd.; H. A. City Co., Ltd., C. M. July last offered $\$ 10,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series B.
Dated June. 1, 1936; due June 1, 1961. Principal and int. (J. \& D) payablein lawful money of Ca nada in St, John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal Newouno, Winniandeg, Coupancouver and Victoria, Can., or in St. John's
 maturity Red. all or part at opption of company on any int date before $1941 ;$ the premium decreasing $21 / 2 \%$ each five-year period or fraction there of thereafter; in each case with accrued int. to date of redemption. Mont-
real Trust Co., trustee. real Trust Co, trustee.
Canadian will be a legal investment for life insurance companies under the Capitalization- - Companies Act, 1932, Canada.
$6 \%$ cumulative preference stock (par $\$ 100$ )....- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Authorized } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { Outstandinn } \\ & \$ 1,000,000\end{aligned}$ $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ )

x $\$ 10,000,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ series B bonds, this issue, have been authorized to refund, retire or replace the outstanding $\$ 10,000,000$ of $5 \%$ series A
bonds and as from time to time exchanges or redemptions are carried out bonds and as from time to time exchanges or redemptions are carried out
bonds of the new series will replace bonds of the old, par for par YAdditional first mortgage bonds may be issued only under the restric-
tions of the trust deed. tions of the trust deed.
Company-Incorporated in 1916 by Private Act of the Dominion of than 35 y yars. Company is the second largest privately-owned telephon operating company in Canada, serving a territory, including the elitioes of and operating over 110,535 telephones. It owns and operates an extensive long-distance system, including four submarine cables from the mainland to Vancouver Island conneeting with Viiteria. Its Iines also connec
with the western terminus of the Trans-Canada Telephone system.

Earnings for Catendar Years

 Totalrevenue | $\$ 4,850,505$ |
| :---: |
| $2,619,956$ |
| 792,710 | $\$ 4,701,499$

$2,479,423$
864 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,648,037 \\ 2,40,557 \\ \hline 865,569\end{array}$ Operating and adininistration exps.
Provision for depreciation

Balance before charging bond int. \&

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Bonds SoldHayden, Stone \& Co.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., and Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc., syndicate managers of the bond issue; announce that all of the bonds have been sold from the syndicate account and the books have been closed. The bonds were originally brought out late in April to the extent of $\$ 110,000,000$. The long-term $41 / 2$ s were sold in the entirety earlier this summer and the most recent distribution hsa dealt only with the serial $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

Earnings for Month of July
[And Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System]
Monih of July



 Balance to B.-M. T. System
Noto The above without provision for tan undistributed profits.
Not a Includes reserve for amortization of leasehold
$53,000-$ b 50,833 b 1935 figures revised for comparative purposes.

## b 1935 figures r $-\mathrm{v} .143, \mathrm{p} .912$.

Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp.-Accumulated Div.The directors have deciared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on
 and compares with 50 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; 1931 up to and including Oct. 1,1934 ; $\$ 1.25$ per share quarterly from Oct. 1 ,
1930 up to and including July 1,1931 , and $\$ 1$ per share previously each uarter
Accumulations after the payment of the Oct. 1 dividend will amount to Month of July
Operating revenues


Current income carried to surplus-..........-- $\quad \$ 58.767 \quad \$ 49.132$ v. ${ }^{\text {Note- The }} 143$, p. 577 .

Brown Co. of Maine-Protective Committee for Preferred Stockholders-
A protective committee representing preferred stockholders has been organized and given. leave to intervene in the 77 -B proceedings for reor-
ganization in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maine by order of Judge John A. Peters, dated Aug. 3 . The committee is made up of Edward H. Osgood of Boston, Mass.
 Whittemore of Pembroke, N. H. John R. McLane of Manchester,
N . H., is Secretary, and the firm of McLane, Davis \& Carleton, ManN. H.e is Secretary, and the firm of McLane, Davis \& Carleton, Man chester, N. Hare 10000 shares of preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) issued and out-
There
standing, held by over 3,000 stockholders. The largest amount of stock is held in New Hampshire, closely followed by Maine and Massachosetts. The committee proposes to file a petition for leave to solicit deposits of
stock under the terms oo a deposit agreement, which is to be submitted
to the Court for approval - V . 142 , p. 4332 .

Brown-Forman Distillery Co.-Rights-
The rights of holders of common stock to subscribe for additional shares
Thill of comm.

Bucyrus-Erie Co.-Agent-
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed agent to accept company under the plan of reorganization announced by the company
.
Bullard Co.-Earnings-


| Operating profit_....- | $\$ 385,042$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other income |  |
| 14,344 |  | Total profit -----...

Nividends.
Sharplus
Shares com. stock out $\stackrel{\text { standing (no par) }}{\text { sarnings per share }}$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 1.23 & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.75 & \left.\begin{array}{c}276,000 \\ \text { Nil }\end{array}\right)\end{array}$ a Federal capital. stock tax only. b Federal income tax only.
Note-No provision has been made for the surtax on undistributed profits or for the tax on excess profits as the amount of such taxes, if any, is not
determinable until the close of the fiscal year of the company on Dec. 31 , 1936.

| Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 . | 1935 | Llabulities |  |  |
| and, |  |  | Acc |  |  |
| enine |  |  | Notes payable. |  |  |
| Cash |  | 94,445 | Accrued pay | 98.679 | 59,257 |
| ${ }_{\text {Trade }} \mathbf{z}$ Rect |  | - ${ }_{81} 8.574$ | taxes, dec-- ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  |
| Invertori | 966,074 | 881,779 | income tax |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses | 10,758 | 2,10 | Ear | ,363,121 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Includes $\$ 22,702$ for prior years. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Represented by 276,000 no par |  |  |  |  |  |
| 753,306 in $1935 . \quad$ z Less reserve vor bad debts, \&c., of $\$ 6,667$ in 1936 and |  |  |  |  |  |

25-cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable septt 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. A similar amount was paid on June 30 , last, this latter being the first payment made since

Cache La Poudre Co.-To Dissolve-
Stockholders on Aug. 17 voted to dissolve the company. More than the required two-thirds majority voted. in favor of the move. Directors win
meet in the near future to effect final liquidation and determine the amount and manner of distribution.-V. 143, p 421.

California Ink Co., Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in addition to a regalar quactrerly dividendo o o 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, no par value, both payable Oct. to holders of record Sept. 21 . mon stock, no par valua, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 21 . Fere paid on Dec. 16,1935 and on Dec. 5 . 1934, and an extra dividen
25 cents per share was distributed on July 1,1935 . $-V .142$, p. 3498 .

California Oregon Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June 30-


$\qquad$ | Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.).- | $\$ 2,501,691$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income | $\$ 2,096,628$ |
| $, 2,278$ |  |

Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for
retitrement reserve)



 $\mathbf{x}$ Including $\$ 100,004$ for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936 and $\$ 99,996$ for the 12 months ended June 30,1935 , for amortization of extraordinary operating expenses deferred in $1931,-\mathrm{V}$. 143 . D. 265.
Canada Bread Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.) Earnings-:Years Ended June $30=$ oper. before bond int.
deprec. income and deprec. income an
corporation taxes.
ct. earned on investm

 Bond interest ncome and cor bad debts Loss on ande orpp. taxes invests-
Prem. or disct. on bond
(red. or held by co.).
Net profitNet $\frac{100,078}{\text { def } \$ 17,428} \frac{100,00}{\text { def } \$ 143,284}$

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, } 1936
$$

\section*{ <br> Co insolidated <br> Assets- <br> <br>  <br> <br>  | other charges |
| :---: |
| $\substack{\text { Deterred mo........... } \\ \text { Goodwill } \\ \hline}$ |} | other charges |
| :---: |
| $\substack{\text { Deterred mo........... } \\ \text { Goodwill } \\ \hline}$ |}

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Latablitites } \\
& 7 \\
& 5
\end{aligned} \text { Acce, wases \& other }
$$

$$
\begin{array}{c|c}
150,375 & \text { accued charges-........-. } \\
118,107 & \text { Taxes due and accrued........ } \\
62,584 \\
20,750 & \text { Bond interest acerued } \\
\text { Div. on 1st preference shares } \\
2,193,701 & \text { 1st mtge. } 6 \% \text { sinking fund gold }
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 214,457 \\ 40,513 \\ 22,782 \\ 21,875 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{0} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}{ }_{3}^{911,250,000}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
8293,367 \\
1180,175 \\
118,107 \\
8,18
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c|c}
3,3,37 \\
10,375 \\
18,107 \\
& \mathrm{~A} \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
73,22 \\
8,06 \\
50,0 \\
5
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

Total_...................... $\overline{\$ 3,811,508} \mid$ Total_.......................... $\overline{\$ 3,811,508}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 45,000$ b After reserve for
depreciation of $\$ 2,546,932$. Represented by 200,000 no par shares. Nota On One above balance sheete effected has been, ifven to the she company's
capital reorganization which whas ratified by the shareholders in August, capital reor thanization whe
1935.-V. 142, p. 3841 .

Calumet \& Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-25-cent

## Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1 A similar
payment was made on June 1, last, this latter being the first payment made
on the common stock since June 30,1930 when a dividend of 50 cents per on the common stock
share was distributed.

Par Value Reduced-
Stockholders at an adjourned meeting held Aug. 18 voted to reduce par Stockholders at an adjourned meeting held Aug. 18 voted to reduce par
value of the authorized stock from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 5$ and to credit to surplus the amount of capital represented by the decrease. There are $2,005,502$ share outstanding.
Stockholders also directed officers to procure a relisting of the shares on
the Boston and Now York Stock Exchanges and re-registration with the the Boston and New York stock Exchanges ande for the contingency that further action by stockholders might be required in connection
ing the meeting was adjourned until Sept. 15.-V. 143, p. 746 .

Campbell, Wyant \& Cannon Foundry Co. (\& Subs.) Period End. June 30, 1936-
 Net sales ----
Total income

$\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 1,071,891}$| 245,145 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 2,0561615$ |
| 1511 |

Interest \& invest. income-
Depreciation \& obsolescence
Net profit....................................... $\$ 534,914-\$ 917,596$ $\begin{array}{r}164,699 \\ 134,531 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Dr15,899 } \\ 447,201 \\ 224,479 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Act recently enacted the corporation is subject to tour Federal income Act recently enacted the the income for the year, the amount of dividend paid and the final surplus. Any estimate of tax liability made prio
to the close of the year is, therefore, more or less arbitrary.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .578$

Canada Packers, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnnigs-
Years Ended-
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Mar. } 26 \text { '36 } & \text { Mar } 28 \quad 35 \\ \$ 63,586,883 \\ \$ 59,186,658\end{array}$


| $-\$ 63,586,883$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 59,186,658$ |
| 110,234 |  |

Income from investments
Profits realized on redemption of the bonds of Har-
ris Abattoir Co., Ltd., and William Davies Co,
Inc. in prior years, less premium pair or payable
Inc. in prior years, less premium pair or payable
on redemption thereof. $\qquad$
Total income
Cost of materials, supplies,
\& packages, $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cost of materials, supplies, packages, \&c--...--- } & 51,986,638 & 48,335,20 \\ \text { Expenses, wages, salaries, \& } & & 9,055,753 & 8,420,65\end{array}$ Provision for losses of subsidiar


748,019
49,758
507,514
Amounts written off investments, less profits
 remium on $7 \%$ cum pref. stk. red. Jan. 1, 1936.

Consolidated Balance Sheet


 | Acets. rec., less re- | Co's' bankers(sec.) | $1,419,285$ | $1,003,705$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Invest. in \& adve. $\quad \mathbf{5 8 5 , 4 4 9} \quad 5,622,945$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { to sub. cos_-..-- } & 522,815 & 96,248 \\ \text { Prepaid expenses. } & 163,048 & 160,054\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sundry dep. \& bal. } \\ & \text { receivable....- }\end{aligned} 125,129 \quad 88,405$ A Mtges, and sundry | Investments. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Life ins. prem. pd. | 504,395 | 534,510 | $\begin{array}{llr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Land, bldgs., lease- } \\ \text { hold, plant \& eq. } 19,286,432\end{array} & 18,982,340 \\ \text { Goodwill_-_--- } & 1 & 4\end{array}$

Bal. of bond issue
of H. A. Co., Ltd
call. for red. Jan.
1,
1, 1935 _-......-
clation for and sur-
clation and sur- 37,286
 Total_........-29,096,325 $28,720,302$

Total_-...-.-29,096,325 $\frac{5,171,173}{\frac{5120,302}{28,720}}$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 1268.
Canadian National Rys.-Earnings-

> Earnings of System for Second Week of August

Gross earnings--
$\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 3,256,264 & \$ 2,954,717\end{array}$
Increase
$\$ 301,547$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings of System for Second Week of August

Carolina. Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\$ 7$
cum. pref. stock, no par value, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the cum. pref. stock, no par value, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the
$\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 1 to holders of record
Similar payments were made on July 1, June 1, April 1, March 2 Aug. 15. Similar payments were made on July 1, June 1, April 1, March 2
and Jan. 2 last, Oct. 1, July 1, April 1 and Jan. 2,195 . Company paid
87 and 75 cants per share, respectively, on these issues on July 2 and Jan 2 , 1934 and on July 1, 1933 , while on Oct. 1 and April 2,1934 and on April 1 cents per share on the $\$ 6$ pref. stock were paid. (The last regular quarterly ade on Jan. 3, 1933.-V. 143, p. 578.

## Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. July } 31-\quad 1936-M o n t h-1935 & \text { 1936-12 Mos.-1935 } \\ \text { Net sales }\end{array}$
 Earns. per sh. on $1,882,-$
240 shares capital stk
(no par) -....-.-.... $\$ 0.45$ \$0.24 \$4.22 $\$ 2.46$

- No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.จ. $143, \mathrm{p} .578$.
Central Airport, Inc.-Earnings-

| Years End. Apr, 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income.. | \$75,084 | \$164,928 | \$70,950 | \$53,9 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total expenses-a----- } \\ \text { Rent for leased airport } & 55,995 \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Rent for leased airport land.-------- | 33 |  |  |  |
| Depreciation | 28,668 | 29,520 | 24,128 | 23,378 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Non-recurring income- <br> Prov. for estimated Fed. income tax income |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus adjustment.----- |  | 614 | $\overline{\mathrm{Cr}} 1, \overline{6} 2 \overline{6}$ | Dr1,446 |
| Net credit to surplus- $\$ 7,172$ \$42,435 def $\$ 26,344$ def $\$ 56,190$ |  |  |  |  |
| capital stock --...- $\$ 0.03$ \$0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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Certain-teed Products Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $107,106.8$ shamber of shares which prior preference stock, whime to maximum render of shares of its $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock for exchange under options A and $\mathbf{B}$ of the plan of recapitalization; and 382,300 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) in substitution share for share for 382, ,300 shares of common stock (no par) presently outstanding and listed, with authority
to add 315,020 shares of common stock, that being the maximum number of shares of such stock which may be issued from time to time upon the surrender of shares of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock for exchange under option B of said plan of recapitalization; making the total amount applied
for $107,106.8$ shares of $6 \%$ cumulative prior preference stock and 697,320 shares of common stock. Consolidated Income Account

| PeriodEnd. June 30 <br> Net sales <br> Cost of sales. | $\begin{array}{r} 1936-3 M \\ \$ 4,195,760 \\ 2,988,670 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 .-\mathrm{a} 1935 \\ \$ 4,064,542 \\ 2,721,669 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5,830,035 | 4,621,234 |
| Gross oper. profit | \$1,207,090 | \$1,342,873 | \$1,997,255 | \$2,147,183 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 156,845 | 129,848 | 294,083 | 236.839 |
| Depreciation | 117,606 2,376 | 102,935 2,868 | 225,186 | 202,402 |
| Sell., gen. \& adm. exps, | 745,807 | 703,879 | 1,443,835 | 1,319,419 |
| Other income---- | $\$ 184,456$ 22,233 | $\$ 403,343$ 27,844 | $\$ 30,173$ 35,025 | $\$ 384,580$ 49,388 |
| Total income | \$206,689 | \$431,187 | \$65,198 | \$433,968 |
| Interest | 131,27 | 132,130 | 262,554 | 264,260 |
| capital stock tax-...- | 4,200 | 3,000 | 8,400 | 6,000 |
| Net profi | 1,211 |  |  |  |


Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 7$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 25 . Dividends of $\$ 3.50$ were paid on June 1 , last,
Dec. 2 and June 1,1935 , and Dec. 1,1934, this latter being the first divi-
dend dend paid since Dec. 1, 1931, when a regular semi-annual distribution of like amount was made.

| Period End. June 30, 1936- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income after deprec, taxes \& other charges..- | Mos. | 6Mos. |
| Earns. per share on 140,000 common shares....-. | $\$ 0.48$ | $\$ 129,341$ | Net income arter de

Earns. per share on
$-V .142$, p. 4333 .

$x$ Net income for the fiscal yearThe Champion Paper \& Fibre Co.:
Old issues:

Old issues:
First preferred stock.
First preferred stock-
Special preferred stock-
Common
20,583

New issues:
383,733
374,059
46,236
The Champion Fibre Co, preferred stock, pion Fibre Co. represented by dividends on its preferred stock. y The pan Fibre Co. represented by dividends on its preferred stack. shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock and 551,000 shares of common stock without sented an earning of $\$ 1.35$ per share on such common stock. The capital the year. Therefore, to avold distortion, it should be pointed out that the earnings on the common stock equaled approximately $\$ 1.69$ per share. This is on the basis of an average of the various classes of preferred and of Champion Fibre Co. (now retired).
Note-The fiscal year of the companies consists of 13 periods of four weeks each.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, April 26, 1936

$\ldots$. a After reserves. b After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 12,882,509$.
c After reserve for amortization of $\$ 23,550$. $\mathbf{d}$ Represented by 551,000 c After reserve for amortization
no-par shares.-V. 142, p. 2822.

## Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings.-

$\begin{array}{lcccr}\text { July- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway_..... } \$ 11,186,874 & \$ 8,128,384 & \$ 8,876,222 & \$ 10,775,788 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 5,262,786 & 3,095,688 & 3,736,946 & 5,138,667 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 5,-\ldots .- & 3,899,748 & 2,124,737 & 2,709,388 \\ 4,019,067\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. } \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 7,-(-) & 74,470,758 & 62,720,390 & 63,971,008 & 58,477,407 \\ \text { Net from railway_...- } & 33,834,224 & 26,208,894 & 28,016,155 & 24,968,876\end{array}$ Net from railway_-....
Net after rents
-V. 143, p. $748,913$.

## Chesapeake Corp.-Collateral Changes

The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from the Guaranty trust $5 \%$ gold bonds, due May 15, 1947 , that during the period from July 1 ,
1936 to July 31,1938 , both inclusive, bonds of said issue, aggregating $\$ 1,119,000$ principal amount, were converted, canceled and retired, in accordance with the terms of the indenture dated May 15, 1927, and as a result thereof, 25,449 shares of the Chesapeake \& Ohio Railway Co. com-

Financial Chronicle
Aug. 22, 1936
mon stock were withdrawn from the collateral pledged with it as trustee

 Amortiz. bond "discount General expenses-:-....


 xofits and exclusive of profit on bend conversion-V. 143, p. 423
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consolidated-Extra Dividend The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in tack, par $\$ 25$ both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 5. The company has paid extra dividends of 50 cents. per share in September,
March and June of each year from 1929 to and including 1936 Extra ivicends or $\$$ ar 1935, inclusive. In addition, a specia.

Chicago Corp.- Buys Middle West Stock-
The corporation and A. G. Becker \& Co., Chicago, have purchased from West Corp. capital stock held by the bank for \$12 a share. Chicago Corp. will hold $60 \%$ of this stosides. Glore, resident of Ohicago Corp., stated that his company Charles F. Glore, President of chicago Corp...stated that his company
together with A. Gecker is interested in buyng the 173,95 shares of
Middle West Corp. stock heid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Middle West Corp. stock held by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, are not negotiating directly with the RFO for it.
Discussing the purchase, Mr. Glore said that the stock would be held until some one wants it worse than we do,", adding that "we expect we can make disclosed that there were negotiations extending over many months
 Continental IIlinis or the the purcmase or Continental
proved possible to buy only fro
the shares of Middle West stock.-V. 143 , p. 1069 .

Chicago Rivet \& Machine Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $12 \frac{12}{2}$ cents per share in common stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31 . Similar payments were made on June 16 and March 111
and on Dec. 14, 1935.-V. 142, p. 3500 .
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Hearing SetThe Interstate Commerce Commission announced Aug. 14 titat on
Oct. 6, when a hearing will be opened on a proposed reorganzation plan for the company evidence also will be taken upon a separate proposal of
bondholders of the Rock Island Arkansas \& Lousiana RR. for reorganizabon of that tine. The Rock Iskand Arkansas \& Loui
tio the Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific.-V. 143, p. 914 .

## Chicago \& Western Indiana RR.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 24,462,000$


## Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

(Consolidated with income statements for the same periods of the Union Gas \& Electric Co., which company operated the property of the Cincinnati ase \& Electric Oo. as lessee, and paid as rental the entire net income of the
property. On June 30,1936 , with the consent of the Public Utilitities Commission of Onio and the Federal Power Commission, the Cincinnati Gas \& Milectric Co. by merger acquired all of the assett a and ass agreement under whice the two companies operated prior to June 30, 1936 terminated.)
P Months 12 Month Preriod Ended June 30, 1936-
$\qquad$ Operation.


Net operating revenue_--.-.........................

$\underset{\substack{\$ 1,222,788 \\ 5,741}}{\substack{\$ 5,491,085 \\ 24,169}}$

Balance $\$ 352,164$ \$1,966,119 No provision has been made in respect to Federal taxes on undistributed net income.
Amendment Filed-
The company in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, states that Morgan Stanley \& Co, Inc., the principal under-
writer, will underwrite $\$ 10,000,000$ of its $\$ 35,000,000$ first mortgage bonds.
 bo underwritten are as Pollows: W. E. Hutton \& Co., Ine., and Edward B.
bmith \& Cot, $\$ 5,500,000$ each; Boinbright \& Co., Inc., and Melon Securities
 Co, Lee Higginson Corin. and Kidder Peabody $\&$ Co. $\$ 1,000,000$ each.
The offering is expected about Wednesday of next week.-V. 143, p. 915

## Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings- <br> Period End. Jully Net inc. after int., taxes 193 1936-Month-1935 1936-7 Mos.-1935

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net inc. after int., taxes } \\ \text { deprec., } 8 \text {.., charges }\end{array} \$ 10,090 \quad 7,500 \quad \$ 175,176 \quad \$ 92,823$


## Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.








Cleveland Ry.-To Offer Stock at 681/2-
The company, in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has fixed at $\$ 68.50$ per share the initial offering price unde its registration of 40,393 shares of comrion capital stock. Only 20,393 shares will be offered to the public immediately, according to the amend
ment. The stock being sold is that owned by Midamerica Corp.
. Midment The underwriters and their participations, as disclosed in the amendment,
are: Hayden Miller \& Co., 5,200 shares; Otis \& Co., 5,193 shares; Merrili
 Herrick \& Co.. 1,000 shares; McDonald Coolidge \& Co., 1,000 sh
Field, Richards \& Shepard, Inc., 500 shares.-V. 143, p. 915.
City Investing Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. April 30Total income.----Exp. \& ordinary tax.....
Deprec. \& interest
Federal tax
Net profit-aidens.-.
Preferred dividends Preferred di vidends
Common dividends
Deficit--1---2-2-
 ing (par $\$ 100$ )
Earnings per share.-...-

$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{rrr}80,000 & 80,000 & 80,000 \\ \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.38 & \$ 2.93\end{array}$ agregating $\$ 1,279,186$ arising from foreclosure of mortgage and sale of mortgage and sale of stock recei ved in exchange for a note receivable which have been charged to reserve for contingencies in respect of valuations of real estate, mortgages and note receiv
board of directors adopted June 18,1936

| Consolidated Balance Sheet A |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 193 |  | 6 |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | Ltabilites- | \$ |  |
| Equitles in real |  |  | Preferred stock. | 1,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| estate in Man- |  | 1,805,719 | Common stock | 8,000,492 | 8,02,773 |
| Mattan, recelvable. | 628,333 | 8,500,687 | State franchise tax |  |  |
| Notes recelvable.- |  | 204,000 | payable..-.-.-. |  |  |
| U. S. Treas, ctfs-- |  | 605,000 | Fed. Inc. tax pay. | 200,000 | 7,346 |
| Treas, pref. stock. | 732,863 | 732,863 | Accrued liabilitles. | 31.009 |  |
| Cash.-.-.----- | ,011,914 | $\begin{array}{r}1,543,234 \\ 4,188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Rental \& other dep Rents rec. in adv. | 12,500 | 11,250 |
| Accts. recelvable_ Accrued int. rec. | 82,666 | 87,178 | Pay. on contr. for |  | 1,20 |
| Amt. due from recelver in forecl. |  |  | sale of real est-- Contling. reserve-: Funds | $\begin{array}{r} 15,375 \\ 1,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,00,000 \\ 8,333 \end{array}$ |
| proceedings, \&c. | 64,880 |  | Funds rec. as mtge |  | 8,333 |
| Deferred charges. | 29,116 | 41,651 | Res. for Fed. in- | 640,660 | 60 |
|  |  |  | Surplus | 1,233,836 | 1,608,176 | Total.......... $\overline{12,141,871} \overline{13,524,521} \mid$ Total............12,141,871 $\overline{13,524,521}$ Y The property securing mortgage for $\$ 278,333$ is in process of foreclosure became due May 1, 1934, and current interest and taxes thereon have

been paid; in view of the existing moratorium in the State of New York
payment of principal cannot be demanded before July 1, 1937.-V. 142, payment

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, Inc.-Registers with $S E C$ -

See list given on first page of this department
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.-Consol. Bal. Sheet June 30-Assets- Land, buildings, mach. \& equip.-
Cash

Gold held abroad. | \$ | Llabiluties- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | $\underset{4,649,600}{\$}$ Accts. receivable. Inventories-1---1

Deferred charges.
Invest
employees..-
to employees...-
Palmolive bullding
Goodwill, patente,
trademarks; \&e.

$\qquad$ | 823 | $20,492,85$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 930 | $8,130,46$ |
| 1 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 \% \text { cum. pf. stock } 24,649,600 & 24,693,222 \\ \text { Y Common stock_ }-24,450,760 & 24,363,259\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rr}3,632,575 & \mathbf{4 3 6 , 7 4} \\ 2,668,550\end{array}$ Minority interests

Total $-1$ $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Bank loans forelgn
subs subs-....---a---
Accounts payabie.
Miscell. acer., \&c. Prov. for taxes....

Special reserves. | 140,142 |
| :--- |
|  |
| 072,902 | $1,970,779$

$2,878,948$
$2,692,973$
1,761897
 no par shares excluding 43,884 Represented by $(50,884$ in 1935) 196 hares in treasury. V. The earnings

Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 11,053,200$ mon stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance, pursuant to the plan of reorganization of Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co., dated March 1, 1935, which plan has been confirmed by the U. S. District Court for the District of Colorad
follows:
$\$ 11,053,200$ of income mortgage bonds upon official notice of issuance from time to time to the holders of first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, due
Aug. 1, 1934, of Colorado Industrial Co., as provided in the
552,660 shares of common stock upon official notice of issuance from time to time to holders of first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, due Aug. 1 , 315,379 shares of common stock, or such part thereof as may be required, upon official notice of issuance from time to time in
connection with the exercise of the warrants to purchase such common stock The corporation was organized in Colorado, April 16, 1936 to acquire,
pursuant to the plan, the business and properties of Colorado Fuel \& Iron
Co. and of Colorado Industrial Co., a subsidiary of the old company.-V. 143, p. 750 .

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Quarterly ReportPhilip G. Gossler, Chairman in letter to the shareholders says:

Philip G. Gossler, Chairman, in a letter to the shareholders says:
is called to of the hact that the conversion privilege, entitling holders of this stock to exchange each share thereof for five shares of common stock of not so converted on or before that date will remain outstanding as a $5 \%$ cumulative preference stock, without conversion rights, subordinate to the outstanding preferred stock ( $\$ 98,831,100$ par value). Each share of
this convertible $5 \%$ cum. preference stock has the same voting right as each share of the common stock, and this right continues after the expiration of the conversion feature. Supreme Court affirmed the order of the Public 55 cents per MOF for gas service in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on the 55 cents per MOF for gas service in the City of columbus, onio, on the
appeal of the company from the rate of 48 cents per MCF, set forth in an
ordinance of that city covering the period from November, i929, to Novem ordinance of that city covering the period from November, 1929 , to Novem-
ber, 1934 . Under this decision there will be released to the company the impounded funds collected from the customers, representing the difference between these two rates for the part of the ordinance period in which the higher rate was charged. This decision does not relate to the case still pending in the Federal District Court to determine fair rates for gas service
for the same city for the five-year period ended November 1929 , nor to
the appeal still pending before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio the appeal still pending before the public Utilitios Commi
trom the current ordinance in effect since November, 1934.i
from the current ordinance in effect since November, $1934 .{ }^{\text {a }}$
Michigan Gas Transmission Corp., a subsidiary, has completed the construction of its high pressure pipe line to carry natural gas from the eastern terminus of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.'s property.to Detroit. Mich, and began deliveries of natural gas to the Detroit City Gas Co In connection Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. Acquired $\$ 14,574,500$ 1st mtge. $6 \%$ bonds
of Panhande Eastern Pine of Panhandie Eastern Pipe Line Co., due Oct. 1, 1950. Recently Columbla

Volume 143
During June Dayton Power \& Light Co., a subsidiary sold to a group of underwriters $\$ 10,000,000$ cumulative preferred stock, $415 \%$ series. the previoussy outstanding $\$ 7,800,000$ cum. $6 \%$ pref. stock of Dayton




 Co. acquired by purchase all of the assets and businass of Columbia In-
dustrial Co. and Gibson Auto Storage Co., both of which were also subsidiaries of Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. to its stockholders, thereby biving Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. direct These transactions eliminated four boro Gas Co. ther progress in the simplification of the corporate structure of Columbia System.
Agreements have been reached between Atlantic Seaboard Corp., $70 \%$
owned by Columbia Gaas \& Elec. Corp., and subsidiaries of United Gas Improvement Co. serving Allentown, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Reading,
 rangements, will be entered into calling for the supply of natural gas for distribution in those communities beginning in the fall of 1937 . ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of
 ing will be applied to the recemption
standing $4 \%$ bonds on Oct. 1,1936 .

| Period E per. exps. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,463 | 9,317,43 |  |
|  | $\underset{4,383}{\$ 5,31,473}$ | $\$ 23,945,459$ <br> 104,516 |  |
| Gross corp. income-other fixed charges $\mathbf{c}$. Pref. divs. of subs. andminority interests d.- | \$5,315,857 | \$24,049,9 | 0,736 |
|  | 24,776 | 3,832,062 | 4,298,8 |
|  | 653,7 | 2,647,460 | 2,583, |
| Bal. applicable to Col. <br> Gas \& Elec. Corp-- \$3,529,116 <br> Income of other subs.; appl. to O.G.\&E.Corp. 176,621 | \$3,637,357 | \$17,570,45 | \$13 |
| Total earnings of subs. applicable to C. G. |  |  |  |
|  | 33,771,720 | $\begin{aligned} & 800,356 \\ & 547,339 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Combined earns. appl. to fixed charges of |  |  |  |
| C. G. \& E. Corp-- $\$ 3,684,130$ \$4, |  |  |  |
| O. G. \& E.Corp...-- $1,334,154$ | 1,364,800 | 5,402,577 | ,415,8 |
| Bal. applic. to capital stocks of C. G. \& E. |  |  |  |
| Preferred dividends paidid ${ }^{\text {Coren }}$ | \$2,635,346 | \$12,945,118 | \$9,957,309 |
|  |  | 86,004,716 | \$3,021,9 |
|  |  | \$0. | \$0.26 |

## Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30






| Total earns. of subs. applic. to C. G. \& E. Corp_ |
| :---: |
| Net revenue of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{G} . \& \mathrm{E}$ E. Corp-. |
| $11,301,637$ |
| 114,650 |

Combined earns. applic. to fixed charges of
C. $G$. \& E. Corp.

Bal. applic. to cap. stks. of C. G. \& E. Corp-- $\overline{\$ 8,717,755} \overline{\$ 7,716,963}$
a It is the general practice of the corporation and its subsidiaries, when a rate is being contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion oo In accordance with this policy, the billings of certain subsidiaries were recorded in gross revenues at rates lower than those ultimately fixed by settlo-
ment of the rate cases. settlement, applicable to the years prior to the year in which settlemy such made, are credited to surplus. Due to certain settlements made in 1935 , gross revenues, as reported above, for the 3 months, 6 months and 12 months tained by such subsidiaries pursuant to such settlements and the and rerevenues for 12 months ended $J$ June 30 , 1936 inclucte that that portion of cone contin-
gent earnings applicable to gent earnings applicable to the first 6 months of 1935 , which were received to gross revenues during the last 6 moraths of 1933 . settlements and credited
b No provision has been made in respect to Federal taxes on undistributed net income for that purtion of the above period falling wiohin the calendar year 1936, as the amount of such tax, if any, cannot be determined until
the undistributed net income for the year ended Dec. 31 de 196 is find ascertained. to calling the then existing issue for rede sation the refunding issue prior October, 1935 , and interest on both issues for approximately 40 days and amortization of debt discount and expenses on botr issues for 2 days anths
were charged a a ainst current income thereby incressing werr charged against current income, thereby increasing charges against
current income by aproximately $\$ 117,000$ over the amount chargeable in respect of the new $31 / 2 \%$ issue alone. In In connection with the sale of $\$ 10,000,000$ par value cumulative preferred stock, $4 / 5 \%$, series, of the Dayton Power \& Light Co.. it was necessary
 both issues for approximately 11 danys were charged a cainst current income,
thereby increasing charges against current income by apprond thereby increasing charges against current income by approximately, The premium of $\$ 10$ per share paid on the cumulative $6 \%$ pref. stock, which was redeemed July 1 , 1936 , is carried in deferred charges and will be amor-
tized by annual charges to surplus as approved by the Public Utilities Commmission of Ohio.-V. 142 p. 4017.

Commercial ${ }_{2}$ Investment Trust Corp.-Common Dividend Raised -
The directors on Aug. 19 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the com-
 cents per share on April 1, last; 75 cents regular and 25 cents extra pald on
Jant 19 , 1336 , 70 cents regular and 40 cents extra on Oct. 1,1935 , and 50
cents per share
 Was paid on fune 1 , last. For detailed record of dividend payments see
A letter dated Aug. 19 and sent to the holders of all classes of the company's stock contained the forlowing statement:
extra dividend to for the purpose of substantially reducing the amount tributed net income under the Federal Revenue Act of 1936 but it was earming for the full year can be more accurately estimated."-V. 143 , p.
915 .

Commercial National Corp.-Final Liquidating Dividend er share, nors record ug. 20 declaren. a final liquidating dividend of $\$ 1.35$ 20, 1936 , In order dote. The transerer payment of this dis dividend, stock sos of shand be presented to the Trust Department of the Commercial National Bank A liquidating dividend of $\$ 5$ per share was declared on Jan. 7, last.. 142, p. 296.
Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.-Withdrawal of Regis-tration-
Upon the request of the company, received on Aug. 5 . 1936 , the Securitios and Exchange Commission has consented to the witth
tration statement filed Dec. $14,1935 .-V .143$, p. 581 .

| Congress Cigar Co., Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. June 30- | - M Mos.-1935 |  | 193 |  |
| Net prof. after chgs. \& Federal taxes | \$38,281 | \$55,888 | 23,199 | 3,0 |
| Shares capital stock (no |  |  |  |  |
|  | 302,900 $\$ 0.12$ | $\begin{array}{r} 309,500 \\ \$ 0.18 \end{array}$ | 302,900 $\$ 0.07$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99,500 \\ & \$ 0.07 \end{aligned}$ |

Connecticut Light \& Power Co.-Plans New Financing The company has announced plans to offor $\$ 7,500,000$ of 25 -year $33 /$ \% $_{\%}^{\%}$
debentures and $\$ 7,000,000$ of 30 -year $33 / \%$ mitge. bonds. Proceeds will be used to retirir $\$ 6,500,000$ of $61 / 2 \%$ proferred stock redemption of more than $\$ 4,000,000$ of subsidiary companies' bonds, installation of a 25,000
kva. turbine, and improving the Month properties.
The prerred stockholders will meet sept. 2 to vote on the plan, which must be approved by two-thirds of preferred holders. Company also contemplates calling for redemption at $104 \%$ pref. stock. of Nort thern Connecmptiat Power Oo. $51 \% \% 1 \mathrm{st}$ mtge. bonds, $\$ 2,100,000$

 Co. series D and series E 1st \& ref. $5 \%$ mtge. bonds, due 1971, at 105.
-V. 143 , p. 425 .

## -Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.-Preferred Div.-

 of accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum. and partic. pret. stock, no par arecount and compares with 50 cents paid in each of the five preceding quatrers;
prior to which no dividends weer paid on this issue since April 1,1932 , When a regular quarterly payment of 50 cents per share was made.-V.
V. 143, p. 582 .

Consolidated Rendering Co.-Pays Larger Dividend The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no
par value, on Aug. 10 to holders of record Aug. 4. This compares with ${ }_{25}$ cents paid on June 1 and March 2, last, and on Dec. 2, 1935 , this latter Dayment being the first made since Jan. 6, 1930, when $\$ 1$ per share was
distributed.-V. 141, p. 3375 .

Consumers Steel Products Corp., Detroit, Mich.Stock Offered-Humphries, Angstrom \& Co., Detroit, are offering (to residents of and in Michigan only) 155,588 shares of common stock at $\$ 2$ per share.
History and Business-Corporation has been engaged since its incor-
poration in 1931,1 in the purchase and resale of sheet steel, commonly termed line of hot rolled and cold rolled the company carries a most complete line of hot rolled and cold rolled sheets, galvanized sheets, cold roiled bands, angles, channels and small I-beams work, hot rolied ears and
financing the company is adding adititenal financing the company is adding additional lines, such as stainless steel
galvanealed sheets, cold rolled bars and bands, tce., 10 or 12 additional
new lines which shold inceaso the new lineas which should increase the volume substantially. Light fabri-
cation work will also be undertaken. Company has
Light cation work will also be undertaken. Company has recently been, granted
the distributorship for the American Rolling Mills Co ., "Armco,
line of she dinless steel and C G. Hussey $\&$. O o.'s line of copper and brass sheets
and formed products. Since. July, 1935, the company has also been
and engaged in the pickling of steel for customers. the present financing, the corporation had an authorized catiations for consisting of 1,000 shatese of 4 ty $\%$ cumulad an an authorized capital stock
and 5,000 shares of common stock and 5,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 10$ ), of which the entire 1,000
shares of preferred stock and 4,500 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding.
stock consisting structure was revised to provide for one class of common shares of common stock (par $\$ 10$ ), and to provide for the of the 5,000 the previously outstanding 4,500 shares of common stock on the basis of 22 shares of the new common stock for each share of the old common stock.
The capitalization of the company, upon completion of the present finan


 shares, respectively, of the authorized but unissued common stock of
the company at $\$ 2$ per share, in whole or in part, at any time, or from

 share on the capital stock, to be outstanding upon the completion of this financing.
No Dividend policy has been formulated by the board of directors, but Purpose of Issue- It is anticipated that the proceeds, after payment
of commissions. of the 135,000 shares offered by the company will be employed by the company, approximately as follows: For retiremont oo
preferred stock, $\$ 106.000$ a aditional inventory, $\$ 55,000$;additional build-
ings, $\$ 30,000$, additional equipment Ings, $\$ 30,000$; additional equipment, $\$ 10,000$; for payment of certain
Contact Publishing Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

Continental Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet June 30| Assets- | ${ }^{1936}$ | 1935 | Ltabiluties- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Prem. in course of
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Acer. int., \&oc....- } & 249,106 & 240,254 \\ \text { Cash }\end{array}$
$\qquad$ Res. for taxes and
 3.081,274 2,983,956 Net surplus.

## Total-..........

Cook Paint \& Varnish Co.-Registers with SEC
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 141, p. 1092
(W. B.) Coon Co.-To Resume Common DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable sept. 26 to holders of record Sept. 12. This payment will mark the resumption of dividends on the issue as no disbursements had been made since Aug. 1.
was paid.-V. 141, p. 2432 .

Creameries of America, Inc.- Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1071
Crosley Radio Corp. - No Dividend Action-
Following the recent monthly meeting of directors, it was stated that no stock. While not officially announced, it was understood that dividend consideration was postponed untilincirectors obtain fuller understanding of the new Federal surtax on undistributed earnings.
A dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed on July 1, last, and one of 25 cents was paid on July 1, 1935. Prior to this latter payment no dividends had been distributed since Apri11 1,1930, when a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid.-V. 143, p. 1071.

Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-Earnings[Including Domestic Subsidiaries] 6 Months Ended June 30-

Net sales | $\begin{array}{l}11936 \\ 5,780,153 \\ 5,787,166\end{array}$ |
| :---: |

$\qquad$ Operating profit nterest and amortizat
Federal income taxes.


 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Surplus. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 384,237 \text { shs. com. stiz. (no par) } & \$ 655,006 & \$ 3.19 & \$ 33,624 \\ \$ 1.40\end{array}$ $x$ Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.; Western Stopper Co., and Acme Can
 profits.-V. 143, p. 918 .
Crown Zellerbach Corp.- Bonds Called-
Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\mathrm{I} \$ 500,000$
10 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures series of 1930 have been Altotal ofls750,000 o-year made at the Bank of California, NA, San Prancisco, Cair., at the Na
tional City Bank of New York, New York Citt, or at the Continental
Ilinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago.-V. 143, p. 752 . Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago.-V. 143, p. 752 .
Crucible Steel Co. of America- $\$ 1$ Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of
ccumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 16. A like payment was made on June 30 and was paid on Oct. 15, 1935, this latter being the first distribution made on the preferren stock since March 31,1932 , when a regular quarterly dividend

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-Larger Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in mon stock. no par value, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 5 . An extra of 25 cents was paid on June 15, last -V. 143, p. 1071.
Dayton Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 tributed net income. $J \mathrm{~A}$ new 1936 and the ( $6 \%$ cumulative) preferred stock was redeemed on July 1 , 1936. As it was necessary to complete the sale of the new issue prive
to the redemption of the cumulative $6 \%$ preferred stock, preferred dividends shown above include dividends on both issues for abobut 15 days, thereby increasing such dividends by approximately $\$ 19,500$ over the
amount chargeable in respect of dividends on the new issue.-V. 143 , ${ }^{\text {amount }} 1071$.
Delaware \& Bound Brook RR.-New President, \&c.John A. Campbell, was on Aug. 13 elected President of the company to succeed the late E. C. Knight Jr. Mr. Knight had been a director of the
company 50 yearr and President sine i893 Mr. Campbell. C. Stevenson Newhall of Philadelphia was chosen a director $-\mathrm{V} .81, \mathrm{p} .210$.
Detroit Compensating Axle Corp.-Registers with SECDividend Shares, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 919.
Dixie-Vortex Co.-Write-off Plan Modified-
Plans of the company for writing down its good will and patents have
been modified because of the Federal surtax on undistributed earnings, it was nnounced on Aug. 17 by Robert $\mathbf{C}$. Fenner, President. Insted of Ariting off goo will and patents to to the extent of $\$ 1,315,340$,
the write down will be $\$ 813,340$, leaving a balance of $\$ 500,000$ on the the write down will be $\$ 813,340$, leaving a balance of $\$ 500,000$ on the
books, Mr. Fenner said. This is in addition to the amount still shown on books, Mr. Fenner said. This in in addition to the amount still shown on
the companys consided balance sheet as the actual cost of patents to the company's consolidated balance sheet as $t$.
the company less reserves.-V. 142, p. 4019.
Doehler Die Casting Co.-To Pay First Common Dividend in 11 Years-
The directors on Aug. 19 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15 . This will
be the first payment made by the company on the common stock since Feb. 1, 1925 , when a similar dividend was distributed In ing July and August is running $50 \%$ ahead of business during these two months in 1935, maintaining the rate of improvement disclosed common stock as compared wicth s1.43 in the first half of 1935 . tured by the company, household and electrical appliances making particu larly heavy gains. The movement toward diversification has progressed further, wh from this source, accounting for only betwent 40 and $45 \%$ of the
of orders from basis of contracts on hand, is satisfactory. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is better than 3 to 1 , with Dominion \& Scottish Investments, Ltd.-Accum. Div. The directors have deciared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on June 1.
 Sept. 1,$1934 ; 33,1-3$ cents per share on June 1, 1934, 25 cents per share paid
quar. from Aus. 1932, to and incl. Feb. 1, 1934, and 50 cents per share Daid on May 1, 1932, , prior to which the company made regular quarterly distributions of $621 / 2$ cents per share. Accruals after the sept. 1 payment

## Dominion Stores, Ltd.-Sales



| $\mathbf{y} 1935,72$ |
| :--- |
| $5,21,762$ |
| $3,895,245$ |
| $1,39,512$ |

## Duplan Silk Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


 1933
$\$ 9.262 .591$
$7,571.913$
880,393 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Operating income-.-: } & \$ 466,215 & \$ 442,374 & \$ 966,936 & \$ 810,284 \\ \text { Other income------- } & 100,817 & 74,442 & 113,742 & 91,741\end{array}$

 Preferred income dividends.... Preferred dividends

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { arnings per share--.-- } & \$ 1.02 & \$ 1.01 & \$ 1.84 & \$ 1.20\end{array}$
x Including depreciation of $\$ 265,900$ in 1936 and $\$ 266,334$ in 1935 . Apex Oriental Corp., $50 \%$ owned, and New Madison Corp., wholly owned subsidiary, not consolidated, $\$ 40,704$, and other deductions, $\$ 36,028$. z Does not include $\$ 13,979$ Ioss of New Madison Corp., wholly owned, Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31

| Assets | 1936 | 1935 | Liabritites- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$428,463 | \$452,267 | \%\% pret. stock-- |  |  |
| Accts. receivable.- | ${ }_{1}^{781,163}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,305,405 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | dicommon stock-- |  |  |
| Inventories | ${ }^{1,663,487} 368$ | $1,399,375$ <br> 453,725 | Acorued payrolls \& |  |  |
| a Fixed assets. | 3,105,106 | 3,239,828 | ta | ${ }^{225,350}$ | 878 |
| Deterred charges.- | ${ }^{\text {b23,770 }}$ | 63,582 c50,487 | Earned surplus. | 2,715,857 | 2,753,749 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total -........- $\$ 6,431,808 \$ 86,346,06$ c Reacquired for sale to employees at cost, 4,400 shares. d Represented by 270,000 shares no par value.-V. 142, p. 124.
Ducktown Chemical \& Iron Co.-Sale, \&c.-
Corp. below - . 141, p. 2274.
(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co.-Extra Dividendin The ditirectors on Aug. 17 declared an extra dividend of 70 cents per share in addition to the reguar quarterry dividend of 90 cents per share on the Previous extrac cash distributions were as follows: 70 cents on June 15, iast, 35 cents on Sept. 14,$1935 ; 15$ cents on Dec. 15,$1934 ; 50$ cents on Sept. 15
1934, and 75 cents per share paid on Dec. 15,1933 . In addition a stock 1934, and of 1-55 of a share of General Moctors Corp. common stock for each
dividend of du Pont common stock held, was paid on Dec. 27 , 1935. share of du Pont common stock held, was paid on Dec. 27, 1935.
Executive Committee-
The company announced that A. Felix du Pont has been appointed a
member of the executive committee.-V. 143, p. 753 .
Duro-Test Corp.-Transfer Agent
The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York has been appointed
transfer agent for 250,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value common stock.-V. 143, transfer

Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings12 Mos. Ended June 30-
Operating revenues $\qquad$ 1935
$\$ 25,661,642$
$10,841,528$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net oper. rev. (before approp, for retir. res) .... } & \$ 15,489,822 \\ \text { Other income (net) }\end{array}$

## Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for

 Gross income Rents for lease of electric properties $\qquad$ | $\$ 14,276,091$ |
| :--- |

 Amortization of debt discount \& expense.---.....

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}-\$ 10,704,462 & \$ 9,826,965 \\ -13,151,388 & 25,320,413\end{array}$
Total. $-\$ 23,855,850 \$ 35,147,378$ appropriated from surplus for special reserve.... Commo . 1 st preferred stock dividends. Balance
 arising from rew red.. \& debt disc. \& exp. \& prem. on bonds red., \& comm., net prem., exps. \& divs. on
redemption and sale of pref. stocks-.--...... - Surplus, end of period.
$\qquad$ $11,005,829$ $\$ 13,866,369$ \$13,151,388

Durham Hosiery Mills-Earnings-

| Period EndedOperating profit.---Miscellaneous incom | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot M \\ \text { June } 30 \cdot 36 \end{array}$ | Kar ${ }^{1}$ '36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$29,106 | $\$ 17,621$ 1,311 | \$46,727 |
| Total income - | \$31,199 | \$18,932 | \$50,131 |
| non-operating property expense) | 23,816 | 15,103 | 38,919 |
| ${ }_{-V}^{\text {Net profit }}$ - | \$7,383 | \$3,829 | \$11,212 |

$\underset{\text { Effective Aug. 1, } 1936 \text { the articles of incorporation of East Bay Transit }}{\text { East }}$ Effective Aug. 1, 1936 the articles of incorporation of East Bay Transit
Co., a wholly-wned subsidiarry of Railway Equipment \& Realty Co., Ltd., were amender in the folowing respects: Them éast Bay Street Rys., Ltd.,
to Etast Bay Trananite name was co canged from Eat 70, (2) The authorized capital stock was reduce from 91,000 shares to
shares or no par value. (There is no no change in the outstanding shares, allof of which are owned by Railway Equipment \& Realty Co. Ltd.) (3) The sections of the articles having to do with the powers of the cor-
poration were amended to specifically include the operation of motor coaches.
(4) The section dealing with the board of directors was changed to read
nirectors" instead of "seven,." to conform to the by-laws in this "nine directors" instead of "seven," to conform to the by-laws in this
East Bay Transit Co.-Name Changed-
eo East
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration
the 1 st mortgage and collateral trust bonds, series $\mathrm{A}, 4 \%$, due March 1,
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.-New Stock AuthorizedTo Redeem Old Preferred-
President A. B. Sharp in a letter sent to holders of non-par value pre-
ferred stock stated in part as follows: The stockholders have authorized a new class of no par value convertible
preferred stock. This stock has the right to vote is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of $\$ 2$ per annum and to $\$ 50$ and accumulated dividends upon liquidation in preference to the common stock accumulated is subject to call, in whole or in part by the corporation on any dividend date on 30 days' before call for redemption to conversion into. commeon titock at at any tatime
$31-3$ shares during one year from Oct. 1,1936 , three shares during the $31-3$ shares during one year from Oct. 1,1936 , throseo shares during the
two years next following and $23 /$ shares thereafter. The preferences, voting powers rextroictions and qualifications are set out in the stock provisions contained in the by-laws.
Directors have toter nite now stock to the holders of the non-
par value preferred stock in exchange share for share, the right of exchange par value preferred stock in exchange share for share, the right of exchange
to expire Sept. 18, 1936. Directors have voted to call for redemption Oct., 1936. all of the non-par value preferred stock not deposited for exchange and outstanding Sept. 18, 1936. (See further details below.) standing shares of non-par value preferred stock not deposited for exchange for no par value convertible preferred stock as at at the clesed for of exhange
Sept. 18, 1936 are called for redemption on oct. 1, 1936 at the redemption rice therecrsis per share, in exercise of the right of redemption provided of the board of directors duly adopted at a meenting heldance on Aith the vote 13 . 1936 .
The Old Colony Trust Co., 17 Court St., Boston, Mass.. transfer agent
 of the corporation, wiil make payment for the shares of non-par value
preferred stock called for redemption, on or after Oct. 1, 1936, upon-resenta-
tion of certificates.-V.

Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly InputFor the week ended Aug. 13, 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Lisht Co.
Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1935, was as follows:


## Electrographic Corp.-Extra Dividend-

The directors on Aug. . 14 deciared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the reguiar quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the
commin otock, no par valuar both payable sept. 1 to holders of record
Aug. 20.-V. 143, p. 1075 .

Elmira Light, Heat \& Power Corp.-Merger Approved-
Empire Gas \& Electric Co.-Merger Approved-
Eee New York state Electric \& Gas Corp.-V. 143, p. 920.
Empire Power Corp.-Accumluated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
$\$ 2.25$ cum. partcic. stock, no par value, payable oct. 1 to holders of record \$2. 25 cum. partic. stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record
Sept. 15 . Adiviend of 40 cents ser share was paid on July 1 and March 16 ,





European Mortgage \& Investment Corp.-Distribution The Old Colony Trust Co. has received an amount of cash equal to
$\$ 36.985$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond for distribution to the holders of the first lien
 $\$ 650.42$ aiready applicable to these bonds
The corporation is in in process of roorganization, under Section 77-B of
the Bankruptcy Act.-V. the Bankruptey Act.—V. $142, \mathrm{p} .1289$.
Ex-Cell-O Aircraft \& Tool Corp.-To Be Added to List The New York Curb Exchange will list 19,111 additional shares of com-
mon stock, $\$ 3$ par, upon notice of issuance.-V.143, p. 584 . (The) Fair-Earnings-
 Earns. per sh. on 35,0

Federal Asphalt Products Co., Detroit-Stock OfferedThe company, with offices at 1749 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, in conjunction with local brokers, in June last offered 64,500 shares of common stock at $\$ 1$ per share (being the remainder of an original offering of 293,000 shares). Stock offered to residents of State of Michigan only. Capitatization-Authorized, 500,000 shares; issued, 207,000 shares; for
public participation, 293,000 shares. History-Company is the only manufacturer of asphalt roofings and
shingles in the State of Michigan. Production was begun April 1. 1936 . Oompany occupies a modern plant consisting of four buildings oricated on
main junction siding of the Michigan Central RR. and fronting on Federal
Ave. Detroit.

Company produces roofing products for every type of building and in
wide variety, including asphatt shingles in a large assortment of designs wide variety, including asphalt shingles in a large assortment of designs
and colors, roll roofings, waterproof felts, \&c. In addition to the wellestablished roofing market, the company is interesting itself particularly in the developing of outlets through motor car manufacturers. be used to pay off indebtedness and the remaining half for corporate pur-
poses

Federated Department Stores, Inc.-Preferred Stock Offered-Lehman Brothers, New York, on Aug. 20 offered 125,000 shares of $41 / 4 \%$ convertible preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) at $\$ 104$ per share. A prospectus dated Aug. 20 affords the following
The stock is convertible (until the fifth day prior to redemption) into common stock at $\$ 40$ on or before Oct. 1,1938 , $\$ 50$ thereafter and on or
before Oct. $1,1940, \$ 60$ thereafter and on or before 0 Oct. 1,1942 , and $\$ 70$
 1, 1936, payable Oct. 31, 1936 and quarterly thereafter on last days of


 Prior notice. On or before each June 1 beginining 1938 the corporation as a or when there il no a available surplus) a number of $4 / 4 \%$ convertible pref.
shares the shares, the cost of which to the corporation, exclusive of accrued dividends, is the greater of (a) \$140,000 or (b) $3 \% \%$ of consolidated net earnings aftrer
taxes (as defined) of the corvoration and its subsidiaries for the preceding fiscal year after deducting $444 \%$ convoration and its subsidiaries for the preceding
tixile pref. dividends accrued during such year; whether or not paid.
Company-Incorp. in Delaware on Nov. 25, 1929. Corporation is a engaged generally in the conduct of department and specialty storporations principal subrsidiaries, the location of their principal stores, and the per-
centage of voting power owned in each, are as follows: centage of voting power owned in each, are ar follows:
Percentage of Voting Power Ooned
By Corporation By Subsidiaries Abraham \& Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R. H. White Co, Boston, Mass-...: F.and R. Lazarus \& Co., Boston, Mass-:Dor ect
88.54
$100 \%$
5.23
68.55 ohn Shillito Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ohio- $98.76 \%$
All the principal stores operated by the above-mention $81.98 \%$ department stores except that operated by Wm. Filene's Sons Co which is sories and also to some extent other merchandise, and chathing and a cccesClothing Co. which is a specialty store for the sale of men's and boys' clothing and accessories. While some of the stores are considerably larger
than others, ach of the principal stores occupies an important position in Abraham \&s ctraus, Inc., and Bloomingdaie Bros., Inc., through Delivery Service, Inc. a subsidiary in which each owns $50 \%$ of the stock, operate a
service combining joint receiving, warehousing and finishing of furniture and a devivery service partially serving their delivery requirements. Abraham \& Straus, Inc., has a branch store for the saie of household appliances
in Jamaica. Long issland, N. Y., and Wm. Filene's Sons Co . has branch stores in Worcester, Mass, and other cities in New England R R R H.
White Co. has a branch store in Cambridge, Mass. In practically ail the tores certain departments of minor importance are leased to others on a

 estimated at $\$ 12,518,087$ after deducting expenses estimated at $\$ 106,912$, $4 \% \%$ (a) $\$ 2,500,000$ pref stor the accuisition at $\$ 100$ per share of 25,000 shares of provided to be appied by Abraham \& Straus Inc. Inc. (1) in the amount of praf. stock of that company at $\$ 110$ per srare and divs., an aggreegate par
value of $\$ 1,813,300$ being outstanding. and (2) in the amount of $\$ 505,370$ to additions to working capita. It is contemplated that approximately struction of a new building adjacent to its main store on Fulton Sti-
Brooklyn, N. Y.. the new buidding wiil not be used in the department store $5{ }^{(b)} \$ 3,500,000$ for the acquisition at $\$ 100$ per share of 35,000 shares of V\% pref. stock (par \$100) of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., the funds so pro-
Vided to be eapplied by Bloomingdale Bros., Inc. (1) in the amount of $\$ 3,-$ 04ef sto to the redemption as soon as practicable of the $7 \%$ cumulative pref, stock of that company at $\$ 110$ per share and divs., an aggregate par
value of $\$, 71,700$ being outstanding, and ( 2 ) in the amount of $\$ 451,130$
to to additions to working capital.
(c) $\$ 3,500,000$ for tha a cauis
(c) $\$ 3,500,000$ for the acalisition at $\$ 100$ per share of 35,000 shares of
4i, $\%$ pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., the funds so provided to be applied by Wm. Filene's. Sons Co. to the redemption as soon as

(d) $83.000,000$ for the acquisition at $\$ 100$ per share of 30,000 shares of
$4 \% \%$ pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) of the $F$. and K . Lazarus \& Co Co ., the funds so
 provided to be applied as soon as practicable by the F. and R. Lazarus $\&$
Co. (1) in the amount of $\$ 660,000$ to the redemption as soon as practicable of the $61 / 2 \%$ cumountative pref. stock of that comption as at $\$ 110$ as pr shacticable divs, an argregate par value of 8600,000 being outstanding; ( 2 in the
amount of 800,000 to the payment of outstanding notes of the company,
bearing interest at bearing interest at $11 / 4,13 \%$ and $21 / 4 \%$ per annum, held by First Na tional Bank, Chicago, such notes representing loans incurred for the purpose
of retiring shares of $6 \% / 2 \%$ cumulative pref. stock of the company; (3) in the amount of approximately $\$ 240,000$ to improvements of or additions to
tne property of the company, any balance to be applied to additions to workhing capital, (t) company, in any balance to be applied to additions to $\$ 1,500,000$ to the accuisition at
$\$ 100$ per share of 15,000 shares of $43 / \%$ second pref sthe Co a subsidiary or ${ }^{\text {a }}$. and R. Lazarus \& Co, the funds to be used by it in the amount of $\$ 540,000$ to pazarus outstandin, the funds to be used by it
(notes for $\$ 350,000$ bearing interest at 2 竍 Firtes for $\$ 350,000$ bearing interest at $23 \%$ per annum, being held by by
Fy Netional Bank, Chicaoo, a $3 \%$ demand note for $\$ 50,000$ being held by Central Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and notes for \$100,000 being held John. Shillito Co. for expenditures for itimproveresents and extensions of or additions to its property, plant and buildings or the refunding of out
standing indebtedness); and in the amount of aporoximately $\$ 750$ out standing indebtedness), and in the amount of approximately $\$ 750,000$ to
improvements and extensions of or additions to its plant and buildings and the balance to additions to working capital.
Aill be baldance of such net proceeds not necessary for the aforesaid purposes will be addeded to working capital of the corporation.
diaries willerred stocks so to be acquired by the corporation from subs and such subsidiaries dated $J u l y$ punt to azreements between the corporation other things to take the necessary action for the redemption of among
stand standing pref. stock and to despary action for the redemption of its out-
sufficient for suecial bank account, sref. stock and, to the thption out of the proceeds of the sale of its new standing pref. stock to the date of redemption dividends on its outfunds. In addition, the agreement between out of other corporate as E . Ailene's Sons Co. provides that the agreement is subject to such rights such stock by exchance of outstanding or be granted to acquire shares of pref. stock of John shillito Co. will be purchased pursuant to an arreement between the companies dated Aus. 12,1936 .
consistad of an authorized amount of the cono,000 shares of common stock (no par), of which 914,3900 sharest were outstanding U UPon common stock,
the initial rate of
the offered) 312,500 shares of common stock would be issuable. (ne part of the pref. stock of the corporation, authorized in the amount of
160,000 shares.

Financial Chronicle
Aug. 22, 1936

On April 3, 1936, the corporation exchanged 25 25-37 shares of its common July 7. 1936, the corporation exchanged 150 shares of its common stock for 150 shares of the common stock of Wm. Filene's Sons Co. On July 28 , 1936 , the corporation authorized the exchange of 150 shares of its
stock for 150 shares of the common stock of Wm . Filene's Sons Co.

Sales and Income Years Ended Jan. 31
Net gales (incl. sales of leased departs.)
 by other interests.
ortion of net income applicable to
to minority interests in common
stocks of subsidiary
tocks of subsidiary ....-.--1-- --
Net income applicable to common
$\begin{aligned} & \text { stock of corporation to common } \\ & \text { stan } \\ & \$ 1,443,790 \\ & \$ 1,148,348\end{aligned} \$ 1,468,483$ As decribed above it is proposed to retire pref. stocks of subsidiary com-
panies of a par value of $\$ 9,697,300$, the annual dividend requirements on panics of a par vo $\$ 653,249$. It is also proposed to issue $\$ 1,500,000484 \%$
which amount to 4 .
pref. stock of Wm. Filenes Sons Co, to other interests, the annual dividend pref. stock of Wm. Filene's Sons Co, to other interests, the annual dividend
requirement on which will be $\$ 71,250$. Giving effect solely to the resulting requirement on which will be $\$ 71$, aking appropriate adjustments in portion of net income applicable to minority interests in common stocks of subsidiary companies (taking into consideration the issuance of new preferreत stocks
of subsidiary companies), the net income applica.ble to the $41 / 4 \%$ conv. pref. stock of the corporation would be computed as follows:
Het income (after prover Years Ended Jan. 31-1934

Net income (after provision for Fed-
eral income tax) Adjusted divs. on pref. stocks of sub. owned by other interests.---
Adjusted portion of net income applicable to minority interests in com.
Adjusted net income applicable to
$414 \%$ convertible pref. stock of $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { corporation_- } & \$ 1,708.516 & \$ 2,027,804\end{array}$ the annual dividends payable on the preferred stocks of subsidiary companies owned by other interests will be $\$ 97,100$, viz. $\$ 71,250$ on $\$ 1,-$
$500,00043 \%$ pref. stock of $W \mathrm{~m}$. Filene's Sons Co. and $\$ 25,850$ on $\$ 517,000$ \% first pref. stock of John Shillito Co.
The annual dividend requirement upon the 125,000 shares of $41 / 4 \%$ Underwriting-By an agreement dated Aug. 17, 1936, the corporation has agreed to sell to Lehman Brothers, the sole principal underwriter, and
Lehman Brothers has agreed to purchase, the 125,000 shares of $414 \%$ Lehman Brothers has agreed to purchase, the 125,000 shares of $41 / 4 \%$
convertible pref. stock.
The price to be paid to the corporation by Lehman Brothers is $\$ 104$ per share, and the corporation agrees to pay to Lehman Brothe
of delivery a commission of $\$ 3$ per share.-V. 143 . p. 1075 .

Fidelity \& Casualty Co. of N. Y.-Bal. Sheet June 30| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$$ | Ltabiluties- | 1936 |
| $\$$ | 1935 |  |
| $\$$ |  |  |

 Premiums in course
of collection (not
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { overdue) } \\ \text { Interest accrued }\end{array} & 5,495,217 & 5,483,341\end{array}$
Cash on deposit \&

| in office....... | $2,224,793$ | $2,344,749$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| All other assets_-- | 230,244 | 130,510 |

Total_........43,873,305 37,413,030 Total_.......43,873,305 $\overline{37,413,030}$
-V. 142, p. 622 .
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet June 30-

 | Real estate_-...-. | $1,738,448,496$ | $53,341,773$ | Unearned prems.. | $15,685,281$ | $16,289,919$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Prams. in course of

collection Interest and rents Interest and rent
accrued.-.
$2,775,257 \$ 2,308,447$. $\$ 2,508,607$ $454,484-11384$

In order to be able to abandon the line, the road also asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to release from the lien of receiver's certificates held by it that portion of line to be abandoned. The receivers, have outstanding a loan of
Gallagher Drug Co.-Pays $\$ 3.50$ Back Dviidend-
The company paid a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on the account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$
ages now amount to $\$ 7$ per share.-V, 135, p. 3363 .

## Gamewell Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Years Ended May 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating loss. | *\$68,487 | \$229,237 | \$168,780 | \$222,615 |
| Other income | 58,435 | 85,311 | 96,553 | 83,683 |
| Loss .---- --. -- | \$10,052 | \$143;926 | \$72,227 | \$138,932 |
| Depreciation | 102,828 | 110.498 | 110,342 | 104,788 |
| Fed. \& Canadian taxes- | 12,504 |  |  |  |
| Loss on inv. \& cap. assets |  |  |  |  |


| Depr | 102 | 110.498 | 42 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fed. \& Canadian taxes. | 12,504 |  |  |  |
| Loss oninv. \& cap. assets |  | 21 |  |  |
| , | \$125,385 | \$255,145 | \$182,569 | \$243,720 |
| re |  | 32,967 | 144,411 | 150,843 | Net loss dividends.-... Deficit for year_-..- $\$ 125,385 \quad \$ 288,112 \quad \$ 326,980 \quad \$ 394,563$ x Arrived at as follows: Net sales, $\$ 3,137,938$; cost of sales, before depreciation, $\$ 2,273,486 ;$ gross profit, $\$ 864,452$; selling, gener

trative expenses, $\$ 932,939$; loss from operations, $\$ 68,487$.

$$
\text { onsolidated Balance Sheet May } 31
$$

| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabtlites- | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.- | \$74,239 | \$87,654 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| U. S. Gov., State |  |  | \& accrued. | \$204,848 | \$184,994 |
| \& munic. securs. |  |  | Res, for Federal \& |  |  |
| at cost.-..... | 1,083,834 | 1,534,431 | Canadian taxes- | 18,461 | 7.940 |
| Notes \& accounts |  |  | Unrealized inc. on |  |  |
| ree., less reserve | 528,566 | 426,733 | instal. notes \& |  |  |
| Inventories. | 1,277,861 | 1,039,166 | actes. receivable | 47,134 | 38,822 |
| Munic. rental con- tracts | 8,60 |  | Preterred stock-- | 1,176,349 | 4,176,349 |
| tracts --...- | 8,60 |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of uncompl'd contracts. | 91,756 | 78,786 | Deficit- | 397,092 | 290, |
| Eq. sold to munic. under lease contract (not curr.) | 148,548 | 152,878 |  |  |  |
| Def. receivables \& other assets... | 391,228 | 399,341 |  |  |  |
| Other investments | 580,957 | 572,333 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges- | 80,436 | 63,290 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{y}^{\text {C Capital }}$ assets-- | 1,723,174 | 1,751,489 |  |  |  |
| Pat. \& franchises- |  |  |  |  |  |

Total.......... $\$ 5,989,202$ \$6,114,224 Total $x$ Represented by 119,304 no par shares. $y$
of $\$ 1,078,736$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,199,381$ in 1935 .

Directorate Increased -
Stockholders the their recent annual meeting elected three new directors increasing the board from 10 to 13 . The additional directors are: William
P. Ellison, Rodolph S. Oliver and Winslow L. Webber.-V. 143, p. 756.

Gatineau Power Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total gross revenue incl. } \\ & \text { other income.-. } \\ & \$ 2,035,493\end{aligned} \quad \$ 2,351,126 \quad \$ 8,706,830 \quad \$ 9,237,788$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net rev. before interest, } & 1724,838 & 2,057,982 & 7,343,575 & 8,031,831\end{array}$ Int. on 1st mtge bonds and prior liens. Interest on debentures-: Other int., amort. of disc. Deprev. \& amortiza. of
storage works ......$\begin{array}{lllll}864,238 & 870,338 & 3,467,031 & 3,491,782 \\ 252,689 & 260,817 & 1,025,574 & 1,055,533\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balance to surplus .-- } & \$ 272,819 & \frac{164,133}{\$ 578,697} \frac{620,431}{\$ 1,443,530} \frac{646,854}{\$ 2,109,162}\end{array}$ Note-The decline in earnings for the second quarter of 1936 as. 109,162 with the corresponding quarter of 1935 reflects the revision of contracts of Gatineau Power Co. With the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario
which became effective Nov. 1, 1935. The full adverse effect of this reviWhich became effective Nov. 1, 1935. The fule adderse effect on the new contracts is
sion was not felt unti May 1, 1936. Income und currently running at the rate of about $\$ 2,000,000$ a year less than under the old contracts.-V. 142, p. 3509.
General American Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{cccc}6 \text { Months Ended June } \\ \text { Profit after charges \& Federal income taxes_--- } & \$ 3,433,856 & 193,202,252\end{array}$
 Carnings per share- Average number of shares outstanding during the perio
x Average number of shares out thanding during the period.
For the quar ter ended June 30,1936 net profit was $\$ 722,564$ after above deductions, equal to 75 cents a share on average of approximate 061000 shares outstanding during the period. This compares with $\$ 702,564$ or
86 cents a share on 818,203 shares in the June quarter of $1935 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, 86 cents
p. 92 .
General Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended June $30-$ Total operating revenues Operating expenses
Maintenance-1.-.
Federal income taxes.
Operating income. $\qquad$


Operating incom
Other income (net)
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 7,705,835 \\ 51,265 & \$ 7,560,885\end{array}$
Gross income
$\overline{\$ 7,757,101}$
Total_-......-.

-V. 143, p. $42 \overline{8}$.
Florida East Coast Ry.-Asks to Abandon Key West Line The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for near Florida City to Key West. It is proposed to discontinue all operations tember, 1935 , that its reconstruction would cost at least $\$ 1,800,000$. The Public Works Administration has offered to aid in financing con-
struction of a toll highway and bridges from Lower Matecumbe Key to struction of a toll highway and bridges from Lower Matecumbe Key to
No Name Key. The plan calls for payment of $\$ 640,000$ for structures and rights-of-way on 45 miles of the line. Monroe County, City of Key West and the Florida Road Department of Florida have proposed to
purchase the remainder of the Key West extension. purchase the remainder of the Key West extension.
After the hurricane, arrangements were made for freight service through Port Everglades by car ferry to Cuba with passenger traffic and L. O. L. Port Everglades by car ferry to Cuba with passenger traffic and L. O.
freight traffic handled by the Peninsular \& Occidental Steamship Co,

Annual int. \& div. requirements on outst. securs
(1) Subsidiary companies:




General Realty \& Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { G Mos. End. June 30- } \\ \text { Net profit after interest, }\end{array} & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Federal income taxes, } \\ & \text { and depreciation----. }\end{aligned} \$ 14,607 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 59,973 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 277,488 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 334,865$ and depreciation.----
x Loss.-V. 142, p. 2321.
General Motors Acceptance Corp.-Debentures Offered -Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., on Aug. 20 offered at $1011 / 2$ and int. $\$ 100,000,000$ debentures, consisting of (a) $\$ 50,-$ 000,000 10-year $3 \%$ series due 1946, dated Aug. 1, 1936; due Aug. 1, 1946; and (b) $\$ 50,000,00015$-year $31 / 4 \%$ series due 1951, dated Aug. 1, 1936; due Aug. 1, 1951.
Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in N. Y. City. Coupon debentures
in denom. of $\$ 1,000$. 2 .egistered debentures in denom. of $\$ 1,000$, $\$ 5,000$, in denom. of $\$ 1,000$. Registered debentures in denom. of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000$,
debentures and registered debentures and the several denominations
interchangeable. First National Bank, New York, trustee TTe 10 -year $3 \%$ debentures, series due 1946, are redeemable, at the option not less than $85,000,000$ ) on any date prior to maturity on at lin amounts 60 days
no not less than $85,000,000$ on any date prior to maturity on at least 60 days'
published notice, ontor prior to Aus.
tions in in the redemption tions in the redemption price of $1, \%$ during each successive two-year period
thereafter to and incl. Aug. 1, 1942; thereatter to and incl.
 The 15 -year $34 \%$ debentures, series due due 1951, are redeemable, at the
option of the company, as ande or from time to time in part (in amounts of not or tess thanpany, as a whole or from time to time in part (in amounts
of not days published notice, on or prior to Aug. 1 1 1938 at $104 \%$; with successive
 1949 at $101 \%$; and thereafter at $100 \%$; in each case with accrued interest
Summary of Information Contained in Prospectus Dated Aug. 20 Company-Organized on Jan. 29,1919 under the article of the Banking
Law of the State of New York relating to investment companies. The general type of businessew one ank reintandeg to bedtment companies. Ton by the company and
its subsidaries is financing the distribud to other products of various divisions of its parent, General Motors Corp., or subsidiaries or that corporation, including Cadillac, Lasalle, Buick,' and servicing equipment: Frigidaire automatices; refrigeratobile accessories ditioning equipment; Delco light and power equipment; oil burner and Conditionair equipment; Electro-Motive equipment; GMC trucks, prinand Bedford commercial cars manufactured in England; Opel automobiles and Biitz commercial cars manufactured in Germany; and used automobilies of any make which may be sold at retail by dealers in General Motors
The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Motors Corp.
Company is andised that as of July 16,1936 the combined holdings of common stock of General Moors Corp. 16 wed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours
 tant units of property, but as of July not own any and thants or othtanding ing. tant units of property, but as of July 1,1936 occupped 124 leased offices,
of which 98 were located in the United States

## Summary of Consolidated Income

 Net income before int. \&

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $12,353,043$ |
| $\$ 15,846,189$ |
| $\$ 17,893,994$ |
| $\$ 8,105,519$ | | Int. \& debt disc. \& exp-- | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 3,768,668 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax } \\ 1,516,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\$ 3,093,933 \\ 2,051,394\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 3,736,010 \\ 2,054,289\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,903,871 \\ 1,073,832\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Net income_......- $\overline{\$ 7,068,375} \overline{\$ 10,700,862} \overline{\$ 12,103,695} \overline{\$ 5,127,816}$ Purpose-Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures (estimated at
$\$ 99,533,200$ after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued interest) Will be used (1) to retire outstanding short-term notes, either by payment axtent made advisable by current demands of the business if, and to the receivables in the ordinary course of wholesale and retail financing or to make advances to subsidiaries for such purchases. The amount to be used
for each such purpose is not now determinable and will for each such purpose is not now determinable and will vary from time to
time as shall be found advisable by the management. The loans to be discharged by retirement of short-term notes were incurred, and the working capital to be obtained will be used, in connection with the purchase of re-
ceivables in the usual course of the business of the company cevidiaries
Subidiaries
Subsidiaries-Company's subsidiaries at May 31, 1936 were as follows:
Percentage of
Voting Power
General Motors Acceptance Corp. of Delaware
General Motors Acceptance Corp. of Indiana, $\qquad$ General Motors Acceptance Corp., Mexico (inactivē) $\qquad$ General Motors Acceptance Corp., South America-
Allgemeine Finanzierungs - Geselischaft m.b:H., Russelsheim-am-Main, Russelsheim, Germany ${ }^{\text {and }}$, m.b:H., RusselsheimGeneral Motors Acceptance Corp., Continental 20, Mexico City, Mexico--Corp., Litd., Luton, Bedfordshire, General Exchange Cöp. (inactive)b-a Including shares owned of record by directors or others and han $100 \%$ benefit of the company. b General Exchange Corp. is a subsidiary not benerit of the company. b General Exchange Corp, is a subsidiary not
consolidated and the aasets represented by the investment in such sub-
sidiary amount to only approximately $\$ 5,000$.

Capitalization Outstanding as of May 31, 1936
a $31 / \%$ notes ( $\$ 30,000,000$ originally authorized)
Capital $--\$ 25,000,000$ a These notes mature as follows: Principal amount of $\$ 9,500,000$ on Underwriters-The names of the several principal underwriters of the
$\$ 100,000,000$ principal amount of the debentures and the several amounts

Names-




General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $\times$ Profit_.............. $\$ 358,300$
$\times$ No mention made of taxes.-V. 142, p. 3509.

## General Telephone Allied Corp.-Accumulated Div.-

 The directors on Aug. 18 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on made on June 5 last as against $\$ 1.50$ paid on March 9 last, and $\$ 1$ per
share on Dec. 9,1935 .-V. 142, p. 3852,3676 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-Periôd$\xrightarrow{\text { Gross earnings }}-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .1078$ -First Week of AugustPlan Voted
Stockholders evamping the firm'the company have approved the plan proposed for Ue issued in exchange for the in nese $43 / 2 \% 10$-year first mortgage bonds will be ilssued in exchange for the present $\$ 175,000$ in old bonds on a doillar for
dollar basis. In addition, $\$ 146,000$ in $416 \%$ debentrons 11 years in equal amounts, will be issued in payment of past due from 2 to cates, past due bank notes and interest on these notes and on bonds. share of new $\$ 10$ par value common with its is being changed into one right to purchase one additionam share of new common at also race value ving the the holders of the old no par value common stock are to receive one-quarter
share of the new $\$ 10$ par value common and the share of the new $\$ 10$ par value common and the right to purchase three-
quarters share.-V.
Goebel Brewing Co.-Earnings-

## Income Account Year Ended June 30, 1936

Net sales Gross profit

Selling and advertising expens $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,024,699 \\ 2055,603 \\ 285.447 \\ 185,057 \\ \hline 1,385\end{array}$
$\qquad$


Note-Provision for depreciation of physical properties to the amount
of $\$ 109,897$ is included in the above statement for the year ended June of $\$ 109,897$ is included in the above statement for the year ended June 30 ,
1936. No provision is made for surtax on undistributed profits
Assets- Balance Sheet June 30, 1936



$工$ Property, plant \& equipm't- 2,333,229. $\begin{gathered}\text { Cap. stk. subscribed for by em- } \\ \text { ployees, but not issued pend- } \\ \text { ing }\end{gathered}$ ing payment of subserip-
tions tions, 16,060 shares............. $16,538,060$
Earned surplus---

x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 198,097$.-V. 142, p. 3676 .
B. F.) Goodrich Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1936
Net sales (discounts, transportation and excise tax deducted) $. \$ 65,994,520$
Manufacturing, selling and general administration expenses._-59,705,092


Profit on securities sold

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Profit- } & & \\ \text { Net loss applicable to subsidiary company's capital stock not } & \$ 2,727,181 \\ \text { owned by the B. F. Goodrich Connen }\end{array}$
$\qquad$ 424
Profit for the six months
$-\$ 2,727,606$
Note-No provision has been made for theIundistributed profits tax
imposed by the 1936 Revenue Act.-V. 143 , p. 1078 .

Glidden Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsMonth of JulySales
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net profit after charges incl. deprec. and Federal } & \$ 3,987,873 & \$ 3,157,256\end{array}$
 Sales for nine months to July $31,188$.
$\$ 27,810,351$ in 1935.-V. 143, p. 588.
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
6 Mos. End. June 30- 1936
1935
freights, allow. $\dot{\text { \& }}$ inter-
co. sales deducted)
Mfg. cost \& chst. (incl. Mfg. cost \& chgs. (incl.





 Canadian bds., de. Cash _ovi- secur--22,789,870 $22,321,721$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Good will, \&c-....-. } \\ \text { Deferred charges-- } & 2,282,583 & 2,762,904\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}877,282 & 2,123,103 \\ 950,366 & 265,373 \\ 722,316 & 9,071,578\end{array}$


Power Co., Ltd, and Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., which were amalgaEarnings of the company for the 6 months ended June 30, 1936 (subject to audit), available for bond interest and retirement allowance on the above ing period in 1935 . Purpose-Proceeds of this issue will be applied (a) toward the redemption of the presently outstanding $\$ 1,287,0006 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds, (b) in repayment of the balance of an indebtedness of $\$ 4,234,500$ owing to the parent company as by the issue to the parent company of that amount of $5 \%$ general mortgage bonds ranking junior to this issue, and (c) toward general corporate purpose.-V, 143, p. 588.
Green Mountain Power Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, on June 1, last, and on Dec. March 1. 1935, and 75 cents paid each quarter from June 1,1933, to and including Dec. 1,1934 . Prior to June 1, 1934,
regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were paid.-V. 142, p. 4341 .
$\begin{array}{lccc}\text { Guardian Investment Trust-Earnings- } & \\ \text { Years End. May } 31-\quad 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Years End. May 31-
In. from divs. on stocks, interest on bonds, \&c.;
management fees and
$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { management fees and } & & 89,172 & \$ 78,341 & \$ 83,638\end{array}\right) \$ 90,075$ Administrative expenses
Extraor. exp. paid incid.

 $x$ Exclusive of loss resulting from sale of securities, \&c., during period.
 \$1 Preferred Dividend
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1. Similar distributions were made on this issue in each of the in pach of the four preceding three monthen' periods.
share was distributed in each
d disbursement of $\$ 2$ per share was also made on the pref. stock on March 1 . A disbursement of \$2 per share was also made on the prer. stock on
1934, on account of accumulations. After the payment of the Oct. 1 dividend, accr
will amount to $\$ 11.25$ per share.-V. 143, p. 429 .
Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd.-Bonds Offered-Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd.; MeLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.; Cochran, Murray \& Co., Ltd.; The Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd.; W C. Pitfield \& Co., Ltd.; Collier, Norris \& Henderson,, . Pard, Birks \& Gordon, Ltd., on Aug. 15 offered in the Canadian markets $\$ 4,250,00041 / 4 \%$ 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, series $A$. Price, 99.50 and intérest, yielding $4.28 \%$.

Dated Sept. 1, 1936; Due Sept. 1, 1956
Principal and int. (M. \& S.) payable at holder's option in lawful money of Canada at principal office of company's bankers in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John or Halifax. Coupon bonds in denom. of
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ registerable as to principal only. Red. in whole or in $\$, 000$
part at option of company at any time prior to maturity on 60 days' notice,
at 104 on or before Sept. 1,1941 at 103 on or before Sept. 1,1946, at 102 on part at option of company at any it or before Sept. 1, 1941 , at 103 on or before Sept. 1, 1946, at 102 on
ar before Sept. 1,1951 , at 101 on or before Sept. 1,1952 , and thereafter and or before Sept. 1,1951 , at 101 on or before
prior to maturity at premiums decreasing $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ per annum, together in
 mencing Sept. 1, 1939, amounting annually to $1 \%$ of the total of Series "A" bonds issued, plus an amount equal to interest on bonds retired through the
sinking fund. Trustee: National Trust Co., Ltd. In the opinion of sinking fund. Trustee:
gistered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act,
Data from Letter of John A. McPhail, President of Company
Incorp. under the laws of the Province of Ontario in 1931 to amalgamate Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd,., established in 1916. and Algoma District Power Co., Ltd., the latter having been a subsidrary Lakes Power Co., Ltd.
Co. of Canada, Ltd., which now controls Great La,
Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., owns and operates two hydroelectric plants, Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., owns and operates
one at Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Mary's River, and one at High Falls on
the Michipicoten River. In addition, the company holds nights for the the elopment of power on the Montreal River, on which river it is now proceeding with the development of $10,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. Company also holds perpetual water rights for the use of the on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River. Company supplies
 the Algoma District, including ten communities in the vicinity of Sault Ste
Marie. The total installed capacity of the company's plants, including 10,000 h.p. under development, is about $64,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$., together with $12,000 \mathrm{hydrau}-$ hic. h.p. Which is sold under long term contract to the Abitibi Power \& Paper Co. from the power canal. The company has more than 440 yydro-electris. customers, including industrial, commercial and domestic consumers. line of 6,600 volts or over.

Capitalization (After giving effect to present financing)
 $\$ 7$ preference shares, series A cum. (no par) -...- 26,000 shs. 7,500 shs. Earnings - Earnings of the company and its predecess. 30,000 shs. Earnings-Earnings of the company and its predecessors for the five before providing for bond interest and expenses in connection therewith, general interest, Dominion income taxes, retirement allowance and non-
recurring items, based on published statements, were as follows:


Interest requirements of this issue will be \$180,625. The above earnings from 1932 to 1935 are for the present company, Great Lakes Power Co , Ltd
For 1931 the earnings are the consolidated earnings of Algoma District

| Balance Sheet Moy 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Llabilities- | 1936 | 1935 |
| Cash. | \$8,033 | \$63,815 | Accrued salary... | \$1,550 | \$167 |
| Revenue stamps.. |  |  | Accr. Federal cap. |  |  |
| $\pm$ Secs, comprising |  |  |  |  |  |
| the portfollo. <br> y Invest. in affil. | 1,836,781 | 1,446,230 | Prov. for red. of com, serip.outst. | 656 | 74 |
| trusts. | 42,528 | 31,247 | Beneficial owner- |  |  |
| Accrued dividends and interest rec. | 5.399 | 3,955 | ship. | 1,891,872 | 1,545,013 |
| Due from affii. trst | ( 1,287 | 1,144 |  |  |  |


| Balance Sheet Moy 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash. | \$8,033 | \$63,815 | Accrued salary. | \$1,550 | \$1 |
| Revenue stam |  |  | Accr. Federal cap. |  |  |
| $x$ Secs, comprising |  |  | stock tax |  | 559 |
| the portfollo-- | 1,836,781 | 1,446,230 | Prov. for red. of | 656 | 674 |
| $y$ Invest. in affil. <br> trusts | 42,528 | 31,247 | Beneficial owner- | 656 | 74 |
| Accrued dividends and interest rec. | 5.399 | 3,955 | ship | 391,872 | 545,013 |
| Due from affii. trsts | 1,287 | 1,144 |  |  |  |

Total........... $\overline{\$ 1,894,079} \overline{\$ 1,546,412}$ Total_........... $\overline{\$ 1,894,079} \overline{\$ 1,546,412}$ x After amount necessary to reduce costs to market value of $\$ 201,104$ iquidating values of $\$ 155,556$ in 1936 ( $\$ 166,837$ in 1935).-V. 141. p. 1933.
Gulf States Steel Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 1 and Jan. 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since April 1, 1931 , when a regular quarterly distribution of $\$ 1.75$ per share was Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis.-Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 923.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& Co.-30-cent Special Div. The directors have declared a special dividend of 30 cents per share Sept. 15. The regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share, which had been previously declared also bears the above dates. cents on July 31 last: 25 cents on Dec. 20 and on Oct $25,1935,30$ cents on July 26,1935 , and
(The) Hancock Oil Co. of Calif.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended June } \\ \text { Gross operating income- }\end{array} & \$ 6,947,603 & \$ 5,614,331 & & 1935 \\ \$ 4,385,695 & \$ 5,092,352\end{array}$ Costs, oper. \& gen. exp.,
incl. raw materials, incl. raw materials,
oper. selling and gen.
exp, State, county \&
Federal taxes Intangible develop.exps. other amortization.-. Depetion \& charges (net)
Other in Net income $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nividends }\end{aligned}$
 Assets_- $\quad 1936$
a Plant, prop., \&c. $\$ 1,672,3$ Cash...-.......-

 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Inventories_.....-. } & 609,964 & 632,466 \\ \text { Deferred charges_- } & 54,353 & 29,818\end{array}$ Feders payable taxes Accrued liabilities-
Res. for conting Capital surplus. Total 710,944
408,494 e (e)
43,776
53,703 Total_... $\$ 3,112,443 \$ 3,109,804$ Total a After depreciation and depletion of $\$ 1,944,108$ in 1936 ( $\$ 1,689,133$ in
1935 ) bepresent 1935). b Represented by 193,559 shares (no par). c Represented by
24,000 shares (no par). d After reserves. e Includes Federal income tax.
-V. 143 , p. 758 .

Havana Electric \& Utilities Co.-Accumulated Dividend of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1 . Similar payments were made on Aug. 15 and May 15,$1935 ;$ Aug. 15, May 15, and Feb. 15,1933 , and on Nov. 15 ,
1932 . The last regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.50$ per share was made on May 16; 1932.-V. 141, p. 752 .

Hecla Mining Co.-To Postpone Dividend PaymentThe company's fourth quarter dividend, ordinarily payable on Nov. 15 , date and amount of distribution will be announced during the latter part Mr. Hoban pointed out that the Revenue Act of 1936 levies a graduated surtax upon earnings which are not aistributed during the year in which earnings are made.
weeks in advance of payment, distribution upon Nov. 15 would necessitate declaration in the early part of October, almost three months prior to the year-end and too far in advance to intelligently estimate 1936 earnings and to gauge the effect of the surtax.
A regular quarterly dividend of 15 cent A regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share was paid on the 25-cent
par vapital stock on Aug. 15 last.-V. 143, p. $924 ;$ V. 142 , p. 3346

Hoberg Paper Mills, Inc.-Bonds Offered-The Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc., in July offered at 100 and int. $\$ 900,000$ lst mtge. $5 \%$ conv. sinking fund bonds.

Financial Chronicle

Dated July 1, 1936; due July 1, 1946. Interest payable J. \& J. First of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ registerable as to principal Purpose-Net proceeds are to be used for redemption on Aug. 1,1936 ,
of all of the funded debt of the company (other than bonds held in the company's treasury), consisting of $\$ 672,600$ first mortgage $7 \%$ sinking und used to increase the worsing capital. The
Company and Business-Incorp. as a Wisconsin corporation on July 18, organized in the year 1892. Tompany is the outgrowth of a paper busines acture and sale at wholesale of pulp and paper products. The principal products are toilet paper, paper towels, paper napkins and cellulose product plants. The operations of the company are cond respectively as the "Hoberg Division". cond the " and in two plants known
located in the City of Green Bay Division," both

## Capi:alization After Giving Effect to Present Financing

1st mtge. 5\% convertible sinking fund bonds, $1946 \begin{gathered}\text { Authorized Outstanding } \\ \$ 900,000\end{gathered}$


a Before depreciation loss on retirements, interest and income taxes,
b Includes loss on retirements of fixed assets.
Underwriter-The Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc. is the underwriter
of the entire issue.-V. 142, p. 4342.
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Div. on addition to the regular monthly dividend of like a five cents per share tock, both payable Sept. 7 to holders of record Aug. 24. Similar pay ments were made on July 14, May 19, March 24, and Jan. 28 last, Dec. 2,
Oct. 7 , and July 15,1935 . See also V. 140, p. 973 , for further dividend
record.-V. 143, p. 430 .
(D. H.) Holmes Co., Ltd.-Larger Dividend-
tock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common dividends of $\$ 1$ per to holders of record Sept. 15. This compares with and including July 1 , last. The Oct. 1,1934 , dividend was the first paid since Jan. 2,1933 , when a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share
was distributed.- 141 , p. 2436 .

Homestead Fire Insurance Co.-Stock Increase VotedStockholders at a special meeting held Aug. 17 approved a proposal of the management to increase the total amount of capital stock to $\$ 1,000,000$
from $\$ 500,000$ by increasing the number of $\$ 10$ par shares to 100,000 from $\$ 500,000$ by increasing the number of $\$ 10$ par shares to 100,000 Stockholders of record at close of business Sept. 7 will be given the right to purchase the additional stock at $\$ 20$ a share on a pro rata basis, obtaining one share of new stock for each share of their present holdings.
of the price to be paid for the new stock, $\$ 10$ is to be applied to capitai
and $\$ 10$ to surplus. Payment for new stock Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department,-V. 143, p. 1080
Hoover Ball \& Bearing Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug, 20 . A quarterly dividend of 15 cents June 1 last.
and this compares with 20 cents paid on April 1 distributed on July 1 last and on Oct. 1, 1935, and 10 cents per share paid on July cents on Dec. 23 this latter payment no dividends were distributed since April 1, 1931.-
V. $143, \mathrm{p}, 430$.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Profit from operations Profit \&rom operations. Shut-down exps. (Mexican plants and


Comparative Consolidated Balance She
 Accounts, trade acceptances and notes receivable.which for rubber was less than value at market
 , Patents, trade names, \&
Advances, claims $\begin{array}{ll}49,970 & 75,899 \\ 74,397 & 68,204\end{array}$ Advances, claims and deposits (after ded. of res.)Treasury stock of Intercontinental Rubber Co.
(172 shares at stated value) $3,575,550 \quad 3,605,909$

Tiatal
 Drafts payable
Accounts payabl
Minory reserves interest in
Capital stock....
Capital surplus, established April 1, 193 $\overline{3} \overline{5}$, and ad
justed at Dec 11

Total
 - 30 . 1936 , and $\$ 1,471,129$ on Dec. 31,1935 . y Stated value $\$ 5$ per share.

Hoskins Mfg. Co.-25-cent Extra Dividendaddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the share in stock, no par value, both payable Sept. 26 to holders of record Sept. 11 . paid on March 26, last, and extra dividends of extra of 25 cents were paid in each
of the six preceding quarters. The regular quarterly dividend was raised
to 50 cents from 25 cents with the Sept. 26,1935 , payment.-V. 143, p.
1080 .
Humble Oil \& Refining Co.-25-cent Extra Dividend-
a addition to a regular quarterly dividend of dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 6Mos. End. June 30- } \\ \text { Net income after Federal } & 1936 & 1935\end{array} 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ Net income after Federal
income taxes, inter
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Income taxes, interest, } \\ & \text { depreciation, \&c. } \\ & \text { Earnings per share on }\end{aligned} \$ 6,112,382 \quad \$ 4,333,764 \quad \$ 2,476,742 \quad \$ 4,405,207$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Earnings per share on } & \$ 4.07 & \$ 2.89 & \$ 1.65 & \$ 2.93 \\ 1,500,000 \text { shs.cap. stk, } & \$ .143, \text { p. } 925 .\end{array}$

Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City-Earnings Period End. May 31-1936-Month-1935. 1936-11 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_...- } & \$ 1,164,370 & \$ 956,619 & \$ 11,089,718 & \$ 9,608,403 \\ \text { Operating expenses....- } & 824,387 & 605,315 & 7,720,786 & 6,372,527\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Income from oper.-.- } & \$ 339,938 & \$ 351,304 & \$ 3,368,932 & \$ 3,235,876 \\ \text { Non-operating income.- } & 933 & 806 & 7,429 & 7,190\end{array}$


Industrial Power \& Water Co.- Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Annual ReportThomas E. Murray Jr., receiver, released for publication Aug. 17 the Gross revenues of the Subway Division increased $\$ 741,494$ for the fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year. At the same time the operating costs of the subway were reduced from
$\$ 25,679,506$ in 1935 to $\$ 25,677,685$ in 1936 and had it not been for the gross revenue tax of $\$ 1,324,561$ which the Subway Division paid to the city the Interborough would have contributed $\$ 1,233,923$ as interest under
the terms of Contract No. 3 on the city's investment in the Subway ines, Mr. Murray pointed out.
came within the heavy tax burden, however," he continued, "the Subway
$\$ 90,638$ of earning its preferential for 1936 due it under the contract.
Antogether the Interborough's total tax bill, including Federal, State "This means that seven cents out of every dollar of revenue on the whole system went for taxes. The proportion was much larger on the Manhattan lines where it amounted to 18 cents out of every dollar. On the Subway
alone it was four cents on the doilar "Of the total taxes accrued, $\$ 3,477,160$ were for the city, an increase of
$\$ 414,335$ over the year before. The greater part of the city levy was represented by the emergency gross revenue tax. During the past two this law. In 1935 this tax amounted to $\$ 1,259,844$ and in. 1936 it was $\$ 11_{\text {'The inc }}$
imposed a rate of $3 \%$ due to the fact that the local law effective for 1936 imposed a rate of $3 \%$ throughout the 12-month period, whereas for 1935
the rate was $11 / 2 \%$ for one six-month period and $3 \%$ for the other half year.
"Of the amount paid this $\$ 35382$ was the of the amount paid this year $\$ 353,832$ was for the the other half year.
remainder was levied against the subway and the remainder was levied against the Subway revenue where its effect has been
to increase the deficit in the preferential due the company-a deficit which to increase the deficit in the preferential due the company-a deficit which has accumulated, the total deferred preferential now aggregates $\$ 446,109$ which the receiver is entitled to collect from future Subway revenues before urther payments are made to the city under Contract No. 3 .
borough system was approaching its end and that increased travel migh be expected in the future has been fulfilled. The bottom was reached in mid-summer of last year. Up to that time every fiscal year since 1930 year. But in the 12 -month period covered by the present report there was not only an increase over 1935 amounting to $\$ 15,903,229$, or $1.57 \%$ but also slight rise over the 1934 figure. The results for several months pas
improvement. Reflecting the traffic rise in 1936, the gross operating revenues of the for the year 1935 to $\$ 56,453.077$, or $1.2 \%$ for the past fiscal $\$ 55,782,62$ operating revenue increased $\$ 33,521$ during the year.".
Commenting upon the possibility of future improvements, Mr. Murray "For some time past, studies have been made to show the additional economies that would be gained by the installation of new generating unit at the power plants of the company. These studies demonstrate that with out question expenditures of this nature should be made as soon as the by our engineers in cooperation with car builders and aero-dynamic engineers as to the advisability of streamlining the new cars which may be necessitated by the increase in traffic that will undoubtedly come as a result of holding
the World's Fair in New York City.,

## Income Account Years Ended June 30 (System)

 Passengers carried....Gross operating revenueOperating expenses....-Taxes.-1
Bal. to be divided between city and co-- $\$ 1$
Used for purch. of assets Payable to city under Company's gross inc. from operations_-.Co.'s net oper. deficit.
Non-operating income.
 Profit \& Loss Changes Adj. of sink. Pd. accruals Adj. of capital accounts under Elevated ctfs.-
Adjust. of stk. Fed. accr. Adjust. of stk. Fed accr.
Settlement with city of
rental chgs.under Conrental chgs.under Con-
tracts Nos. 1 and 2 Loss on invest. in N. $\overline{\mathrm{Y}}$.

open account
Excess amt. of Fed. tax --...- -..... Dr6,861,355 paym't for years 1917
to 1923 over accruals to 1923 over accruals
with int. thereon to
Dec. 31 , 1933 Dec. 31, 1933 _...... Deficit at end of year

Aug. 22, 1936


Balance_...........df\$3.164,621 $\overline{\$ 14,462,792}$ df\$2,809,555 $\overline{\$ 14,145,882}$ sed for purchase of as-
sets of the enterprise 75,213 171,956 Balance-city \& co__df\$3,164,621$\overline{\$ 14,538,006}$ df\$2,809,555$\overline{\$ 14,317,839}$ Payable to city under
contract No. 3 .
Co.'s gross inc.fr. operdf $\$ 3,164,621 ~ \$ 14,538,006$ df $\$ 2,809,555$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Int. n } 10 \text {-yr. } 6 \% \text { nonds } & 533788 & 1,560.574 & 1,376,603 & 1,099,617 \\ & 112,653 & 517,346 & 112,653 & 517,346\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { notess } \\ \text { Int. on unfd. debt, \&c. } & 1,271,800 & 1,477,650 & 1,271,800 & 1,477,650 \\ 360,537 & 1,961 & 321,347 & 47,156\end{array}$
 Bal., before deducting
rental Div, rental at $5 \%$ on
stock (pay. if earned)

$\begin{gathered}\text { Bal, after deduct. } 5 \% \\ \text { Manh. div. rental_df } \$ 9,736,108\end{gathered} \$ 4,155,287 \mathrm{df} \$ 9,216,972 \quad \$ 4,349,664$ Per cent exps. to earns.: | Exeluding taxes_ars.: | $88.34 \%$ | $57.57 \%$ | $86.62 \%$ | $58.55 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Including taxes_-- | $106.53 \%$ | $61.69 \%$ | $103.54 \%$ | $61.76 \%$ | | Passengers carried___-_217,403,315 |
| :---: |
| Daily aver. pass. carried |
| $814,271,041$ |
| $214,967,958$ |
| $800,749,169$ | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Daily aver. pass. carried } & 593,998 & 2,224,637 & 588,953 & 2,193,833 \\ \text { Car mileage.------ } & 54,773,653 & 174,071,454 & 54,167,537 & 173,120,121\end{array}$ General Balance Sheet June 30, 1936

Assets
Fixe
Con
Ma
Es
Co
Se
Fisets-Capital-Subway Division- $\$$ Consolidated Contracts Nos. 1 \& 2 \& cost of leases $60,521,840$

Sub-total- $M$ division: elevated $\mathbf{c t f s}$ Total

 | elevated cert |
| :--- |
| Investments |

Securities of associated cos. (stocks
and bonds) - . Govt. bonds deposited with U. S. Govt. bonds deposited with City
of N . $\mathbf{Y}$ acct. 59 th St. tunnel Real estate mortgage_-Total_-
Voluntary relief fund: Cash
Securities Total Cash (see note 2)
Invest't in I. R. Co. ist \& ref. muertgage from subway for deductions under Contract No. 3 -untrt. checks (see note 3)---- (incl. int. accrued) Accts. recei. (insur., rents, taxes, \&c.).
Prepaym'ts
Due corp. cash from construct'n funds

Due from associated companies...
Accounts in Suspense-
sinking fund on 1st \& ref: mtge. $5 \%$
bonds accrued prior to Jan. 1, 1936
Amount deposited with trustee.......

| Amount of sink. fund deposit in excess of accr. to Jan. 1, 1936 (see note 1). | 4,091,000 | 315,000 | 4,406,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paym'ts under court orders for receiv. |  | 195,827 | 195,827 |
| Federal taxes paid under protest.--- | 14, $3 \mathbf{6} 2$ |  | 14,362 |
| Receiver's 1st lien on property declared by agreement of Aug. 30, 1929 to be assets of the elevated exten- |  |  |  |
| sion enterprise |  | 1,295,630 | 1,295,630 |
| Capital retirements to be replaced from depreciation reserve: |  |  |  |
| F Manhattan division | 195,857 |  | 195,857 |
|  | 175,555 |  | 175,555 |
| - than cost of capital retired, subway | 9,674 |  | 9,674 |
| Accruals in suspense incident to de- |  |  |  |
| fault on 10-year $6 \%$ notes --- | 70,875 |  | 70,875 |
| Special deposit with N. Y. Trust Co under article 7 of agreement with Transit Comm. dated Aug. 30, 1929 |  | 396,013 | 396,013 |
| otal | 557.324 | 2,202,472 | 6,759,796 |
| F ${ }_{\text {Deferred }}$ Charges- |  |  |  |
| Unamortized debt discount \& expense | 10,491,234 |  | 10,491,23 |
| Deferr. charge to profit and loss for div. rental at $5 \%$ on Manhattan Ry stock, payable if and when earned | 21,814,408 |  | 21,814,408 |
| To | 2.305,642 |  | 2,305,6 |

## Estate

Receiver Consolidated
Assets (Continued)Accounts per ContraDeficits under elevated extensions
certificate pay'le from future earns certificate pay'le from future earns-
Deficit accruals under elevated extenDeficit accruals under elevated exten-
sions ctf. in suspense (see note 4)-sions ctf. in suspense (see note are-ment of Aug. 30, 1929: New York has 1st lien: Materials and supplies
Sec. depos. With State ind Commclevated extensions-on which
borough Co. has 1st lien: Material and supplies - Ind Comm. Deficits, Contract No. $3-$ Thansit Commission's objections to Contract No. 3 (see note 4) - by N. $\overline{\mathbf{N}}$. . T. Corp under supplementary
agreement for joint oper. of Queensboro Subway Line-ncome for pre-
Deferred charges to income receivership tort claims (see note 7)
Bankers Trust Co., trustee under coll. 1st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ bonds reacquired Guaranty Trust Co ., trustee, in special trust under agreement dated Advances from corp. fund for con-
struct'n \& equip. under Contr. No. 3 Deposit with the trustee under con-
solidated mtge. of Manh. Ry. Co
$\qquad$ Total-all accounts Capital stock: 350,000 shs. at $\$ 100$ ea bonds due Jan. 1, 1966 _--1.-1
Default under coll. indenture of Sept. 1, 1922 securing 10 -year $7 \%$ notes. Default under indenture of Oct. 1 ,
1922, providing for the issue of $10^{-}$ Rapid Transit Subway Oonstr. Co.-.
Manhattan Ry, Co.- lease account.Manhattan Ry, Co.-lease account--
Accts. pay. from constr. \& equip. fds_
Receiver for I. R. T. Co Current Liabilities \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$
Sinking fund on 1 st
bonds-accrued (see note 1) Int. \& rentals-due \& accrued-..---from construction funds.-- payable

Due for wa --
 Accounts payable-audited vouchers
and sundry open accounts.-.....
Lessee's deductions under Contr. No.
Distribution in process under coll. Lesser
Distribution in process under coil.
indenture of Sept. $1, .1922$ indenture of Sept. $1,1922 \ldots$
Taxes-due and accrued.-...........
 Items a waiting distribution-10 $-5 \%$ when declared earneds payable if and Deferred credit to profit and loss:
Special trust bonds to be withdrawn Special trust bonds to be withdrawn
from sink. fund under court order of July 9,1935 (see note 1) 1) order
Accruals in suspense incident to de-
fault on 10 -year $7 \%$ notes. Accralt on 10 -year $7 \%$ notes.
Reserves-For Depreciation-
Rrior to oper. under Contr. No. 3 and
certificates incl. int. on invest. of portion thereof .-.
Elevated extensions certificate-...--
Railroad and equipment.-.-.
Existing railroads
 Sub-total - cond in kind in ex-
cost of replacements of cost of capital retired Manh
cor replacement of property provided
by city retired from service: by city retired from service:
Contract Nos. 1 and 2 . For insurance on substations.-.-. For account Manhattan Ry. Co.:---
Replacement of property retired.-
Cap acct additions \& betterments Replacement of property retired.-.
Cap. acct., additions \& betterments
Amortiz. of debt disct. \& expense account second mortgage bonds. Sub-total_
Less invest'ts \& cash depos. acct. res.
 Accounts per Contra-
Def'd credit accr. under el. ext. ctp
Res'ves for the cost of the items which under the agreement of Aug. 30,
1929 have become assets of the 1929 have be
enterprise:
Contract No. 3 Materal and supplies
Securities deposited with the Securities deposited with the
State Industrial Commission. Elevated extensions: Material and supplies.-.-.-State Industrial Commission-
Def credit accr. under Contr. No. Transit Commission's objection to ac counting under Contract No. 3.Prorec vership tort claims (see note 7 )
1st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bis 1 st \& ref. mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds:
Pledged as coll. to $10-y r$ Pledged as coll. to $10-\mathrm{yr} .7 \%$ notes
Released by Bankers Tr. Co., tr--
Issued and held in special trust...Deferred credit ad spances from from cor-
porate fund for construction porate fund for construction and
equipment under Contract No. 3 . Contingent liability to replace Man
hattan Ry. Co. property Total. $-\quad-\cdots \cdots \quad 78,922 \quad 78,922$ Total......................... $\overline{74,501,656} \overline{203,651,845} \overline{278,153,501}$


Notes-(1), The "amount of sinking fund deposit in excess of accruals to Jan. 1.1936 , consists of s4, 406.000 of bonds paid into the sinking fand are to be withdrawn from the sinking fund. When and if the $\$ 4,406,000$ of special trust bonds are withdrawn from the sinking fund the oustanding
bonds will be reduced by that amount, the special trust bonds will be conds will be reduced by that amount, the special trust bonds will be of the trustee under the special trust are to be returned to the Interborough receiver under the court order of July 9,1935 . When this transaction is completed the deferred credit to profit and loss of \$4,406,000 will become
 406,000 of bonds hereinabovere referred to).
(2) The separation of the cash in the
(2) The separation of the cash in the hands of the receiver into three
as of June funds in in acordance with the agreement of Aug. 30, 1929, resulted

x Subject to reduction upon settlement of Transit Commission's objec-
(ions to accounting under Contract No. 3 . y Includes advances from corporate cash of \$4,700,000.

Unexpended balance with Bankers Trust Co., trustee,
under collateral indenture dated Sept. 1, 1922........ $\qquad$
\$173,044
(4) Pending final adjudication of Transit Commission's objections Nos blanket objections to items in advance similar to those contained in the specific objections, all accounting will be maintained on the current basis modified only to the extent of reflecting in the balance sheet the transfers elevated extensions certificate $\$ 762,358$, a total of $\$ 4,532,833$, this transfer being in accordance with the provisions of the contracts as to the items in he contract accounting which have been specifically objected to and obThe effect on the general balance sheet is reflected only to the extent of the items objected to on both the asset and liability side under the caption
(5) All payments ceiver covering interest on Manhattan Ry. Co consolidated by interborough reonds and taxes assessed against the Manhattan Rysolidated and 2d mitge Transit Co, and the receich items on the books of the Interborough Rapid isposition of the items because the court reserved the right to determine th the future the question as to what fund or property such payments with or Without interest are finally to be charged pending the disposition of the affirmed and rejected by the receiver of the Interborough Rapid Transit

| Interest on Manhattan Ry. Co. consolidated mtge. bonds | Principal | Interest | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| consolidated mtge. bonds-..- $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 5 0 9 , 2 8 0}$ |  |  |  |
| 2d mortgage bonds ------ | 271,380 |  | 0 |
| Real estate \& special franchise taxes assessed against the Man- |  |  |  |
| hattan Ry. Co---------- | 2,233,714 | \$270,021 | 2,503,736 |
| Federal taxes assessed against the Manhattan Ry. |  |  |  |
| Ninth Ave. special franch | 77 | 5,399 95 | 83,102 |
| Compensation to City of N. Y. |  |  |  |
| under third tracking certificate | 44,045 | 3,089 | 47,135 |

(6) The above payments are exclusive of allowances made by the cour for compensation and expenses of the following:
Receiver of the Manhattan Ry. Co-
Counsel for receiver of the Manh

$\begin{array}{ll} & 31,446\end{array}$
The aggregate of these last mentioned payments is reflected in $\$ 195,827$ sheet on the assett' side and designated as "'payments under court orders reserved the right to determine in the future as to what fund or property these payments are finally to be charged.
receivership tort claims, the settlement of which was approved of the precourt dated March 30, 1936 , on Interborough receiver's appplication No. 104 . The order specificaliy provides that they are claims against the estate of payments are not to be made by the receiver, but are to be subject to the

International Cement Corp.-Increases Common Div The directors on Aug. 19 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 29 to holders of record
Sept. 11 . This compares with 372 cents paid on June 30 and March 27 ,
last; and 25 cents paid last, and 25 cents paid each three months from Dec. 31 , 1934 , to and
ncluding Dec. 26,1935 . The Dec. 31,1934 , payment was the first made since March 31,1932 , when a distribution of ' 50 cents per share was made.
A payment of 75 cents was made on Dec. 31,1931 and quarterly disburse-
ments of $\$ 1$ per share were made from ments of $\$ 1$ per share were made from Dec. 31 , 1923 , to Sept. 30,1931 ,
inclusive.
p. 431 . $10 \%$ stock dividend was paid on Dec. $31,1924 .-\mathrm{V}, 143$,

International Cigar Machinery Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30
 Cash assets.-.....U. S. Treas. notes deferred.-. Acts. receivableNotes receivable. $x$ Patents, licenses \&c.-. -c...--

Total...........12,114,031 $\overline{12,002,144} \mid$ Total..............12,114,031 $\overline{12,002,144}$ x After reserve for amortization of $\$ 3,483,858$ in 1936 and $\$ 3,365,264$
n 1935 . y Represented by 600,000 no-par shares. p. 1081 .

International Match Corp.-Authority Asked on Div. The Irving Trust Co., trustee in bankruptcy, filed on Aug. 20 with declare and pay a dividend of $10 \%$ on all claims that have authority to inally as valid against the estate. A dividend of $5 \%$ was paid to creditors The dividend will be payable to holders of $\$ 98,151,441$ claims based upon the bankrupt's debentures, with interest to date of bankruptey involving a cash disbursement, expected to be made around Oct. 20 , of
about $\$ 9,815,150$. Some 16,000 individuals or corporations will share $\$ 16,218,000$; that, in addition to the estate now holds free cash of about $\$ 16,218,000$; that, in addition to the claims on behalf of the debentures, claim for miscellaneous claims of $\$ 81,793$ and a Unitional taxes for 1931 aggregating $\$ 1,260,000$ with interest These last are being contested, but reserves covering them are to be set up.
The petition further relates that the estate still constrols and operates several subsidiary companies, "for the administration of which a sufficient working capital should be reserved. It has also a number of other
assets which it should be in a position to protect should an emergency

# Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. $51 / 2 \%$ Preferred Stock 

## TRADING DEPARTMENT

 Eastman, Dillon $\&$ Co.
## MEMBERS NEW YORE STOCK EXCHANGE

 15 Broad StreetNew York
A. T. \& T. Teletype N. Y. 1-752
arise. It will also be necessary to retain some funds to cover future ad "Your petitioner believes that while, as a measure of prudence, the above reserves should be retained by it at this time, it may well be that available for future dividends," the petition concludes. "It should also be bore in mind that the trustee has in its possession valuable but still

International Mining Corp.-Net Assets-
The company reports net assets as of June 30 . 1936 , of $\$ 8,848,165$ after
eserve of $\$ 117,306$ for mining venture losses and after provision for Federal reserve of $\$ 17,30$ for mining venture losses and arter provision for Federal
taxes on unrealized appreciation of listed securities. This is equivalent to approximately $\$ 22.11$ a share on of histed securities. This is equivalent to standing at close of the period. II In arriving at the above eif igrese listed
securities were valued at market quotations and those not listed were securities were valued at. market quotations and those not listed were
valued at cost. As of June 30,1936 , there were outstanding purchase warrants entitling the holders to purchase 523,945 shares of common stock of the cornoration been exercised on June 30 , last, the corporation would have received $\$ 5,239,450$ additional capital; the number of shares of common stock out1936, Fould have been approximately $\$ 15.2$ per share. shares, and on June 30,1935 . net assets were equal to $\$ 22.52$ a share on
400,40 shares

Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936
Net profit atter all charges, including provision for Federal
normal income tax and officers' bonus, but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits................. Earnings per share
(John) Irving Shoe Corp.-Stock Sold-
preferred, stock with warrants and come that the issue of 24,000 units of prefeers.

Earnings for 5 Months Ended June 30
Gross sales-




Note-The above figures in net tons.-V. 143, p. 1082
Italian Superpower Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
Period End. June 30-1

 Loss on foreign exchange
 Net income y --..Profit on debs. acquired Excess of par value over by wholly-ownd
 N Not incl. interest paid and accrued on debs. held by wholly-owned sub. x Not incl. interest paid and accrued on debs. held dy wholly-owned sub
B Befor excess of loss on sales of securities over profit on debs. acquired
(F. L.) Jacobs Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for Six Months Ended June 30, 1936
Net profit after charges and provision for Federal income taxes
but but before Federal surtax on undistributed pro
Earnings per share on 308,825 shs. capital stock. $\$ 325,794$
$\$ 1.05$ Above statement includes recently acquired Grand Rapids Metalcraft
Corp, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Anderson Mfg. Oo.-V. 143 , p. 1082 .

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Earnings-





|  |  |  | 42 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 36 |  |

Total surplus $\qquad$ Adjust. aris. from com. stk. to employ
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Profit } \& \text { loss surplus } \\ \text { sen } \\ \$ 2,576,472 & \$ 2,077,054 & \$ 1,839,203 \\ \$ 1,338,113\end{array}$


#### Abstract

Comparative Balance Sheet Assets$x$ Capital ass Inventories --......-Investments.....Trust funds....--Com. stock held for employees. discel. invest. -deposits.......-

July 11 '3 (July 13 '3 July 11 '36 July 13 ' 35   y Represented by 280,000 shares no par value. z Arter deducting reserve for doubtful accounts. $1936 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 760 .


(W. B.) Jarvis Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Net profit after all charges $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit after all charges } & \text { 1936 } & 1935 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 150,000 & \text { shares capital stock } & \$ 319,669 & \$ 260,775 \\ & \$ 2.13 & \$ 1.73\end{array}$ Larnings per share
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .1123$.
Julian \& Kokenge Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings6 Months Ended April 30-,
Net profit after depreciation, Federal income and 1936 surtax on undistributed earnings, \&c--1--.--7
Earns. per sh. on 131,411 shs. capital stock (no par) $\$ 181,601$
$\$ 1.38$ $\begin{array}{r}195,967 \\ \hline \$ 1.49\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 131,411 shs. capi.
-V. 142, p. 130; V. 141 .p. 279.

## Kalamazoo Stove Co.-Earnings-

 6 Months Ended June 30e taxes, deprec., \&c 1936$\times \$ 237$ | Net income after Fed. income taxes, deprec., \&c-- | $\mathbf{~} \quad \mathbf{\$ 2 3 7 , 8 3 0}$ | $\$ 1935$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on 300,000 shares capital stock | $\$ 0.79$ | $\$ 0.38$ | $\mathbf{x}$ No provision has been made for Federal surtax on unaistributed income The balance sheet as of June 30,1936 , shows current assets of $\$ 4,434,268$, including cash of $\$ 835,240$, and current liabilities were $\$ 498,859$. These compare with current assets of $\$ 2,578,817$, cash of $\$ 188$.

liabilities of $\$ 228,791$ on June 30 , 1935 .-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .275$.

Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1936-Month-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935 Gross earnings---------Operating expenses------
Interest charges.---
Amortization of discount and premiums .-.-.-Depreciation -....-.-.
$\begin{array}{rrrr}671,437 & 1,264,, 498 & \mathbf{7}, 790,216 & \mathbf{7} 15,179,081 \\ 133,321 & 134,823 & 1,614,103 & 1,754,814 \\ 9,115 & 9,102 & 109,321 & 129,744\end{array}$

| 9,115 | 9,102 | 109,321 | 129,744 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 184,059 | 185,301 | $2,212,682$ | $2,211,904$ |
| 58,850 | 47,561 |  |  |
|  |  | 663,468 |  |
|  |  | 588,113 |  |



| Net deficit--- |
| :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .143, ~ p . ~$ |
| 1 |

Kansas City Southern Ry.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Railway oper. revenues- } & 499,674 & 224,192 & 2,844,965 & \$ 5,440,720 \\ \text { Net rev. from ry. oper-- } & 4966,534 \\ \text { Net ry } & 2,50,226 & 125,464 & 1,800,261 & 558,277\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. inc


Balance Sheet Jan. 31 (Currency in German Reichsmarks)

$\qquad$
V. 14
(Julius) Kayser \& Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings -
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Years End. June } 30- & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \$ 14,448,319 & \$ 12,389,845 & \$ 11,598,858 & \$ 10,455,8\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { administrat'n expense } & 13,702,475 & \frac{11,844,716}{} & \frac{11,351,451}{} & \frac{10,056,73}{} \\ \text { Income from operation } & \$ 745,844 & & \$ 545,129 & \$ 247,407 \\ \$ 399,160\end{array}$
 Forei
Inter
Texa
Depr
 Miscell. deductions---
Prov. for Fed. inc. and Net income.
Empl. pref. stock
 Shs. com. outst. (par \$5)
Earns. per share on Earned Surplus Account Year Ended June 30
Earnedeginning of 1936 1935

1934 $---\cdots$
$\$ 121,712$

31,651 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Balance at beginning of } \\ \text { year }\end{array}$ (4,54,447 |
| :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income for year...- } & 645,842 & 408,085 & 186,423 & 121,711\end{array}$ Adj. of invest. in AustraSpecial recoveriesin prior years reserve against in-

ventory now transfered
 Common dividends--Employees pref. divs--
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub. co. to its equity } \\ & \text { sulue at July } 1,1935- \\ & \text { Balance, earned surp- }\end{aligned} \quad 64,523,946$ $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,544,447\end{aligned}$ Balance, earned sur $-\$ 4,523,946$ Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

| Consolidated Balance Sheet June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | Liabtlities- | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |


 Pats. trade-mks.
and goodwill


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { (less reserve)_-al } \\ \text { Dep. with mutual }\end{array}$ | $1,183,596$ | $1,054,949$ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | \(\begin{gathered}years impors \& <br>

legal expenses in <br>
cont\end{gathered}\)

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Sundry debtors.-- } & 104,936 & 69,423 & \text { liabilities accr'd. } & 301,869 & 206,410 \\ \text { Inventories } & 3,756,586 & 3,563,833 & \text { Taxes, prior years. } & 10,000 & 10,000\end{array}$

Total_........ $\overline{10,309,112} \overline{9,948,532}$ Total_.........10,309,112 $9,948,532$ V. 143, p. 1082 .

Kelvinator Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-
Net profit after charges,
der
Shares of common stock.

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Shares of common stock- } \\ \text { outstanding } \\ \text { Earnings per share-..-- }\end{array}$ | $1,156,831$ | $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 7 7}$ | $1,147,107$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 6}, 831$ | $1,147,107$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | Earnings per share-.---Note-The surtax on undistributed income does not ap

fiscal year which ends Sept. 30,1936 .-V. 143, p. 1082 .

## Kendall Company-Earnings-

24 Weeks Ended June 13-
Profit-_-1-:-
Profit on cotton futures
Current interest received
Dividends on sub. preferred stoc
Bond interest.-

Loss on disposition of capies
Net profit -...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.


1935
$\$ 602,553$
324,973
38,330
10,814
9,652
38,740
276,008
107,588
11,961
50.629
104,864
104,866
397,42
$\$ 0.10$
 there was $\$ 194,105$ to be added to surplus. current liabilities of $\$ 3,068,197$, which included $\$ 711,600$ used July 1 to retire the on June 13 was $\$ 5,448,989$.

The company on Sept. 1 will redeem $\$ 300,00020$-year $51 / 2 \%$ debentures, seliected by lot, and holders will receive par and interest together with a premium of $2 \%$. Of the total amount, $\$ 100,000$ is being redeemed through operation of the sinking fund, while the company is exercising its option | under |
| :--- |
| p. 760. |



Kennecott Copper Corp- -30 -cent DividendComenon rectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the


 -v. 142, p. 3513.

## Kentucky Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-b1935
Total oper. revenues_.. $\$ 2,067,480$ Optal oper
Opation. Maintenance-.-....-....-

Net operating income.
Other income
Gross income
Int on funded -long-term debt General interest -..----
Amortiz of pref. stock commission \& expense Divs. on $\$ 6.50$ cums. pref.
stk. of Lexington Util. Co. held by the public Kentucky Utilities Co. Interest on funded debt. Amortiz. of bond disc.

Net income before pre
Net income before pre-
ferred dividends ferred dividends.-
Divs, on $6 \%$ pref. stock
of Kentucky Util. Co.

$\$ 851,338$

22,728 | $\$ 772,046$ |
| ---: |
| 16,782 | $\$ 874,066 \quad \$ 788,829$

| 92,696 | 95,865 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3,781 | 4,739 |
| 11,778 | 10,710 |
| 1,853 | - |
|  | - |
| 40,155 | 40,512 |
| 371,693 | 371,693 |
| 3,227 | 2,804 |
| 17,540 | 18,607 |

Bal. before divs. 0 . $7 \%$
pref.
stk.
pref. stivis. of Keno
tucky Uti. Co Kan-
$\$ 331,340 \quad \$ 243,895 \quad \$ 627,674 \quad \$ 574,346$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { The }\end{array} \$ 217,324 \quad \$ 129,879 \quad \$ 399,641 \quad \$ 346,313$ a The balance of $\$ 399,641$ for the six months ended June 30, 1936,
above includes net income of Lexington Utilities Co. and subsidiary company, amounting to $\$ 91,551$ in excess of dividend requirements for the period on preferred stock of that company held by the public. Total unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock of Lexington Utilities Co,
held by the public amounted to $\$ 210,800$ at June 30,1936 b The operations of Lexington Utilities Co. and its subsidiary, Lexington Ice Co. which were acquired by Kentucky Utilities Co. on Nov. 30,1935 , have been included in the 1935 figures above for comparative purposes only. Income Statement (Company Only)
Period End. June 30 Total oper. revenues...

Net oper. income.
Other income (net)
Gross income
Total int. deductions.
Net income----
Divs. on $6 \%$ pref. stock

3681,109
392,460 $\underset{\substack{\$ 288.648 \\ 114,016}}{\substack{28 \\ \hline}}$
3.3.

 \begin{tabular}{c}
Mos. -1935 <br>
\hline$\quad \$ 3,013,3$ <br>
$\quad 1,753,22$

 $\overline{5}$

$\$ 1,260,159$ <br>
17,497
\end{tabular}

Bal. before divs.on $7 \%$
$\begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 174,631 & \$ 106,730 & \$ 318,239 & \$ 262,504\end{array}$ $-\mathbf{V} .143$, p. 591 .

## Kimberly-Clark Corp.-Special Dividend -

 share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $123 / 2$ cents per shareon the common stock. no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of

## Kirby Petroleum Co.-Earnings-

 Earnings for 4 Months Ended April 30, 1936 Net profit after depreciation, depletion, estimated Federal Earnings per share on 500,000 shares capital stock (par $\$ 1$ )$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .760$.

Knight Screw Products Co.-Stock Offered-J. M. Butler \& Co., Detroit, recently offered 63,096 shares of common stock at par ( $\$ 4$ per share). Shares offered to residents of and in Michigan only.
112,500 shares. Authorized, 112,500 shares; to be issued and outstanding, Of the 112,500 shares to be outstanding 49,154 shares have been issued in exchange for all of the assets of that company, subject toducts Co.) of which amount 40,000 shares have been escrowed with the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission.
History and Business-The business of
operated as a co-partnership from that year until 1932, when 1918 and Sperated as a co-partnership from that year until 1932, when Knight
Scrod Co. (Mich.) was formed. On April 23, 1936, the present corporation was organized and acquired the assets of the predecessor corThe manufacturing plant is Detroit, Mich. Company's property includes 6526 Epworth Boulevard, facturing plant and general offices. Company at the present time operates approximately 100 machines, a large number of which are automatic screw William C. Knight (President, under the management of the following: William C. Knight (President, director and sales manager), Frederic D. Bastien (Secretary-Treasurer, director and office mana and Frederick $F$ Purpose-Proceeds from the present financing will be used as follows: Additional land, $\$ 15,000$; additional buildings, $\$ 30,000$; new equipment,
$\$ 60,000$; retirement of obligations, $\$ 23,383$; working capital, $\$ 85,292$,

Kobacker Stores, Inc.-To Be Added to List-
The New York Curb Exchange will list 7,818 additional shares of common
tock, no par, upon notice of issuance.-V. 143, p. 760 .
Kraft Brewing Co. (Mich.)-Stock Offered-Whitlock, Smith \& Co. and Max Schlachman \& Co., Detroit, recently offered 260,000 shares of capital stock at $\$ 1$ per share. Stock offered for sale within the State of Michigan only.
Capitalization-Common stock-authorized- 500,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par),
 Vational Bank of Detroit. Cotal authorized capital stock of 5500, oon (par (pararated in Michigan with a Company has issued to the bankers 4000 . opo shares of common stock and



to encumbrances and liens. 140,000 shares of the stock issued to the bankers
will be placed in escrow and they will also realize a cash profit of 15 many of the remaining and the 260,000 whares they may actually sell to the public at a price of $\$ 1$ per share the States and Federal authorities. Company holds permits granted by the
State of Michigan and State of Michigan and Federal Government. Company has acquired the property located at 1800 E . Forest Ave. (corner of Orleans) in Detroit, together with all the buildings situated thereon and equipment located operation of a brewery at this location.
The machinery and equipment is of modern design and the product of some orate almost wholly as a gravity system. This is considered by uathorities on these matters to be the most efficient type of operation. beer per year. Contracts are to be let to erect another building and install facilities to bring the total capacity to approximately 120,000 Management The following are the officers and directors of the company: mund J. Boell, Secretary \& Treasurer \& Director: Seymour H. Franklin, mund J. Boel, Secretary \& Treasurer \& Director; Seymour H, Franklin,
(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-Stock Increase VotedStockholders at a meeting held Aug. 18 voted to increase the authorized
number of common shares from exchange of the outstanding $1,178,787$ shares of common stock on the ed that taken at the annual meeting on May 12 , and was in compliance with requirements of the Secretary of State of New York.-V. 143, p. 1082 .

Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales


## La France Industries (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

$$
\text { Earnings for } 6 \text { Months Ended June 30, } 1936
$$

Net loss after depr
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.-Plan for Resumption of Interest and Sinking Fund Payments-Medley G. B. Whelpley, Chairman, has issued the following statement:
The company announces a plan for the resumption of interest and enforced upon the company by the effects of the depression and the sub quent changes and restrictions which have become continuing factors in the world nitrogen markets.
Following the severe crisis of 1931 the directorate of the company has pany to changed conditions, rehabilitating its working capital and formulating a plan of reconstruction for the company's debt and capital. The plan has been formulated after full consultations with committees
representing the company's $\$ 31,357,0001$ st mtge. $6 \%$ conv. gold bonds
due 1954, listed in New York; its. f1, 746,6851 st mtge. sterling bonds,
listed in London; its banker creditors and substantial holders of the comlisted in preforred; ind common stock. pany's preferred and common stock.
The basic conception of the plan is the application by the company of
its entire current income from year to year to the service of its debt after its entire current income from year to year to the service of its debt after
providing moderate working capital and renewal reserves, with some providing moderate working capital and renewal reserves, , witable provision for future dividends on its new share capital
In summary the plan provides as follows:
There is to be no reduction in the principal amount of the bonds outstanding and the mortgage hens are to remain und bourbed, but the existing
dollar bonds are to be exchanged for new income bonds maturing Dec. 31 , 1975, and the sterling bonds are to be changed to income bonds of the rom maturity. Indebtedness to the banker creditors is to be reduced The existing preferred and ordinary share capital of $£ 8,100,000$ is to
be reduced to $£ 2,193,366$, represented by $2,147,533$ ordinary, A shares of $£ 1$ each, and $2,200,000$ ordinary $B$ shares of five pence each. Of the
A shares, $1,122,533$ will be distributed to the dollar and sterling bondAolders, 225,000 shares to the banker creditors in exchange for the reduction of the indebtedness to them, and 800,000 shares to the holders of the present preferred stock. The new or Interest on all debt is to be placed on a non-cumulative annual income
basis with interest on the bonds payable, if earned, up to $4 \%$ per annum and interest on the debt to the banker creditors payable, if earned, up to $2 \%$. profits of the with the financial year ended June 30,1936 , the entire debt, as defined in the new trust deeds, will be applied $75 \%$ to interest and the balance to sinking fund for a period estimated to expire in 1943 ,
and thereafter $80 \%$ of such available profits will be applied $80 \%$ to interes and thereafter $80 \%$ of such available profits will be applied, $80 \%$ to interest
and the balance to sinking fund. The remaining $20 \%$ will this become
available for dividends on the new share capital. available for dividends on the new share capital.
A statement of the profits of the company for the financial year ended
June 30, 1936, is not yet available, but preliminary estimates indicate June 30, 1936 , is not yet available, but preliminary estimates indicate
that the profits available should enable an interest payment of approximately $23 / 4 \%$ on the new bonds and a payment of $2 \%$ on the indebtedness
to the banker creditors for the year 1936. In addition it is proposed to the banker creditors for the year 1936 . In addition, it is proposed
to make a cash capital payment of $1 \%$ as to all debt. These payments to make a cash capital payment on onditional on the consum the plan.
are the provisions of Law No. 5350 of
By the provisions of Law No.. 5350 of Jan. 8 , 1934 , of the Republic of Chile, the proceeds of the company's stocks of nitrate on hand in Chile to the payment of indebtedness to the Central Bank of Chile and then to the payment of the banker creditors deet. Bank of Chile and then
the banker creditors agree to look only to these proceeds for the repayment the banker creditors agree to look only to these proceeds for the repayment
of their principal and to cancel any portion of their principal which is not thus repaid. All arrears of fixed charges on the funded debt as well as on the banker creditors debt are to the waived in consideration ish Companies Acts and for this reason the proceedings for carrying out the plan have been commenced in the English courts. As a part of these proceedings a meeting of the purpose of considering the plan and if thought fit approving it. of the company to receive deposits of the dollar bonds, against issuance of transferrable certificates of deposit. Application to list these certificates
on the New York Stock Exchange will be made.-V. 142, p. 3681 .

Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30-
 stock is either owned or controlled, tion and reserves
Earnings per share on $1,930,065$ shs.
capital stock (no par)----------Net income of parent company accrurailroad rentals, divs., \&c., after
tarnes and charges.
capital stor share on $1,930,065$ shs,
605,638 \$536,749 \$1,810,572
rnings per share on $1,930,065$ shs $\$ 1,734,423$ \$1,704,385 \$1,882,724 -V No provision has been made for Federal $\$ 0.90 \quad \begin{array}{cc}\$ 0.88 & \$ 0.97\end{array}$

Lava Cap Gold Mining Co.-Initial DividendThe directors have declared an initial dividend of 2 cents per share on
Thent. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10. the common stock,
$-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3681$.

Lefcourt Realty Corp.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30- $1936 \quad 19351934$
 $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} .3513$.

Lexington Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net income before pre- } \\ \text { ferred dividends.-- }\end{array} & \$ 83,491 & \$ 73,397 & \$ 172,349 & \$ 167,643\end{array}$ -x . 143 , provising h .

Liberty Baking Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Weeks Ended March 21, 1936
Net loss after depre
Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. June 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos-1935

 shs. (par $\$ 5$ cap. stk.
$\times$ Before Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.-Earnings-

Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30, 1936
Net profit after depreciation, Federal income taxes and other $\quad \mathbf{x} 8302.597$
carnarges per share on 189,539 shs. common stock (no par) x No provision has been made for Federal surtaxes on unidstributed Note-Due to change in deppreciation policy no comparison is made with
corresponding period of previous year.-V.142, p. 3348 . corresponding period of previous year.-V. 142, p. 3348 .
Lindsay Light \& Chemical Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cc}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } \\ \text { Net inco } \\ \text { 30 }\end{array} & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { and taxes.-. }-6,000 & \$ 18,326 & \$ 30,660 & \$ 21,500 & \$ 11,827 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. }\end{array}$

Little Miami RR.- $\$ 5,000,0004 s$ AuthorizedThe Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company
to issue $\$ 5,000,000$ of general mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, series "B," and $\$ 91,700$ to $4 \%$ special Guaranteed betterment stock, to be delivered at par to the
Pennsylvania RR. in reimbursement of expenditures made for additions Pennsylvania RA
and betterments
and betterments.
The Commission did not require the road to establish a sinking fund for
the bonds. Approval of the issue had been delayed since March because of the bonds. Approvalo of the issue had been delayed since March because of
differences over this matter. diffrerences over this matter.
the bonds are to be issued provides that all bonds issued thereunder shall be "Without rreference, priority or distinction as to any of them." The
Little Miami held that it could not, without the consent of the holders of Little Miami held that it could not, without the consent of the holders of
all the outstanding bonds, of which there are $\$ 1,016,000$, execute an inall the outstanding bonts, of which there are proviso for the new 85.000 .000 issue. It was further pointed out that there
is no bond register for the holders of the outstanding bonds and that it was is no bond register for the holders or tre outstanding bondera the necessary not possible e ascertain the road is derived from rentalk said by the Pennconsent. based on a fixed dividend on the capital stocck and interest on the
sylvania, bind
bonds. bonds. Therefore, any sinking fund payments for the
to be made by the Pennsylvania. - v. 142, p. 1475.

Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. 12 Months Ended June 30-

| Operating revenues |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating expenses, maintenance and ail taxes-.-. |


Net operating revenue and other income (be-
fore appropriation for retirement reserve)
$\$ 5,657,452$
$\$ 5,421,818$
 Gross inc Interst charges (net)


 Discount, premium and expense applicable- to
funded debt retired - --
Deposits in closed banks written off ----ral income
taxes, prior years -...-.-.-.----
78,043
101,326
$\begin{array}{rr}175,000 & --\cdots \\ 3,262,008 & --\overline{1235}\end{array}$
Earned surplus, end of period.................- $\overline{\$ 1,180,952} \overline{\$ 4,458,509}$
-V.143, p. 1083.
Los Angeles Ry. Corp.-Files Financing Plan-
The company has filed an application with the California Railroad Commission to reorganize its financial structure for the purpose of gradually placing the company in a position to rehabilitate the street railway system.
It is proposed that the estate of Henry E . Huntington and related inIt is proposed that the estate of Henry E . Huntington and related in-
terests shall exchange their present bond holdings for new 35 -year general mortgage bonds of equal value, which will be junior to the remainder of the existing issues held by the public.
the issuance of the new bonds in the amount of $\$ 9,000,000$. These bonds will have a conditional sinking fund which shall be dependent upon earnings available alser operating charges, depreciation and equipment repiacements $\$ 8,954,400$ of $5 \%$ preferred stock in lieu of the open indebtedness due them
by the company and that the dividends on this class of stock be non-cumu-
 It is further contemplated that in 1938 the balance of the old issues
outstanding shall be refunded by a new first mortgage bond issue.outstan.
$140, ~ p .4239$.

Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Sales } \\ \text { Net propit after charges } & 1,6,58 & 1,63, & 31,015 & 96,967 & 80,993\end{array}$ and income taxes

McCall Corp.-Earnings -

${ }^{6}$ Mos. End. June $30-1$ - inc. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Federal taxes-tik.out- } & \$ 819,031 & \$ 813,915 & \$ 770,914 & \$ 767,094\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { Shares common stik. } \\ \text { standing Mou par) } \\ \text { satning per share }\end{aligned}$ | 539,360 | 539,360 | 539,360 | 543,760 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

McCord Radiator \& Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{clllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit after charges, but } \\ \text { before }\end{array} \text { Federal taxes_- }\end{array} \quad \$ 97,598 \quad \$ 53,479 \quad \$ 220,719 \quad \$ 96,372$ For 12 manths ended June 30, 1936 profit was $\$ 405,028$.-V. 142, p. 4024 McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 | Net inc. after all |
| :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}$. |
| 61. |

## McKesson \& Robbins, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 6 Mos. End. June 30-Not sales -
Costs and expenses.-.

 Profit on sales.....
Total income
Minority interest
Intere
-
Net profit.
 .... Net profit.-.-.-Fer-d
$\$ 1,250,703$
\$789,826 $\$ 1$ stack, 83 series
 Yrovision for foreign income taxes
Note-No deduction has been made for the surtax profits for the six months ended June 30,1936 .
Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30



 Goodwill, trade-

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | common stock.- | 159,567 |  |
|  | Note | ${ }_{5}^{4}, 5228184$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {, }}$ 946,969 | 774,648 |
|  | Fed.\& forelgn ta | 506,819 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Res. 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Total_......... $72,940,078 \overline{70,217,579}$ Total_.........72,940,078 $\overline{70,217,579}$ a After depreciation and amortization.
R Represented by 533,000 nopresented by 85 par shares.
50 preference stock, series A $7 \%$ o convertible, yet to be surrendered for can-
cellation and exchange, will be entitled to receive therefor, upon surrender of the certificates for cancellation, certificates for 2,605 shares of preference stock, $\$ 3$ series, and certificates for 1,042 shares of common stock.-
$\mathrm{V}, 143, \mathrm{p} .1083$. V. 143, p. 1083.

McWilliams Dredging Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rlllll}6 \text { Mos. End. June 30- } & 1936 & 135 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Earning } \text { per share on } \\ 96,350 \text { shs. cap, stock } & \$ 4.08 & \$ 3.11 & \$ 2.97 & \$ 1.37\end{array}$
 -V. 143, p. 1083
Madison Square Garden Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Int. on bonds \& mtges-1. Allowance for doubtrul

|  | 1,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deprec., amortiz., \&c-- Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes | 258,041 46,122 | 2655 31,142 | 283,030 | 90,315 1,000 |




 x Does not include 84,810. Madison Square Garden Corp.'s proportion of the profit for the period of its affiliate, the Boston Garden Corp.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet May |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash_--.-- } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 792,028 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 736,206 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {cheounts }}^{\text {Liabit }}$ |  |  |
| Inventori | 2,098 | 1,736 |  |  |  |
| Rec. due tr. orricers |  |  | Federal, state |  |  |
| Marketabl |  |  | Advance sale |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vest. In |  | 66,503 | Adv rentals |  |  |
| equip |  | 4,155,802 |  | 11,593 |  |
| terre | 154,293 | 58,305 | 1st mtge. (curre | 100,00 |  |
| Notes \& | 37,116 | 69,473 | 1 lst m | 700,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  | .172, | 3,153,375 |
| Total........-85,137,439 $\overline{85,295,088}$ Total_ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x Represented byAfter depreciation of $\$ 2,184,073$ in 1936 and $\$ 2,109,241$ in 1935 . z After allowance for doubtful items of $\$ 12,329$ in 1936 and $\$ 20,712$ in 1935 . |  |  |  |  |  |

Mansul Chemical Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 928.
Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp.-Earnings-
Period-
 Consolidated profit after ordinary taxes, deprecia-
tion, depletion $\mathbf{x}$ Before Fed and other charges.-.-.....----- $\$ 4,135 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 6,838$
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.-EarningsPeriod Ended June 30, 1936-
Net income after expenses, Federal income taxes

and est. surtax on undistributed profits | and est. surtax on undistributed profits -...-- |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on 196,269 shares common | $\$ 146,567$ | stock (par $\$ 5) \ldots$

-V. 143, p. 761.
Market Street Ry. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues,
Oper, expenses, maintenance and all taxes........-Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. reserve)
Other income.-. 1936
$\mathbf{1 7 , 4 2 7 , 8 8 6}$
$6,238,803$

Net oper. revenue and other income (before



## Martin-Parry Corp.-RFC Loan of $\$ 300,000-$

the corporation for additional working capital. made a loan of $\$ 300 ; 000$ to In a letter to stockholders, working capital."
"The RFC
felt that $\$ 100.000$. Small, President, stated: stockholders, and the board of directors arranged should be put in by the the 10.700 shares at $\$ 8$ a share, Which had been purchased on the market several years ago by the corporation, or a total received from the sale of the
stock of $\$ 85,600$. The difference remaining from the $\$ 100,000$, amounting stock of $\$ 85,600$. The difference remaining from the $\$ 100,000$, amounting
to $\$ 14,400$, plus $\$ 33,600$ advanced by the writer to the corporation for working capital purposes, or a total of $\$ 48,000$, has been loaned to the corporation for a period of six years by the writer, secondary to the rights
and interests of the RFC loan."-V. 141, p. 3695 .
Maryland Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet June 30-
 Interest action-aed-Cash on deposit \&

| 158,208 | 171,926 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Losses in process of } \\ \text { adjustment }\end{array}$ | 17,146 | 34,790 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\begin{array}{lrllll}190,425 & 190,552 & \begin{array}{llll}\text { Reser expenses.-. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Res've for all other }\end{array} & 20,600 & 16,640\end{array}$ Res've for all other

claims.

25,000
$, 000,000$ $\begin{array}{rr}25,000 & 25,000 \\ 000,000 & 1,000,000\end{array}$

Total .......... $\overline { \$ 3 , 0 7 6 , 2 8 8 } \longdiv { \$ 2 , 6 0 9 , 0 0 7 }$ t Total $-\ldots . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { \$3,076,288 } \\ & \$ 2,609,007\end{aligned}$
-V. 142, p. 629, 463.
Masonite Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1083.
Master Electric Co.-Admitted to Listing and Registration The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 1$ par, to listing and registration.

$$
\text { Earnings for } 3 \text { Months Ended March 31, } 1936
$$

Net income after depreciation, amortization, interest, Federal income taxes,
Earnings per share on 180,000 shs. capital stock (par $\$ 1$ )
-V. 143, p. 434 .

## Mengel Co. (\& Subs.)-July Bookings-

Bookings for July amounted to $\$ 761,922$ as compared with $\$ 575,903$ in July, 1935 , an increase of $\$ 186,019$, or $32.3 \%$. For the seven months period of 1935 , a gain of $\$ 1,586,254$, or $41.8 \%$. year, an increase of $\$ 240.012$, or $43.3 \%$; while for the first seven months
of 1936 billing totaled $\$ 5,10,666$ against $\$ 3,741,672$ in the same period a year ago, a gain of $\$ 1,365,994$, or $36.5 \%$. 741,672 in the same period 593.

Merchants Fire Assurance Corp. of N. Y.-Financial Statement -


#### Abstract




Merchants Indemnity Corp. of N. Y.-Financial Statement June 30, 1936-

| Assets- |  | Labilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds, stocks, \&c. | \$1,493,546 | Unearned premiums. | \$384,000 |
| Bond \& mtge. loans | 334,583 | Losses payable | 468,540 |
| Real estate | 5,783 | Taxes, \&c | 122,724 |
| Premiums receivable | 252,211 | Capital | 600,000 |
| Interest accrued | 66,009 22632 | Net surplus | 743,210 |
|  | 226,342 |  |  |
| Total | \$2,318,474 | Total | ,318,474 |

## Merchants \& Manufacturers Securities Co.-Initial, Extra and Resumed Dividends-

The directors on Aug. 18 declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per The directors also resumed dividend payments on the class A stock with a declaration of a dividend of 15 cents per share, likewise payable On the class A stock since Oct. 1, 1931 , when 20 cents per share was
distributed.

A special participating dividend of 26 cents per share in addition to
the regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was declared on the $\$ 2$ participating preferred stock, no par ver share was declared on the
holders of record Oct. 1.-V. 142 , p. 1647 .

Mergraf Oil Products Corp.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Merrimac Hat Corp.-Common Dividend DoubledThe directors on Aug. 18 declared a dividen. of $\$ 2$ per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 18 . This compares with dividends of $\$ 1$ per share paid in the two preceding quarters; $\$ 2$ on Dec. 2,$1935 ; \$ 1$ per share distributed each three months
from Sept. 1, 1934, to and including Sept. 3,$1935 ; 50$ cents paid each quarter from Dec. i, 1930 to June 1, 1934, inclusive, and $\$ 1$ per share paid quarterly previously.-V. 142, p. 4184.
Meteor Motor Car Co.-To Resume Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Sept, 1 to holders of record Aug. 20.
This will be the first disbursement made by the company since March 1
1933 when two quarterly 1933 When two quarterly dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share each (or a total
of 25 cents per share) were paid. These latter payments were for the first
half of 1933 . - $V .142$, p,

Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1936-Month-1935]
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & \text { 1936-Month-1935 } & \text { 1936-6 Mos. } & \text { Mos. } 1935, \\ \text { Gross earns. from oper_ } & \$ 655,718 & \$ 645,470 & \$ 4,005,863 & \$ 3,797,702 \\ \text { Oper. exps. \& deprec.-- } & 489,446 & 472,014 & 2,781,851 & 2,718,679\end{array}$ Net earnings
-V .143, p. 117.
$\$ 166,272$
$\$ 173,456$
$\$ 1,224,012$
$\$ 1,079,023$
Michigan Bumper Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 4 Months Ended May 31, 1936
Net profit after deprec. Federal income taxes, \&c.-.
Earnings per share on 472,145 shs. capital stock (par $\$ 1$ )
$\$ 34,977$
$\$ 0.07$

\section*{Michigan Steel Tube Products Co.-Earnings-} $\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { Months Ended June 30- } & & 1936 & \\ \text { Net income after depreciation, Fed'l income taxes } & \text { x } \$ 232,231 & \$ 237,782 \\ \text { Earnings per sh. on } 200,000 \text { shs. cap.stk. }(\$ 2.50 \text { par) } & \$ 1.16 & \text { y } \$ 1.18\end{array}$ | x | After non-recurring reorganization expenses of $\$ 13$ | 287 | $\mathbf{y}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.18 |  |  |  | contingencies of $\$ 9,301$ not set up in the first half of 1935 . y Based on

shares now outstanding for six months ended June 30 , Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undivided profits. Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 2.50$
par, to listing and registration.-V. Michigan Sugar Co.-Earnings-

## Years Ended June 30- Profit from oper., before prov. for depreciation. Provision for depreciation

 Provision for depreciationInterest on lobentures
Interest earned

| 1936 | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 425,847$ | $\$ 854,560$ |
| 265,521 | 263,164 |
| $2-1,448$ | 60,880 |
| $C r 12,398$ | 19,312 |
| 21,007 | 24,024 |
| 20,000 | 24,033 |

Profit for the year-............................... $\$ 107,268$ \$428,694 Note-During the year ended June 30, 1936 the Toledo Sugar Co., a
subsidiary not consolidated, sustained a loss of $\$ 83,314$, including provision for depreciation in the amount of $\$ 51,576$ and losses of $\$ 15,209$ provision from disposals of properties. Michigan Sugar Co.'s proportion of the loss
for the year is $\$ 65,155$ for which for the year is $\$ 65,155$, for which oo provision bsa broportion of the lose counts of that company. The Toledo Sugar Co. did not operate its plant
during the year. Michigan Sugar Co. operated five of its eight plants
during the year. during the year.

Batance Sheet June 30

| Assets <br> Cash in banks \& on <br> hand | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

hand-..--....-
a Accts. \&notes rec.
Loans and advs to
Loans and advs. to
beet growers
beet growers.-.-
Glowing crop exps.
 Inventories
Misc. invest.,--
at
cost_-.-............
Inv. in \& advs. to
affiliated co.....
Unexp. ins. prems.
Unexp. ins. prems.
b Prop'ty accounts
Total.
 in After reserve for bad debts and allowances of $\$ 5,316$ in 1936 and $\$ 7,427$ no par shares. d Unpaid processing taxes held in suspense pending final

Middlesex \& Boston Street Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. June } 30-1936-3 \text { Mos. } & 1935 & 1936-6 \text { Mos. } & 1935 \\ \text { Net profit.-.-. } & \$ 14,058 & \$ 26,009 & \$ 18,021 & \$ 29,323\end{array}$
 year ago at an average fare or 9.4 cents. For the half-year, $4,811,229$ passengers were carried at an average fare of 9.4 cents, against $4,658,2611$ passen-
gers carried a year ago at an average fare of 9.4 cents.-V. $442, \mathrm{p}, 3349$.
Mid-West Abrasive Co.-Listing A pproved-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 303,720 out-
standing shares of common stock, $\$ 0.50$ par.-V.142, p. 3001 .
standing shares of common stock, $\$ 0$
Milnor, Inc.-Earnings-
Milnor, Inc.-Ear
Years Ended May 31-


| Balance Sheet May 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Ltablitites- | 1936 | 935 |
| Cash. | \$105,264 | \$51,962 | Reserve for taxes pay. |  | \$537 |
| Acts. rec., customers | 2,883 | 3,455 | Res. for unempl, insur. | 119 |  |
| Accts. rec., miscell.-- | 2,640 | 1.586 | Reserve for unpald |  |  |
| Merchandise inventory | 98,899 | 130,666 | dividend checks...- |  |  |
| Securs. owned (at cost) | 4,116 | 4,116 | $\times$ Capital stock. |  |  |
| Furn., fixt. \& equip. (depteciated value). | 2,884 | 2,104 | Surplus.. |  | def13,568 |
| Deferred charges....- | 2,723 | 3,163 |  |  |  |
| Tota |  |  |  |  |  |

Milwaukee Electric Railway \& Light Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June 30-
Total operating revenues Operating expenses Taxes, other than income taxes

Net operating revenues. $\qquad$ $\$ 8,190,409$
25,696 Gross incomeAmortization of bond di Other interesi changes disco
nterest during constructio
nterest during
Appropriations for depreciation reserve-...............................................
Net income.

## Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Earnings-

6 Months Ended June 30Net income after all charges - --...............E. $\mathbf{V}$. 143 , p. 117 .

Mississippi River Power Co.-EarningsIIncluding Missouri Transmission Co.]
 Net income-

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc.-To Be Added to List-
The New York Curb Exchange will list 200,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 2.50$ par, in substitution for 100,000 shares of common stock, no par,
presently outstanding and listed, upon notice of issuance.- $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}, 928$.

## Monarch Machine Tool Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Sept. 1 . An ext
on March 1, last.-V. 142, p. 3515 .
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.-ListingThe Nork Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 22,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, 43/2\% series, due 1960 and $\$ 7,500.0006 \%$
due 1965 (see offering in V. 141, p. 3077).-V. 143, p. 763
Montour RR.-Earnings.-

| July- | 19 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railer rents. | 108371 | 63,452 | 79,914 | 116,544 |
|  | 1,244,966 | 1,07 |  |  |
| Net from railway | 497,980 | ${ }_{474.232}^{448}$ | 404,389 | 512,0 |
| Net after rents | 489,478 |  |  | 12, |

## (John) Morell \& Co.-Dividend Date Changed-

 The directors have declared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the comThis dividend co and a dividend of 30 cents for half a quarter. Previously regular quarterlydividends of 60 cents per share had been distributed from Dec. 14 , 1935
to and including June 15 last. A dividend of 90 cents per share was each of the first three quarters of 1933 and in the last quarter of 1934 ;
75 cents on Sept. 14 June 14 and March 14, 1934, and dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed each quarter from June 15,1932 up to and including Dec. 15, 1933.-V. 142, p. 304.
(Philip) Morris \& Co., Ltd., Inc.-Time ExtendedThe company announced on Aug. 17 that the time for exercising warrants
to subscribe to additional shares of common stock, which under the company's offer to the stockholders expired Aug. 17, has been extended to 2p.m. Eastern Standard Time Aus. 31. 1936. This action has been taken Dy the company as a result of the untimely death of its President, L. B. B.
Mckitterick and the the consequent inabiity of his agents to carry out his
instructions to subscribe to the additional shares to which he was entitled instructions to subscribe to the additional shares to which he was entitled under the company's offer as a substantial stockho 10 er.
103,688 shares, 91,523 had been subscribe for, the balance being largely represented by 'the stock to which Mr. McKitterick was entitled.
New President-
Otway H. Chalkley was elected President and Alfred E. Lyon First VicePresident of Philip Morris \& Co., Ltd., Inc., at a meeting of the directors of the company held on Aug. 18 .' Mr.' Chaikley, who for several years had
been First Vice-President. was elected to succeed Leonard B. McKitterick, been First Vice-President, was electe
who died recently.-V. 143 , p. 929 .
Morris Finance Co.-Dividends Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the class A stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holderss of record Sept. 19 . stock and quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed on the an extra of in addition an extra dividend of 50 cents on the class A and $\stackrel{\text { an extra, }}{\text { Dec. }} \mathbf{1 1}, 1935$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earnings for the } 6 \text { Months Ended June 30, } 1936
\end{aligned}
$$

Gross income from operations.-
Operating expenses
Net income from operations
Other income credits (incl. $\$ 2,777$ proceeds from sales of securi-

## Gross income


Commissions and fees on collateral trust notes
Provision for Federal income taxes (incl. the surtax on undis-
ributed profits)
Net income
$\$ 442,351$
172,414

Cash dividends paid on common capital stock
Net surplus for the six months \$269,937

Earned surplus, June 30, 1936 \$454,475

Assets- June 30 , Condensed Balance Sheet
 Notes recelvable-- $6,000,391 \quad 4,054,766$ payable

 Prep'd comm. on
receiv. purch.- 102,48

$$
\begin{array}{r|r}
7,820 \\
75,240 & \mathbf{K} \\
\mathbf{y}
\end{array}
$$

| 75,240 | $\mathbf{U}_{n}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $7 \%$ |  | $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}165,603 \\ 192,685 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total-.......... $\$ 6,604,774 \overline{\$ 4,609,987}$
Total. -\$6,604,774 \$4,609,98 x Represented by 5,000 shares class A stock, par $\$ 50$, and 10,000 shares
class B stock, no par. y Includes accrued taxes.-V. 142, p. 3516 .

Motor Finance Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in
addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, no par value, both payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 24.-

Motor Products Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common Atock, no par value, $100 \%$ was paid on Feb. 1, last.-V. 143, p. 595 .

Mountain States Power Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues
 $\qquad$ 1935
$\$ 3,077,169$
$2,118,736$

| Net oper. revenue (before approp. for retire. res.) | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,160,167 & \$ 958,433\end{array}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| Other income. |  |
| 248,234 |  |




Interest on funded debt proper
Amortization of deth discount and expense
Other interest
Other interest (net)
Other income deductions.

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Total } \\ \text { Unamortized balance of debt discount and expense } & \$ 528,808 & \$ 325,272\end{array}$ Miscellaneous charges.........................................

98,370
$-\overline{2,2} 1 \overline{3}$
Surplus. end of period_-............................. $\$ 430,437 ~ \$ 323,058$ * Before as to year ended June 30,1935 , provision for amortization of
debt discount and expense, and as to year ended June 30,1936 , before provision for amortization of discount and expense on first mortgage bonds.V. 143. p. 280.

Muskegon Motor Specialties Co.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Net income after Federal inc $1936 \quad 1935$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { tion and oth er charges......., taxes, deprecia- } & \$ 1,730 & \$ 50,817\end{array}$ Earnings per share on 60,000 shs. of $\$ 2 \mathrm{cum}$.
convertible class A stock (no par) $\$ 1.53 \quad \$ 0.85$ Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
-V. 143 , p. 434 .
Muskegon Piston Ring Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
addition to a regular quarterly payment of like amount on the addition to a regular quarterly payment of like amount on the common stock, both payable Sept, 30 to holders of record Aug.
tributions were made on June 30 last.-V. 142, p. 4185.

National Acme Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { Federal taxes, \&c-.. }\end{array} & \$ 168,113 & \$ 53,424 & \$ 308,129 & \$ 86,428\end{array}$ Earnings per share on
500,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par)
$\begin{array}{lll}\left.500,00 \text { shares }^{2} \$ 1 \mathrm{par}\right) \\ \text { capital stock } & \$ 0.33 & \$ 0.10\end{array}$ Note-No provision for Féde
been made-V. 143, p. 763 .
National American Underwriting Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
National Automotive Fibres, Inc.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 Net profit after deprec.,
amort., Fed. income
$\begin{array}{lllll}\quad \text { taxes and other charges } & \$ 361,961 & \$ 249,550 & \$ 569,875 & \$ 513,430 \\ -V .143, \text { p. 118. }\end{array}$
National Boston Montana Mines Corp.-Withdrawal of Registration Denied by SEC-
The corporation to withdraw its registration statement recently to permit the corporation to withdraw its registration statement under the Securities Act charchasers of the securities are now entitled to have the facts "If the facts contained in the effective registration statement were false or misleading," the report of the Commission said, "these purchasers protection otherwise lacking. Aside from fraud and rescission rights which might be grounded on. such misrepresentations, there is the further fact that some of the notes given by these buyers in payment of the securities "Knowledge by the makers of any fraudulent misrepresentations of material facts made to them in the sale of these securities might afford
them protection against completing payments on the notes. And those learn that the original representations made in the effective reristration statement were false in material respects; In these proceedings the
truth or falsity of these facts will be ascertained, as it is the truth or falsity of these facts will be ascertained, as it is the duty of this
Commission under Section 8 (d) of the Act to ascertain the falsity or inaccuracy of the statements on the basis of which securities have been sold
under the Act, where it has reason to believe such falsity exists. It is under the Act, where it has reason to believe such falsity exists. It is
the further duty of the Commission to enter a stop order if the statement the further duty of the Commission to enter a stop order if
is in fact found to be false or misleading."-V. 142, p. 4185 .

 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Earprec. and Fed. taxes } & \$ 137,492 \text { loss } \$ 152,225 & \$ 216.698 & \$ 316,023 \\ \text { shs. per shmon on 192,815 } & \$ 0.36 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.77 & \$ 1.28\end{array}$ Note- No mention was made of Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.

## National Gypsum Co.-To Increase Stock-

Class A and B common stockholders will vote Aug. 31 on increasing the creased shares it is proposed that 13,000 be issued immediately in part paycreased shares it is proposed that 13,000 be issued immediately in part pay-
ment for the assets of the Atlantic Gypsum Products Co.-V. $143 ;$ p. 929.

National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co.-Earnings| Period Ended June 30, | 1936- | Months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net inc. after deprec. \& estimated Fed. taxes-s. | Months |  |
| Earns. per sh. on 472,461 shs. common stk. outstdg |  | $\$ 471,388$ | -V. 142, p. 3352.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsNet income after normal Fed Net income after normal Fed. inc. taxes.
Shares common stock outstand. (par \$4) $\times$ xing per share x Before deduct
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .929$.

National Public Service Corp.-ReorganizationFurther action in the contest for possession of the controlling 712,411 when two subsidiaries of Associated Gas \& Electric Co, took place Aug. 20 \& Securities Corp. filed a petition in Federal Court Co. and General Realty of New York for reorganization of National Public Service Corp. under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.
rehabilitating the debtor corporation, which, if accepted brief a proposal for auction of the Jersey Central stock scheduled for Sept. 10 and would auto matically prevent Public Service Corp. of New Jersey from making effective General Utility Investors Corp. and Associated Investing Corp., the Associated Gas \& Electric units, and General Realty \& Securities suggest
that $\$ 10,000,000$ of new $5 \%$ income debentures of a new corporation be that $\$ 10,000,000$ of new $5 \%$ income debentures of a new corporation be
issued in exchange for the 71,411 Jersey Central common shares collateral
for the defaulted National Public Servic The petitioners contend that since the debentures. ures are currently priced at approximately $\$ 35$, and with the Jervice deben Central $31 / 2$ for each $\$ 100$ of debentures, that by exchanging $\$ 10 ; 000,000$ of new $3 / 2$
debentures of a new corporation the holders of the defaulted securities
would be receiving $\$ 14$ a share for their collateren would be receiving \$14 a share for their collateral stock.
According to the plan, the new debentures would be issued in exchange
for the outstanding debentures According to the plan, the new debentures would be issued in exchange
for the outstanding debentures or certificates of deposit at the rate of $\$ 50$
for new debentures for each $\$ 100$ of those outstanding and eath for new debentures for each $\$ 100$ of those outstanding, and each holder of
the new debentures would have the right to convert each $\$ 50$ principal amount within three months into $31 / 2$ shares of Jersey Central common
stock. Provision is made in the plan so that the new corporation would have a majority of the total number of shares of Jersey Central common outstanding. Associated interests own the remaining 341,350 shares of
Jersey Central common, and propose to transfer these to the new in exchange for all of the common stock of the new corporation. corporation Associated Gas \& Electric would surrender to the new firm $\$ 3,000,000$ of the new debenture to be received by them under the plan of reorganization propessd for additional common stock of the new company, the plan Would be reduced to $\$ 7,000,000$. For each $\$ 100$ principal amount of these $\$ 7,000,000$ debentures of the new firm, the new corporation would own for each $\$ 100$ principal amount pledged as collateral for the presently outstanding National Public Service debentures.
Upon consummation of such a
Upon consummation of such a plan, according to the petition and its
attached plan, the new company would have no indebtedness other the attached plan, the new company would have no indebtedness other than
the $\$ 7,000,000$ of new debentures. the def Youlted Trust Co., trustenture for National Public Service Corp., securing common stock collateral would be sold in one block at auction on Sept. 10 ,
and , Corp. of New Jersey last spring advised the protective committee for these defaulted securities that it would be willing to purchase from them the stock
held as collateral for $\$ 5,000,000$.
National Rubber Machinery Co.-To Be Added to ListThe New York Curb Exchange will list 15,080 additional shares of
common stock, no par, upon notice of issuance. 6 Months Ended June 30--
Net loss after deprec., taxes,
int. \& other charges.

National Tile Co.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-

National Union Fire Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet June 30-

| sets- ${ }_{8}^{1936}$ | $1935$ | Liablitites- | $1936$ | $35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Real estate_....- 1,147,577 | 1,258,412 | Reserve for losses_ | 1,029,502 |  |
| Bodds \& stocks_. $11,009,908$ | '9,947,287 | Res. for unearned | 1,029,502 |  |
| Cash_-------.- 815,957 | 940,880 | premium .-.-.-. | 6,318,784 | 6,508,234 |
| 1st mtge. loans-.-- 865,340 | 786,914 | Res. for taxes | 264,103 | 256,345 |
| Prem. in course of collec'n not over |  | Res. for real estate |  |  |
| 90 days due...- 1,187,434 | 1,188,490 | and mortgages. |  | 132,573 |
| Accrued interest.- 124,681 | 138,004 | Spectal reserve..- | 900,000 | 3 |
| Other ledger assets $\quad 341,685$ | 342,072 | Capital | 10,0 |  |
|  |  | Surplus | 5,374,474 | 5,011,370 |
| tal_.-------15,492,583 | 14,602,060 | Tota | 15,492,583 | 4,602,060 |
| -V. 143, p. 763. |  |  | - | ,62,00 |
| Nehi Corp. (\& S 6 Months Ended June 3 |  | s | 1936 |  |

6 Months Ended June 30-
Net sales
Cost of sales
$\begin{array}{cc}1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 991,233 & \$ 576,092 \\ 327,424 & 198,910\end{array}$

Allowance for possible losses on current uncollectProvision for Federal and State income taye.......
 Note-No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed net income which may be payable under the Revenue Act of 1936, since
any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the year.
V. 143, p. 595 .

| eisner Brothers, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales of sales, seling --.- |  | 193 | ,693 |  |
|  |  | \$7,853,242 | 5 | \$6,134,9 |
| general expenses...-- | 432 | ,589 | 7,401,975 | , 1 |
| Gross income Other income............... |  | \$26 |  |  |
|  | 168 |  | 151,064 |  |
| Total income Interest <br> Deprec. \& amortizationMiscell. deductions. Reserve for Fed. taxes.- | \$644,901 | 30 | \$418,164 | 267,48 |
|  | 135,61 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | z80,000 | 37,000 | 40,000 |  |
| Net profit Preferred dividends.:-Common dividends |  | 85,588 | 173,913 |  |
|  | 76,377 128,011 |  | 77,269 | +38,634 |
| Surplus-1----- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 204,933 | 203,933 | ${ }_{20}$ | er $\$ 8.983$ |
| Earnings per share |  |  | 20,209 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

 in After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 1,846,428$ in $1936(\$ 1,620,091$
in 1935).--V Represented by 204,933 shares of no par value in $1936(203,933$

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 Net oper. revenue_--- $\$ 10,082,245$
Net income after $\frac{24,175,128}{\$ 9,266,469} \frac{23,02,107}{\$ 9,590,372} \frac{23,403,297}{\$ 9,030,031}$ Net income after charges
Dividends
Bal. after dividends--
Earns. per sh. on $1,333,-$
$\$ 104,140$$\frac{4,00}{\text { def } \$ 281,526} \frac{4,000,37}{\$ 107,153} \frac{4,000,31}{\text { def } \$ 566,999}$ Earns. per sh. on $1,333,-$
458 shs. cap. stk. (par
$\$ 100$ )
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 100) \\ \text { For quarter ended June } & 30 & \$ 3.08 & \$ 2.79 & \$ 3.08\end{array}$ equal to $\$ 1.77 \mathrm{a}$ a sh . against $\$ 1,751,618$ or $\$ 1.31$ a share in preceding quarter
and $\$ 2,021,420$ or $\$ 1.52$ a share in Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
-V. 143, p. 1085 .

Newfoundland Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Bonds Offered-A new issue of $\$ 450,0005 \%$ 20-year sinking fund gen. mtge. bonds was offered recently in Canadian markets at $991 / 2$ and int. by Royal Securities Corp.
This financing was carried out in order to raise sufficient capital for the
retirement of $\$ 447,000$ of $7 \%$ mortgage debentures called for redemption
Newmont Mining Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31 . This compares with 50 cents per share distributed in ers of record Aug. 31 , ing quarters and on Aug. 15, and Apriis 30, 1935 and Oct. 31 and April 30 ,
1934. From July 15,1927 to and including Apirl 15, 1931 the company paid quarterly cash dividends of $\$ 1$ per share, and in addition a $5 \%$ stock
payment was made in January 1928,1929 and 1930 .-V. 142, p. 3353 .

New York Central Electric Corp.-Merger A pproved
See New York State Electric \& Gas Corp-V.
New York Edison Co., Inc.-Definitive Bonds Ready The City Bank Farmers Trust Co. announced that beginning Aug. 24,
series "it will be prepared to deliver 1st lien and refunding mortgage bonds, series "D" $31 / 4 \%$ series of deliver 1st lien and refunding mortgage bonds',
surrender of and cancellation of due 1965 , in definitive form against the
p, 764 bory bonds of this issue.- V .143 , p, 764.
New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining Co.-Earnings Period End. June 30-
Net profit after charges
1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit after charges } \\ \& & \text { Federal taxes. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 188, \overline{3} \overline{6} \overline{7}\end{array} \quad \$ 158,913 \quad \$ 190,544^{1} \quad \$ 341,443 \quad \$ 411,188$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Larns. persh.on } \\ \text { shh.cap.stk. (par } \\ \text { - } \$ 10 \text { ) }\end{array} & \$ 0.84 & \$ 1.01 & \$ 1.81 & \$ 2.18\end{array}$

## New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Passenger

 Revenue for July Increases $15 \%$The trustees announced Aug. 20 that gross passenger revenues for the
month of July were $15 \%$ greater than in July, 1935 . This compares with month of Juy were $15 \%$ greater than in July, 1935. This compares with
an increase of only $11 / 2 \%$ in June, 1936 over June, 1935 . The above percentage increase in gross passenger revenues does not
allow for addded expense incident to handing the added traffic.
Part of the increase was due according to the announcement to the July Fourth holiday, normally a heavy traffic period for the New Hoven Which fell on Thursday in 1935, but in 1936 fell on Saturday extending the The trustees stated that including all classes of riding the number of
passengers carried in July, 1936 increased $13.4 \%$, and the passengers passengers carried one mile increased ' $30 \%$ inctheased compared with July a yassengers of passengers carried increased $78 \%$, with an increase in passengers carried one mile of $57.6 \%$.
For the first ive months of 1936-prior to the introduction of the low
ares the New Havens passenger revenue percentage increase was $10 \%$
over the previous year. Equipment Issue-
The trustees have asked Interstate Commerce Commission for authority ssue would be used to finance acquisition of 10 steam passenger locomom the 50 lightweight steel passenger coaches and 10 Diesselengectric switching
locomotives. The equipment would be built by the New England Car

## New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-

## $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cc}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } \\ \text { Net income after Federal } & 1936\end{array} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$

 $x$ Exclusive of Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 1186
New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Merger A pproved The merger of the Empire Gas \& Electric Co., Elmira Light, Heat \& Power Corp. and New York Central Electric Corp. with the New York mission. The companies are subsidiaries of the NYPANJ Utilities Co., a member of the Associated Gas \& Electric System.
In announcing the Commission
In announcing the Commission s approval of the merger, Frank $R$. Power Act to which the Commission deems applicable under the Federa pose of the Act to prevent utility company officials profiting from stock dealings and manipulations in connection with mergers and consolidation of properties. The order defining the Commission s policy in such matters specifies
that "in no event shall NYPANJ Utilities Co that "in no event shall NYPANJ Utilities Co. receive from the surviving preferred stock, a sum greater than the cost thereof to the said NYPANJ Ureferred
According to the Commission, it was established in the record that except for pubicly owned preferred stock of a total par value of $\$ 940,100$ by New York Central Electric Corp., and that, except for publicly owned preferred stock of a total par value of \$1,111,300 of Nor Yublicly owned Electric the entire outstanding capital stock of New York Central Electric,
Elmira Light and New York State Electric is owned by NYPANJ Utilities
Co. :Under the terms of the application, holders of the publicly owned
preferred stock will, upon liquidation, receive par plus accrued dividend preferred stock will, upon liquidation, receive par plus accrued dividends over $\$$ NPANJ Utilities Co. is to be reimbursed by New York State Electri for the actual cost or out-of-pocket expense incurred in the acquisition of the

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Financial Chronicle
Sug. 22, 1936

The considerations made known by the CommissionYas proposed and areed upon for the properties of the vendor corporations are as follows
Empire Gas, $\$ 6,877,273 ;$ Elmira Light, $\$ 2,335,350 ;$ New York Oentral Electric, $\$ 6,162,641$; with an adjustment in each case based upon and equal to any change in the assets and liabilities arising out of or resulting from the carrying on of business in ordinary course between instance of all debts and lia bilities of the vendor corporation by
"The properties of the applicants are contiguous, already well-connected by transmission lines, and are now under identical general management. The merger will result in a consolidation of facilities that will create a wellntegrated system, with
"No objections or protests that would furnish ground for refusing the
uthorizations sought were filed with Werk Westchester \& Boston Ry.-Plan-
Nederal Judge Carroll C. Hincks, of the U. S. District Court at New Haven, has given C.L. Bardo, trusteeder, the plan was to have been filed zation. Under aly, Winthrop N. Daniels, trustee of the New Haven rgued before Judge fincks that the electric line should be abandoned a o operation and the property liqu
Niagara Falls Power Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange hás authorized the listing of $\$ 32,493,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series of
in V. 142, p. 4349 ). V .143, p. 765 .

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet June 30

| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | $\$$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 $\begin{array}{llllllll} \\ \text { collection.-.... } & 1,021,225 & 1,169,315 & \text { adjustment } & \text {.... } & 447,707 & 514,153\end{array}$ Interest accrued.
Cash on deposit
in office....... $1,011,839 \quad 795,950$

Total 142, p. 63 $\overline{25,035,796} \overline{21,381,623}$ Reserve for divs.-
Res. for all othe
claims


## Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Earnings

 6 Months Ended June 30- $\quad$ 1936. taxes, \&c---- $\quad \$ 342,194$ Earnings per share on 150,000 shs. capital stock $\$ 2.28$ $\$ 2.28$1935
$\$ 243,068$
$\$ 1.62$

## (no par) $-\mathrm{V} .142, \mathrm{p} \overline{3} 56$.

## Noranda Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccccc}6 \text { Mos. End. June } 30- & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Lbs. of anode produced- } 32,104,990 & 39,833.528 & 30,368,659 & 30,712,154 \\ \$ 8,520,058 & \$ 6,659,335 & \$ 7,070,808 & \$ 5,365,306\end{array}$ Total recovery --1.-
incl. mining, customs
ore treatment and and
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { genery, and admin. and } \\ \text { general expenses ...-. }\end{array} & 3,307,176 & 3,525,783 & 3,109,566 & 3,174,640 \\ \text { Reserved for taxes _--- } & 875,000 & 340,000 & 511,500 & 243,900\end{array}$
 Estimated profit before
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { providing for deprec. } \\ \text { and contingencies_- } & \$ 4,485,445 & \$ 2,971,015 & \$ 3,718,330 & \$ 2,104,803 \\ \text { mated }\end{array}$
 Estd. net profit per share $\$ 1.87$ letter to shareholders, states:

Capital expenditures this year at the Horne Mine include provision of head frame, hoist, hoist house, skips, \&c., for No. 5 shaft, additional and one additional roaster in the smeser, an at an ess mater fore greater operating efficiency rather than increased production. In addition about $\$ 50,000$ is cieing expended in providing additional housing for employees and also the
orfice building is being enlarged at a cost of $\$ 50,000$ to provide additional orfice building is being enlarged at a cost of $\$ 50,000$ to provide additional
space and for the purchasing department which will be moved from Toronto A noranda.
A new
nas been incorporated under the name of Hallnor Mines, Limited, with a capitalization of $2,000,000$ shares which has acquired the property known as the Poulet-Veteran ciaim in company and is financing development by taking down treasury shares. The present work includes completion of instailation of a minieg plant 600 ft . and subsequently conductment calls lat exploration. This work will call for an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars and it will be some time well on in 1937 before a $\xrightarrow{\text { definite opinion }}$

North American Cement Corp.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 12, Mos. End. June 30- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ - prec., deplet. int.

North American Investment Corp.-Accumulated Divs. The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the $6 \% \mathrm{cum}$
preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 2.75$ per share on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, both on account of accumulations and payand Oct. $\$ 1.83$ to hollaers or per share respectively, were made on these issues on April 20 last, dividends oct. 20 and April 20, 1934. Preferred dividend payments 1935, and on Oct. 20 and April 20,1934 . Preferred 142 .

North American Utility Securities Corp.-Earnings6 Aonths Ended June 301936 $\mathbf{r p . - E a r n i n g s}$
$1935 \quad . \quad 1934$ Net income after interest and taxes $\quad$ x $\$ 132,859 \quad \$ 131,060 \quad \$ 127,797$ $x$ No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits x No provision
-V .142, p. 631 .

North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earning Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 Net profit after deple.
deprec., Fed. income
 $\times$ Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 142, p. 4186
Northern New York Utilities, Inc.-Merger Plan With-drawn-
Joint applications filed with the Public Service Commission last December or the merger of Narthern New York New York operating utities have been of Northern New York Utilities. Mr. McCarter said inability of the company and the Commission to agree on certain phases of the proposed conso were not made known. The companies .which have withdrawn merger applications include Old Forge Electric Oo. and the following operating units of the Niagara Hudsoner Co., St. Lawrence Valley Power Corp., Norwood'Electric Ligh \& Power Co., St. Lawrencew Co., Peoples Gas \& Electric Corp., Fulton
Corp., Antwerp Light \& Power Co.
Light, Heat \& Power Co. and. Fulton Power Corp. of Fulton.-V. 143 , Light,

Northern Pacific Ry.-Equip. Trusts Offered-Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, R. W. Pressprich \& Co., and Estabrook] \& Co. on Aug. 21 offered a new issue of $\$ 3,000,00021 / 4 \%$ erial equipment trust certificates, due $\$ 300,000$ on each July 1, from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1946, inclusive The
 , from $.50 \%$ to $2.30 \%$, according to plan, are p
The certificates are to be guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and dividends by the Northern Pacific Ry., and are to be secured by the following equipment: 250 40-ton-capacity steel-frame livestock cars; 250 50-toncapacity four-cylinder simple $4-6-6-4$ articulated steam locomotives. The estimated cost of this equipment is $\$ 4,319,792$, of of the total cost of the equipment. The issuance and sale of these certificates are subject to a
Northern States Power Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earns, Per Period End. June 30-1936-6 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.- 1935
 Net oper. rev. before
 Net oper, rev. \& other


 Interest charges (net)-- \& $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { expense- } & 130,148 & 128,841 & 259,722 & 246,249 \\ \text { Other inc. deductions...- } & 26,200 & 25,231 & 50,372 & 55,439\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Minority int. in net inc. } \\ \text { of subsidiary }\end{array}$ | 42,586 | 30,493 | 74,671 | 44,555 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Net income_.....-\$2,955,834 $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,783,614 \\ & \$ 5,529,839 \\ & \$ 4,976,337\end{aligned}$




 - Nor, p. 282

Northern States Power Co. (Min.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. 12 Months Ended June $30-$

 Net operating revenue and other income (be-

 Interest charges (net) $, 076,618$
229,062
40,000 $\begin{array}{r}216,164 \\ 41,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Net income-

- \$5,161,99

Northampton Street Ry. Co.-Earnings
 During the June quarter 250,887 revenue passengers were carried at an an average fare of 10.1 cents. For the half year 327,238 reven year ago at were carried at an average fare of 9.7 cents, against revenue passengers carried a year ago at an average fare of 10.1 cents.-V. 141, p. 3235 .
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- 1936 -Month-1935 1936 - 7 Mos.- 1935 Operating revenues---



## PERE MARQU <br> ARQUETTE RAILWAY CO. $21 / 2 \%$ Equipment Trust Certificates  YARNALL \& CO.

## New York Stock Exchange Members Philadelphia Stock Exchang

 New York Curb Exchange (Associate)Pennypacker $0300 \quad$ New York, Bowling Green 9-2230 1528 WALNUT ST. $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. T. Teletype-Phila. } 22 \\ & \text { PHILADELPHIA }\end{aligned}$

Northwestern National Insurance Co.-Special Div.apital stock, par $\$ 25$. payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 17 . The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share was paid on June 30 last.
The company paid an extra dividend oo 75 ceant on Sept. 30 , 1935 and an
extra of $\$ 1$ per share on Oct. 31 , 1934.-V. 141, p. 1940 .
Oakhurst Garden Apartments Corp.-Registesr with
Cl
See list given on first page of this department.
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
addition to the regular monthly dividend of like of 20 cents per share in stock, par $\$ 20$, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 5. Previous extra payments were as follows: \$1.20 per share on Doe. 14. 1935 and ons
Dec. 15,$1934 ;$ and 30 cents per share paid on Dec. 15 and Nov, 15, 1933.-
V. 141 , p. 3389 .

## Ohio Leather Co.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 6 \text { Months Ended June 30, } 1936
$$

Sales
Net profit after all charges and preferred dividends but before
Feueral taxes


## Ohio Public Service Co.-Earnings-

 Gross revenths Ended-Operating income after taxe- and depreciation-...-Net income.
v. No provision
. 142, p. 4350.

## Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended June 30


 \begin{tabular}{|}
$\$ 5,688,452$ <br>
2,756 <br>
\hline

 

$11,067,501$ <br>
$5,896,774$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Net operating revenue and other income (before

appropriation for retire
 Gross income Anterest charges (net)

## Net income $-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .2$

$$
282
$$ opposed-

Ratification of common trustees for the New York New Haven \& Hart-
ford RR. and OOl Colony RR. Would further impair an already shaky purdic confidence in railroad Recuritios, fue Reconstruction already sinance sart-
poration poration and the Bank of Manhattah, Co. told the Interstate Commer-
Coammission Aug. 17. In brief opposing the ratification of Howard S .
Calmer, William
 trustees also of Old Colony, the RFO znd the bank, New Haven trastees, as
such 2 decision by the the ICO would justify a public belief that lesser that
sect securities will not receive ordinary protection in reorganizations. on the ground that the conflicting is interests opposed of the these institutions Old Colony require a separate trustee for the Old Colony Haven and the whil ooubommssission's action in this case, the Manhattan Co. bries asild, to leased lines generally in proceedings under Section 77 of be the Bank-
ruptcy Act. ruptcy Act.
 old Colony, Heten briend stated of its trustees, clash with the interests of the of the New Haven are enjoying the benefits of the use of the throperty of the old Colony and are paying nothing except the rent of the old Colyty of
valuable leased lines, and without commitment to continue the payment
of such rent.". T such rent."
The IC Aug. 14 approved the revised form of deposit agreement for shareholders, or the Old Colony RR., common stock in connection with New York Now protective committee's activity in reorganization of the
The Mutual The Nutual. savigs Bank group committee on New Haven bonds was The action of the Commission in approving revision of thanization.
ment of the Old CColony shareholders was taken upon the deposit agree the railroad company's protective committee composed of William Dexter, The Commission gave ets permission with the understanding that deposit agreement be amended as follows:
in writing to the other members of the committe any time by giving notice be removed at any time by the unanimous vote of all and any member may at a meeting of the committee attended by a majority "Any vacancy may be filled by action of a majority. ne or more additional members the committee may, at any time remaining fill the vacancy owers and immun or as an additional member shall have all the rinted arties of the second part. Any removal of a this agreement upon the or any appointment of a person to fill a vacancy or the the committe one or more additional members of the committee shall be subject to the approval of the 1 ICC as required by Section 77 ( $P$ ) of the Bankruptcy Act."
. 143 , p. 597 .

## Old Colony Trust Associates-Earnings-

 6et profit after all che 30 -
Oldetyme Distillers Corp.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { but before Federal taxes.....................-- } & 286,689\end{array}$

## Currently selling at about $\$ 3$ per share Petroleum Conversion Corporation (Common) LANCASTER \& NORVIN GREENE INC. 30 BROAD <br> Hanover 2-0077

165 Broadway Building (Benenson Building Corp.)Foreclosure Proceeding Stated-Reorganization Plan Filed The protective committee for the first mortgage $51 / \%$, 8 old loan cer-
tifictes, due Aug. 1,1951 in a circular dated Aug. 14 states A foreclossure action was commenced on July 31,14936 in the New York securing Court of the mortgage covering 165 broad loan certificaterty st copy of the plan of reorganization, dated Feo. 3, 1936, has been presented The committee was formed papers.
mately $\$ 1,300,000$ of the above mentioned loan certificates ap approxiormation it has received a a rratifying response from other loan certificate
holders who have signified their decision to cooperate with the The committee's sole object is to facilitate to a coir and prome with the committeo of this property which will protect and improve the position or the firs mortgage loan certificate holders and it has been continuously engaged in negotiations to work out a satisfactory plan of reorganization to that end
Since our original letter of Feb. 5,1936 , there have been secured from the wning corporation certain agreements which constitute substantial im(1) An agreement by Broadcort Realty Corp to that company, viz.: ings from July 31, 1936 , the date of commencement of foreclosure proced ings, , ,or the benefit of the properties and the mortgagees, any balance re maining, if the plan is consummated, to be immediately turned over to the plan is not confirmed to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court will contribute to the Broadcort Realty Corp., the owner, whereunder it organization the entire balance of accumulated the property following reinganiztreasury as of the date on which foreclosure proceedings were instituted. hich the committee is informed amounts to approximately $\$ 300,000$ plan in court, the owner will consent to a mod the forman presentation of the of representatives of the first mortgage loan certificate whereby the number control "committee" created under the plan will be increased from two to three and the representative or the general mortgage bondholders is elimi-
nated.
All current real estate taxes on the mortgaged property have been paid
The contribution of the sum of approximately $\$ 300,000$ is conditioned upon the adoption of the plan of reorganization as submitted, with the The plan has been submitted for judicial consideration to the Court and號 which timprobable that the cexpected that a motion be sill for hearing before sept. 15, at a depositary to receive loan certificates Herbert members . Frey, Phe committee are: Miles S . Altemose, Chairman Herbert O. Frey, Philadelphia; Carroli Dunham, 3d, New York, and Philidelphia, and Morgan Lewis \& Bockius, Philadelphia, counsel.- $\mathbf{V}$.
(John) Orr Products, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.

## Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-



 $-\begin{aligned} & \text { Net operating income. } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .143, \text { p. } 1087 \text {. }\end{aligned}$
Pacific Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Including Coast Counties Gas \& Electric Co.]

| Period End. June 30 Operating revenue Operation <br> Maintenance and repairs <br> Deprec'n \& amortization Taxes (other than Federal income) $\qquad$ | , | 196,991 | \$2,5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 450,9 |  |  |
|  | 40,787 161713 |  | 81, |  |
|  |  |  |  | 303,503 |
|  | 72,347 | 84,956 | 143, | 169,529 |
|  interest, \&c | \$502,779 | 473,092 | 94,4 | \$882,374 |
|  | ,12 | 18,91 | 29,973 | 31,302 |
| Total income Interest on funded debt Amort. of dt. disc. \& exp. Prov. for normal Federal income tax * | 8520 |  | 迷 |  |
|  | 3,228 | ,08 |  |  |
|  | 714 | 535 | 1,041 |  |
|  | 82,839 | 50,013 | 145,622 | 95,245 |
| Profit-an pref. stock of divs. on idiary company.- | \$360,467 | \$331,390 | \$722,815 | \$578,936 |
|  | 53.296 | 53,296 | 106,593 | 106,593 |
| tos | \$307,171 |  |  |  | * Does not include provision for surtaxes payable under the 1936 Revenue

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela-To Be Added to ListThe New York Curb Exchange will list 15,000 additional shares of common 2, p. 3183.
Paraffine Companies, Inc.-Extra Common DividendInitial Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in common stock, no par value, both payable sept. 26 to holders of on tecord
Sept. 10 . The directors also declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 per share
on the new 4\% cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Oct. 15 to
holders of record oct. 1.-V. 143 , p. 767 .

## Pacific Eastern Corp.-Semi-annual Report-

N. Peter Rathvon, Fresident, says:
 capital stock at that date compared with 67 per share of net outstandin capital stock at that date, compared with $\$ 2,32,373$ or approximately
$\$ 4.79$ per share of net outstanding capital stock at June 30, 1935.
Since Dec 31,1935 there has been a forther Since Dec. 31, 1935 there has been a further reduction in notes payabl from $\$ 800,000$ to $\$ 500,000$. Because of this reduction as woll as the re duction effected in the rate of interest, the interest expense wer as the the re
was $\$ 8,022$ compared with $\$ 21,102$ for the similar period in 1935 perio


Consolidated Income Account 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936 [Incl. American Co. and Pacific American Co., Ltd.] Before Consolidat
Interest.

## Total.

Expenses.-.-. eliminating \$548 net income applicable tosses on sales of invest and before inclusion of profits and losses on sales of invest ments and revaluations thereor andies

Consolidated Surplus Account June 30, 1936
Balance of capital surplus at Dec. 31, 1935 .-. et change during the period in the difference bemounts at which such investments were or are included in the consolidated statements of financial condition at the beginning and end of net period, after giving effect to adjustment
of nef on sales of investments as set forth below: nvestment in Shenandoah Corp-rand derease in respect of portfolio holdings
Less other investments.

765,590
$\$ 1,454,413$
Less, net loss on sales of invest'ts,
after providing $\$ 126,000$ for after providing $\$ 126,000$ for
normal Fed. income tax on net
profit computed on a tax basis: normal Fed. income tax on net
profit computed on a tax basis:
Net profit on book basis (after deNet profit on book basis (after de-
ducting $\$ 444,495$ net loss on sales of invest'ts in and receivables from non-cs
\$714,688
Less, adjust. to reflect net loss
based on averages of amounts at which invest'ts were carried in Dec. 31, 1935 consolidated statement of financial condition and costs --Nur---1, $1,406,01$
Net loss, as adjusted (incl. $\$ 600,045$ in respect
of sales of invest'ts in and receivables from of sales of invest'ts in and receivables from

691,323
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 1936, as above-
 6,565
$\$ 31,519,358$
168,065 Balance of capital surplus at June 30, 1936 .............- $\frac{486,847}{\$ 30,8644}$ the books of Pacific Eastern Notes-1. Investments are carried on the books ases:
Corp. and consolidated subsidiaries on the following bases and in American Trust Co., the majority of common stock of which was sold dur ing the period, generally on the basis of managements valuations excep
the investment in Shenandoah Corp. which was adjusted to the lower of the investment in Shenandoah Corp. Which was adjusted to the cost or any year est market quotation of cost or any year end market quota-
(b) Other investments at the lower tion (or managements or after Dec. 31,1929 .
2. The above statemt does not include the interest of Pacific Eastern Corp. in the net increase for the period in surplus accounts of non-con solidated controlled companies owned at June doah Cod such companies. doah Corp.) amounting to $\$ 38,814$ as reported by such companies. Federal
No provision has been made in the above statement for the surtax on undistributed net income which may be payable by the companies under the Revenue Act of 1936 since
determined until the end of the year.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, } 1936
$$

[Including American Co. and Pacific American Co., Ltd.]
(Before Consolidation with Controlled Companies Carried as Investments.) Assets-
 $\$ 3,111,337$
 Portfolio holdings, priced at June 30, 1936 market quotations: Preferred stocks

37,931
757,928 Notes and accounts receivable, carried by management for pur-
 Investments in and receivable from controlied but non-con-
solidated cos., carried by management for purpose of this solidated cos., carried by managemen
statement at at
nvestment in shenandoah Corp., a controlled company (164,905 shares of $\$ 3$ preference and 3,36 , 19 stected by its certified
stock priced at per share amounts refle stock priced at per sinancial condition at June 30, 1936) - -------1
Investment in and receivable from
( $42.86 \%$ of outstanding stk. and $\$ 1,375,000$ notes receivable)
carried by management for purpose assets, carried by manage-
Miscellaneous investments and other assets, carried by manage
ment for purpose of this statement at
757,928
$17,493,161$
657,292
$1,400,000$
$13,132,705$ 1,237,000 Tota
Liabi $\overline{\$ 40,603,609}$
otes payable to banks, secured $\begin{array}{r}\$ 500.000 \\ 83 \\ \hline 927\end{array}$
Due to brokers for securities purchased
 Provision for current year
Provision for contingencies
Capital applicable to minority stockholders in American Co-Capital stock (par $\$ 1$ ): Authorized $7,000,000$ shares; issue
 50,446,467 Total $-\mathbf{V} .142, \bar{p} . \overline{2} \overline{7} \overline{8}$.-

Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.-EarningsIncluding Ontario Silver Mining Co.] Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement for the 6 Months Period Ended



 - Mon 142, p. 3184.

Pet Milk Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings3 Months Ended June 30-
 $\qquad$
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net earns. for the } 3 \text { mos. ended June } 30 \ldots \ldots\end{aligned}$
Earned surplus as at March 31

 $x$ Includes undistributed profits taxes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

| Consolidated Batance Sheet June |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1935 | Liabritites- | Assets-

$\times$ Real est., bldgs., $\times$ Real est., bldgs.,
mach'y \& equip.
Goodwill Goodwill.....--
Cash
Acts \& notes rec Accts. \& notes rec-
Due fr. empl., \&c. Due rentories.-....-
Miscel. accts. Miscel. accts. rec.-
Due from employ., Due from employ.,
partly secured. partly secured acets. receivable Invests. \& advs_
Miscell. invests_ Miscell. invests_-
Deferred charges.y Represented 441,354 of $\$ \$ 5,811,421$ in 1936 and $\mathbf{z a r e s .}$ zal outstanding preferred stock

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of voting trust certificates for 13,775 additional shares of common stock (no par) upon
official notice of issuance pursuant to the agreement for the acquisition of oll the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Tavern Rock Sand Co., making the total amount applied for voting trust certificates for 450,000 shares of common stock The corporation has entered into a contract with Owens-Illinois Glass Co., an Ohio corporation, made July 31,1936 , for the acquisition of al
the issued and outstanding shares of Tavern Rock Sand Co. (Mo.), pur the issued and outstanding shares of Tavion is to deliver to Owens voting suant to the terms or not less than 15,000 nor more than 15,429 shares of trust certificates for not less than 15,000 nor more than 15,429 shares
the common stock of the corporation. Voting trust certificates for 15,000 shares of such stock are to be delivered on or about Aug. 31, 1936. The balance of such voting trust certificates deliverable pursuant to such con-
tract will be delivered on or about Dec. 31, 1936. The exact amount of voting trust certificates so to be delivered being dependent upon the re lationship of collectible current assets of Tavern to the current liabilities of such company as of July 31,1936 , such relationship to be determined by an accounting between the corporation and Owens on or about Dec. which are to be deposited under the voting trust agreement and voting
trust certificates for which are to be delivered to Owens, was authorized trust certificates for which are to be delivered to Owens, was authorize at a meeting of the holders of the common stock held meeting of the board of directors held July 28 , Vortificates for 1,654 shares of common stock, of which voting trust certificates for
not less than 1,225 , and not more than 1,654 , shares will be delivered to not less than 1,225, and not more than 1,654, shares will be delivered to Owens pursuant to the above-mentioned agreement,
of the corporation and have heretofore been listed.

Consolidated Income Account for 6^ Months Ended June 30, 1936
 Profit from operations.
Other income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 324,724 \\ 26,838 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Income before interest, \&
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 351,562 \\ 103,331 \\ 16,929 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\mathbf{x} \$ 188,302$ Net income $\qquad$ $x$ on undistributed net income for the period from Jan, 1 to June 30, 1936

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet
June 30, '36 Dec. 31, '35
Assets- June 30, '36 Dec. 31, '35 $\mid$ Ifablitities- Ju

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
75.762 & 187.07
\end{array}
$$

$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$
Asset
Cash
Bills \&
cc. on or
 Inventoriers---†-:-

 Gen, prop. accts. 248,755
$12,435,315$

203,888 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 17,081 |
|  | 50,963 |
|  | 47,679 |
| lit matge. $41 / 2 \%$ | 43,000 | 17,250

13,114

95,358 Capital stock at $4,555,000 \quad 4,600,000$ sap. surplus, from | appraisal_...... | $6,663,603$ | $6,663,603$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earned surplus..- | 340,017 | 349,886 |
| $\mathbf{y}$ Tres |  |  | Treas.sik.at cost $\frac{\text { Dr193,890 }}{\text { Total.........13,605,214 }} \frac{\text { Dr193,890 }}{13,758,396}$

 mable at $\$ 120$, and ferred and 1,654 shares common voting par value. y 1,569 shares preferr
trust certificates.-V. $143, ~ p . ~$
933 .

Volume 143
Peerless Casualty Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Peerless Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 142, p. 4033.
Peninsular Telephone Co.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared two quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share ach on the common stock, no par value. The first dividend will be paid Jan. 1, 1937 to holders of record Dec 15 , Dividends of 15 cents per share had been paid on July 1 and April 1 , last, this latter being the first payment made on the common stock since Jan 1,1934 when a regula
dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed. - V. 143, p. 439 .
Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Not incl. Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its subsidiary 12 Month Ended June 30-

Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retirement and
depletion reserves)
Other income (net)
Net oper. rev. and other income (before approp.
for retirement and depletion reserves)
24,545,

 Guaranteed divs. on Consoldated Gas co. of the


 Charges to surplus:
Duquesne Liitht Co, appropriation from surplus
for special reserves...... $1,000,000$

 | Preferred stock | 18,249 | 186,250 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Common stock (incl. minority interest) |  | $168,--$. | 1678 | hiladelphia Company: Common stock

 Adjust. of charges prev. made against surplus aris-
ing from revaluation of property, representing unamortized debt discount and expense and premiums on bonds redeemed, and commission,
net premiums, expenses and dividends on redempion and sale of preferred stocks.--.-- $\qquad$ 11,005,829 Surplus, end of

- V. 143, p. 283 .

Phillips Petroleum Co.-Files with SEC-
The company on Aug. 11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commis-
 The company is offering the stock at $\$ 300$ a share to itmon stopechold seock of
record sept. 4,1936 , in a ratio of one share for each 14 shares held Trans. record sept. 4, 1936 , in a ratio of one share for each 14 shares held. Trans.
ferable warrants evidencing rights to purchase full shares and fractional ferable warrants ever fractions of shares will be issued to the stockholders. The
warrant warrants will expire Oct. $5,1936$.
made of the proceeds, but it is the present intention of the company to apon
 the firist maturities of outstanding serial notes. The balance of the proceeds
will be a polied to reimbursement of the treasury for capital expenditures will be applied to reimbursement of the treasury for capital expenditures
made during the first six months of the current year and to other proper corporate purposes.
Any part of the 296,631 shares not subscribed for upon exercise of the
warrants may be offered to the public at not less than $\$ 30$ a share or in warrants may be offered to the public at not less than 830 a share or, in remaining shares or any portion thereof and shall treat them as unsold

Pierce Oil Corp.-Earnings-
 y Includes expense item representing extraordinary expenses in connec-
Ion nion with tune 30, 1936, follows: Income received: from interest months Treasury notes, $\$ 1.399$; from profit on sale of U . S . Treasury notes, $\$ 7$, is4; S ; total income received, $\$ 8,563$. Expenses paid: For legal service, tax

## Pierce Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-

Period End June $30-1936-3$ Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos-1935
Net profit after expenses
$\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit after expenses } \\ \& \& \text { all other deductions }\end{gathered} \$ 160,067$ loss $\$ 13,017$ a $\$ 140,666$ loss $\$ 27,434$ a The statement of income and surplus, six months ended June 30
follows: Income received: From interest on U. Treasury notes, 84,450 . from profit on sale of U . s . Treasury notes, $\$ 14,156$ from diviesend of 25
 total income received, $\$ 180,065$. Expenses paid: For general and adexpenses of that corporation necessary to maintain its corporate existence,
$\$ 15,705$; for expenses in connection with tax litigation, $\$ 142$. Net income for period, $\$ 140.666$; surplus Joction with tax lititiation, 8142 , Net income $\$ \$ 111,028 ;$ surplus June 30,1936 ,
stock in connection with reorganization: Capital stock of Pilisbury Flour
Mills Co . (Del.) issued, 549,225 shares ( $\$ 25$ par), $\$ 13,730,625$; capital stock or Pillsbury Flour Milis, Inc. replaced by above. 549,225 shares (no par), at designated value, $\$ 10,000,000$ increase in stated amount of
capital stock, $\$ 3,730,625$; capital and paid-in surplus applied thereto, capital stock, $\$ 3,730,625$ capital and paid-in surplus applied thereto,
$\$ 1,570,445$; remainder, being earned surplus applied thereto, $\$ 2,160,179$. 2 Note-Included in operations for the year are charges of $\$ 5,174,414$, Note-Included in operations for the year are charges of $\$ \$, 174,414$,
representing processing tax accrued but not paid, less adjustments for floor stocks and related matters. This amount and the amount similarly accrued in May, 1935 ( 8861,923 ) are considered adequate provision for liabilit
not now determinable, arising from invalidation of the processing tax.

| msolidated Balance Sheet May 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1935 |
| $\times$ Fixed plant --.-1 | 3,734,741 | 14,441,717 | Ca | 3,730,625 |  |
| Cashable plant.-1 | 375,651 | 366,551 | Acets. |  |  |
|  |  | 2,454,075 | accrued llab | 983,843 | 1,043,441 |
| $z$ Trade accts. reoBill of lading dratts under collection |  | 2,568,885 |  |  |  |
|  | 497,660 |  |  |  |  |
| under collection |  | 8,348,74 | Res |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 200,000 |  |
| Advances on grain |  |  | Res. Ior undeter. |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Special deposits }}$ purcher |  |  | valldat |  |  |
| retirem't of bds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. accts. rec Prepald insurance,interest, $\& 0 . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184 | 184,0 | ${ }_{1 s t}$ Sorp |  |  |
| Trade membtships, |  |  | go | 4,575,500 |  |
| sundry stks., |  |  | Res. T \% proces |  |  |
|  | 22 | 330 | Dividend payable, | 219,690 | 219,689 |
|  |  |  | Res. for conting's | 800,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 237, |


 liabilities, per contra.-V. 142, p. 1482
Pioneer-Bridge River Gold Syndicate-Registers with SEC-

Total-....-.-. $85,074,880$ \$4,560,490 Total.......... $85,074,880$ \$4,560,490 a.After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 4,866$ in 1936 . 19 Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par.-V. 142, p. 4189 .

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Earn. per share on
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .599$.
Pittston Co. (\& Subs:)-Earnings-



 $\underset{\text { and amortization---- }}{\text { anovision for Federal in- }}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Profite on sale and demol. } \\ \text { of pron }\end{array} & 22,038 & 26,027 & 39,581 & 2,571\end{array}$


Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-To Act on LoansA plan to borrow $\$ 750,000$ from the First National Bank, Chicago, to
apply toward the payment of $\$ 505,000$ of loans from Union Trust Co., Cleveland, and sion the Interstate Commerce. Commission in an the road proposes to issue three notes, one three-vear note for $\$ 350,000$ baring $3 \%$ interest; one two-year note for $\$ 250,000$ and bearing $21 / 4 \%$
interest and one $1 \% / 2 \%$ note for $\$ 150,000$ for one year. inters security for the three notes the company proposes to pledge \$450,000 6,200 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock of Wheeling \& Lake Erie RR. demand for payment of its loans, the application says. The excess of the present loans over the proposed. notes amounting to
$\$ 40,000$ will be supplied from the company's treasury.-V. 143, p. 1088 .
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.-Larger Common DividendThe directors on Aug. 18 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payabie Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10 . This compares, with 50 cents paid in each of the six preceding quarters and dividends of 40 cents per share distributed quarterly pripr thereto. In
addition an extra dividend of $\$ \$$ per share was paid on Apriil 1 , last, and on Aug. 15, 1935 and an extra dividend of 10 cents per share was disbursed
on April 2,1934 .-V. 142, p. 1827 .

Financial Chronicle
Aug. 22, 1936

Pneumatic Cap \& Seal Corp.-Stock Offered-An offering of 30,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) capital stock was made Aug. 17 (by prospectus) by the R. Murray Glover Co., New York, at $\$ 2.25$ a share. The stock is offered as a speculation.
Capital Stock-Authorized 150,000 shares (par $\$ 1$ ). Issued and out-
standing. 125,000 shares (incl. 30,000 shares subscribed for under firm commitmet by R. Murray Glover Co.).
Registrar, United States Corporation $\mathrm{Co}_{0}, 15$ Exchange Pl., Jersey City,

 botu Canada the United States patent applications now pending covering
ane Pneumatic Cap \& Seal. The mill bottle cap and seals are covered by the corporations $\begin{gathered}\text { sufficient claims on these applications have already been allowed to }\end{gathered}$ permit the corporation to proceed with the commercialization of its product,
which will be sold under the Which will be sold under the trade-name of "Numaticaps." ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {plant has }}$ hacen leased at Frewood, Monmouth County, N. J., with option to . buy the land and factory at an attractice price. The entire
property embodies sufficient land to allow for ample expansion. Directors.-Anton $\mathbf{F}$. Burkardt (Pres. © Gen. Mgr. Marcel Leduc
(Vice-Pres.), William H. Isenberg (Treas.), Duncan A. Woodman, Don S. ${ }^{\text {Vice-P }}$ Blair.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Coal Output-


Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Net loss after taxes, } \\ \text { interest, \& \& } \\ \text { int......... } & \$ 108,184 & \$ 68,884 & \$ 214,258 & \$ 163,251\end{array}$ a Exclusive of company's proportionate share of the net profit of its
subsidiary, Congress Cigar Co., Inc.-V. 142, p. 3689 .

Prentiss Wabers Products Co.-Bonds Offered-Braun, Monroe \& Co., Milwaukee, offered in July last (to residents of the State of Wisconsin only) $\$ 150,00010$-year $5 \%$ sinking fund convertible bonds at 100 and interest.

Dated as of July 1, 1936, due July 1, 1946. Interest payable (J. \& J.)
 the bonds may be redeemable on any interest date on 30 days ${ }^{1} 023$ notice at premium shall be reauceed ${ }^{1 / 4}$ of $1 \%$ each succeeding year. Company will
pay into its sinking fund each year for the purpose of retiring bonds by purchase or redemption a a sum not 1ess than so. 1000 in amount and equal
to $20 \%$ of its net earnings before Federal and State income taxes, subiect to the right of the company to deliver in lieu thereof for cancellation bonds purchased by the company at the actual price paid therefor by the company but not exxeeding the then call price.
\$10 onver stock at a conversion rate of $\$ 25$ per share at any time from tumon $\$ 10$ par stock at a conversion rate of $\$ 25$ per share at any time from July 1,
I936, to June 30,1939 , inclusive; $\$ 30$ per share from July 1,1939, to
June 30, 1941. inclusive; and $\$ 5$ per share from July June tion 1941, inclusive; and $\$ 35$ per share from July 1, 1941, to June 30 ,
1946, inclusive. Purpose - Net proceeds will be used for the purpose of retiring a large
portion of the company's bank loans, which indebtedness was incurred for the purpose of providing working capital for the company.
History and Business -Company was incorporated in Wisconsin in 1915 for the manufacture and sampe of portablecorpara stoves. From 1923 the
company continued to steadily expand its line of products in the field of gasoline cooking appliances untial it became one of the foremost leaders in torches and now also manuractures hot plates, gasoline lanterns. blow circulating oil heaters for residential and similar use Company is now the largest manufacturer in the United States of gasoline camp stoves and is
also one of the largest manufacturers of gasoline litchen ranges in the also one of the largest manufacturers of gasoline litchen ranges in the
country. Company now employs 300 workmen and is considered the country. Company now employs 300 workmen and is considered
considered the third largest industrial company in Wood County, Wis.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capitalization- } \\ 10-\mathrm{y} & 5 \% \text { sink. fund conv. bonds, due July 1, '46. Authorized Outstanding } \\ \$ 150.000 \\ \$ 150.000\end{array}$
 $x$ Of which 12,000 shares reserved for conversion and options on the
following basis: (1) 6,000 shares reserved for conversion at the rate of $\$ 25$
 per share from July 1,1939, to June 30,1941 , inclusive; $\$ 35$ per share from
July 1,1941 , to June 30,1946 , inclusive. $(2) \cdot 6,000$ shares reserved for possible exercise of the option given to underwriters in contract of financing on following basisis At rate or $\$ 25$ per share at any time from J July 1,1936,
to June 301939 , inclusive; $\$ 30$ per shar efrom July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1941, to June 30,1939 , inclusive; $\$ 30$ per share from July 1,1939, to June 30,1
inclusive; $\$ 35$ per share from July 1,1941 , to June 30,1946 , inclusive.

Summary of Earnings
 a Before charging depreciation, interest and income taxes. b Nine
months ended May 31,1936 .

Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.-Financial Statement June 30-
 Note-Securities at market values.-V. 142, p. 967
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey-EarningsPeriod End. July $31-1936-M o n t h-1935$
Gross earnings_---
$\$ 9,537,373$
$\$ 9,097,557$
$\$ 120,033,011$
193
$\$ 119,767,050$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Operating exps., maint. } \\ \text { taxes \& depreciation.- }\end{array} & 6,966: 164 & 6.623,699 & 82.456,870 & 81,023,999\end{array}$
 Net inc. from op
Bal for divs. \& sur
$-V .143$, p. 601.

Public Service Co. of Okla.-Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Period End. June 30- }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1936-3 \Lambda \\ \$ 1,306,141 \\ 32,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & o s .-1935 \\ & \$ 1,229,587 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}1936-649\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 .-1995 \\ & \hline 2,501,847 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Power purc |  |  |  |  |
| pu |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for r | 80,2 154, | 152,476 | 51,901 57,028 | 150,948 |
|  | a171,05 | 190,4 | a344, |  |
| Net operating in Other income (net | $\begin{gathered} 8492,47 \\ 11,53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 435,958 \\ 9,378 \end{array}$ | $2$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 898,471 \\ 16,952 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| t. of bd. disc. \& ex | 28,607 | ${ }_{12,814}$ | 10,685 51,895 |  |

 Balance_............... $\$ 155,835 \quad \$ 51,936 \quad \$ 364,172$ \$127,774 a It is estimated that the company will have no liability for Federa
and State income taxes or Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the current year on account of deductions to be claimed in its returns for premiums and unamortized discount and expense on bonds redeemed in connection with its refunding operations in February, 1936 . Reversal of
such taxes accrued to June 30 has been given effect in the 1936 columns of this statement.-V. 143, p. 934 .

Pyrene Mfg. Co.-20-cent A Special DividendThe directors have declared a special dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. A
similar special dividend was paid on June 15 last and on Aug. 15, 1935, this latter being the first payment made since Aug. 1, 1931, when 10 share was distributed; prior to this latter date dividends of 20 cents pe

## Quebec Power Co.-Earnings-

 Gross rev
Expenses
 Net profit before depreciation: $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 1,846,435 \\ 1,060 ; 156 \\ 22,763 \\ 304,266 \\ \hline\end{array}$

1935
$\$ 1,770,842$
$1,072,387$ 935
70,842
72,387
1,003
304,266 $\begin{array}{r}1934 \\ \$ 1,868,259 \\ 1,073,148 \\ 40,073 \\ 304,266 \\ \hline\end{array}$ p. 441

Radium \& Gold Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Raybestos-Manhattan,
nc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- $\underset{\text { Net sales. }}{6 \text { Md. }}$. June $30-1936$ Net sales_-_-_-_-_-_- $\$ 10,390.895$
Discounts and allowances
304,270
 1935
$\$ 8,702,188$

250,580 | 88 |
| :--- |
| 87,492 |
| 195 | 934,

92,688
95,593

 ${ }_{4,2,287,: 025}^{873}$ ${ }_{8,7240,963}$ Gelling and administraSelling and administra$\$ 3,355,516$

$1,832,056$ Profit from operation $\frac{1,832,056}{1,673.193}$ | Profit from operations |
| :---: |
| Other income_-51,523,460 |
| 87,554 | $1,673,193$

$\$ 1,133,518$
107,758 - 1,591,283 \$1,665,738 Total inc. before other
deductions, deprec.
 Other deductions-:-
Prov. for depreciation-
Prov. for Fed. \& Stat $\begin{array}{lllll} & 300,66 & 42,825 \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Prov. for Fed. \& State } \\ \text { income taxes. }\end{array} & 326,857 & 312,798 & 300,666 & 245,005\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Surplus at begninning of } \\ \text { period } & \$, 447,621 & 5,711,158 & 5,571,844 & 5,243,564\end{array}$ | Total surplus |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dividends paid....... | $\$ 7,436,743$ | Surplusat end of period $\$ 6,960,361$

Shares com
$\$ 6,143,138$
$\$ 5,970,248$
$\$ 5,279,430$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Shares com, stock out- } & 635,200 & 638.600 & 642,600 & 642,900 \\ \text { standing, no par-..-- } & \$ 1.55 & \$ 1.17 & \$ 1.12 & \$ 0.36\end{array}$

AssetsAssets
Cash in banks and $\times$ Market. securs. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30
1936
$\$$ $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{x} \text { Market. securs. } \\ \text { Notes, accts. } & 1,350,017 & 1,328,311 \\ 1,374,421\end{array}$ recelvable.-.Accrued interest \&
other accts. other acets. rec.
Mdse. inventories Mdse. inventories
Inv. (incl. advs.)
 ${ }_{7}^{1936}$ $\sin _{2}^{2 m 8}$ Sundry notes and y Fcounts receiv. y Fixed assets_---
Deferred charges
Trade-name, good-Trade-name, good-

will, \&c | 348,220 | 378,678 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $6,785,538$ | $6,489,819$ |
| 57,540 | 115,458 |

| will, \&c-. good- | 595,157 | 595,156 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Total_...........18,165,432 $\overline{16,837,722} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{18,165,432} \overline{16,837,122}$ x Market value $\$ 1,394,165$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,419,759$ in 1935. y After
depreciation of $\$ 10,041,839$ in 1936 and $\$ 9,538,415$ in 1935 . zepresented by 676,012 shares (no par value).
a Includes prior years taxes.-V. 143, p. 441.

Reed Roller Bit Co.-To Be Added to List-
The New. York Curb Exchange will list 30,000 additional shares of
common stock, no par, upon notice of issuance.-V
Red Indian Oil Co. (Mich.)—Stock Offered-Field McDonald \& Co., Detroit, early in July offered and sold 50,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 1$ per share. Stock offered for sale within the State of Michigan to bona fide residents of the State of Michigan only
Capitalization-Authorized, 300,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par); outstanding, 181,755
shares; this issue 50,000 shares. Transfer agent, National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.; regisrtr, a Detrit Trust Bu., Detroit, Mich, ${ }_{\text {History and }}$ in June, 1923, and has been expanded through earnings so that today it is one of the largest independent distributors of petroleum products in the State of Michigan. The main plant and offices are located at 12401 Cloverdale Ave., Detroit, and
wholesale bulk plants are also maintained at Pontiac, Plymouth and Flat Rock. Company also owns six service stations and has under lease 10 additional service stations, seven of which are located in Detriot. The Red Indian Realty Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, was organized in 1933
for the purpose of leasing and building service stations. One service sta tion has been purchased outright and two more are being purchased on contract by this subsidiary.
Purpose- The purpose of
amount of $\$ 20,000$, to add storage facilities for fuel oil and gasoline, and for other corporate purposes.

| Earnings for Cal <br> Sales. $\qquad$ | dar Years 1935 1,150543 1.001 .579 | $\begin{gathered} 1934, \\ \$ 1,023,699 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| plant expenses ${ }^{\text {pen }}$-1------- | 96,526 | 94,311 | 71,241 2585 |
| Provision for Federal income tax.--- | 23,749 3,883 | 26,944 3,944 | 3,072 |
| Net profit |  | \$24,740 | \$19,270 |
| Cash dividends paid | 1,518 | 1,519 | 6,179 |
| above as follows...................- | 8,170 | 9,788 | 9,628 |
| Initial Common Dividend |  |  |  |

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 3 cents per share on
Reliance Bronze \& Steel Co., Inc.-New Company Organized-Successor to Old Corporation-
Yhis company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Bronze ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ steel Corp. This company (incluting predecessors, has been
engaged for the past 25 years in the manufacture of fireproo kalamein doors and windows of bronze and steel; hollow metal doors, frames and trim, for office buildings, a apartments, schools, hospitals, \&c.
Capitalization of the new company consists of 4,000 authorized shares of
$6 \%$ preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) of which 3,582 shares are outstanding, and $6 \%$ preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) of which 3.582 shares are outstanding and
70.000 authorized shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock, of which 49,980 shares are outstanding.
The new company recently obtained a loan of $\$ 125,000$ from the ReconThe main plant of the company is located at 67-105 Dobbin St., Brooklyn and a branch plant is located at College Point, Long Island. The plants contain approximately 148,0000 square feet of space and represent the largest in the metropolitan area.
 Harry J. Rosenblum, Sec. \& Treas. The board or directors includes Messrs
Reliance Bronze \& Steel Corp.-Successor-
See Reliance Bronze \& Steel Co. above.-V. 142. p. 634.
Remington Rand, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quarter Ended June 30- } & & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Net ince after charges } & \text { \& Fed. taxes } & \$ 43,959 & \$ 478.704 & \$ 165.026 \\ \text { Earnings per share on common stock- } & & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.13 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ "A Alight reduction in earnings from the corresponding quarter of last year," James H. Rand Jr., President, explained is directly attributable
to the decreased production resulting from the closing by strikes of eight of the company's 18 manufacturing plants, for about five weeks of the quarter. The total output of the company's plants during the month of
Juvy improve considerahly and at the present time 17 plants are working
overtime.

Republic Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Account-Year Ended June 30, 1936

 Other interest
Prov. for Federal \& state income taxes and other contingencies $\begin{array}{r}71,677 \\ 28,471 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note--No provision has been made in the above statement for interest on $6 \%$ conver


CI June 30, 1936
Funded debt
Funded debt-_-............- $\$ 8,332,500$
Notes payable (bank) Noes \& $\&$ expenses in in connection
wind 200,000 Fees \& expenses in connection 50,000
73 Accounts payable-...-.-.--
Salaries and wage payable 73,987
$\mathbf{6}, 760$
28,582 Salaries and wages payable.--Accrued general taxes........-Provision for Federal \& State
income taxes. Other liabilitiles and reserve
Common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) Surp. aris. from acquisition of
$\$ 412,500$ of $6 \%$ conv. inc. 21,019
200,308
776,552 $\$ 412,500$ of $6 \%$ conv. inc.
bonds in treasury of subsid. 143,835
Total $\qquad$ Total. ciation -........-.-.- $\frac{143,83}{\$ 9,974,074}$ $\$ 1,361,622$. b After provision for doubtful of $\$ 8,859 .-\mathrm{V}$. $142, \mathrm{p}, 2338$, of
Republic Petroleum Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
 Proceeds from sale of gas
\& cashinghead gasoline $\qquad$
Total.-
Royalties
Net realization from
Net realization from
production....--

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { productio } \\ & \text { Other income- } \end{aligned}$ | Dr1,824 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,733 \\ 1,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 305,895 \\ 13,271 \end{array}$ | $\$ 226.409$ 3,054 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross income | \$152,635 | \$115,970 | \$319,166 | \$229,4 |
| Prod'n \& gen. expense | 62,334 | 54,532 | 120,559 | 110,260 |
| Depreciation. | 27,060 | 18,546 | 50,531 | 38,864 |
| Depletion (est.) | 18,902 | 15,214 | 36,106 | 30,415 |
| Abandonments------ |  |  |  | 60,296 |
| Prov. for Fed. \& State income tax | 12,039 |  | 23,527 | 0,206 |
| Net profit | x\$32,299 | \$27,678 | x\$88,444 | \$10,3 |

Net profit, -- 326,667
Earn. per sh, on
shs, capitai 32,299
$\begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.08 & \$ 0.27 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$

## Republic Service Corp.-Earnings-

| 5 Months Ended May 31- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net inc. after exp., deprec., taxes, interest and other charges. | \$59,016 | \$42,450 | \$38,551 |
| Earns. per share on 17,581 shs. pref. stock | \$3.36 | \$2.41 |  |

-V. 141, p. 1108.
$\$ 3.36$
$\$ 2.41$

## Retail Stores Corp.-Earnings-

Years Ended March 31-
Interest and dividends on investments
on sales of readily marketable secur. (net)--




| 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 936 | 1935 |
| Cash in banks. | \$9,963 | \$46,317 | Accounts pay. and |  |  |
| Invest. in rea |  |  | accr. expenses | 1,343 | 856 |
| (at cost) |  |  | Prov. for Feder |  |  |
| Invest. in Dave | 422,505 | 397,860 | Cap. stock ( $\$ 50$ par) | 378,000 |  |
| Stores Corp- | 607,357 | 591,947 | Capital surplus.-. | 579,103 | 586,482 |
| Divs. recelv, and |  |  | Earned surplus. | 79,411 | 67,898 |
| erest accrued | 2,484 | 2,111 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,2 | Total | 2,309 | 38, |

Reynolds Metals Co-Earnings-
[Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries]
Period End. June 27- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 Period End, June $27-$
Net profit after all chgs
$\&$ Fed. taxes (except
 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 960, \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{2} & 532,161 & 251,177 & 783,715 & \$ 473,020 \\ \text { shares common stock } & \$ 0.55 & 00,26 & 0081 & \end{array}$ The net earnings of a wholly-owned subsidiary during the current year but prior to its acquisition amounted to $\$ 43,057$, and have current year
cluded in the above figures.-V. 142, p. 3521

Reynolds Spring Co.-Earnings-



 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net profit.....-.-.-. } & \mathbf{z} \$ 420,477 & \$ 246,911 & \$ 169,827 & \$ 60,244 \\ \text { Shs. cap. stk. outstanding } & \times 29,000 & \times 145,000 & \mathbf{y 1 4 8 , 0 0 0} & \mathbf{y 1 4 8 , 0 0 0}\end{array}$ Earned per share----.- of $\$ 1.45$ y No par shares. $\$ 1.14$ Before $\$ 0.40$ on Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par. y No par

 1936 Dep. as guaranty Hot pay. of judg't y Accts.\&nntes...Accr'd int. inotes rec.
 other assets
Patents,
goodwill \& development Deferred charges
Total ...... $\frac{17,70}{}-\frac{18}{18,016}$
 x Represented by 290,000 shares, $\$ 1$ par, valued at $\$ 1,349,113$ after
deducting 7,132 shares heid in treasury valued at $\$ 33,179$ Paid-in surplus $\$ 327,591$ and earned surplus $\$ 435,704$. y Less reserve for doubtful accounts.
$z$ Includes notes receivable.-V. 143, p. 1090 .

Rio Grande Water Power Co.-Registers with SECsee list given on first page of this department.

Richfield Oil Co. of Calif.-New Reorganization Plan Filed for Richfield Oil and Pan American Petroleum Companies - $\$ 15,000,000$ to $\$ 20,000,000$ New Capital for Reorganized Company, Which Will Also Include Properties of Rio Grande Oil Co.
 solution of the complicated problems of Richfield Oil 10 of Calif, and
Pan American Petroleum Co., in recelvership since early, in 1931 . Judge Pan American Petroleum Co., in receivership since early, in 1931 . Judge
Wm . P. James authorized the promulgation of the plan to bondholders and unsecured creditors.
Unlike previous proposals, the new plan prepared and agreed upon by
the reorganization committee and Kuhn Loeb \& Co., provides for the formation of an enlarged new company, in which the present holders of nearly $\$ 60,000,000$ of bonds and claims will participate, together with Consolidated Oil Oorp., Cities Service Co., Rio Grande Oii Co. and othhers.
The plan has been approved by the various bondholders and creditors The plan has been approved by the various bondholders and creditors
committees and the abovenamed oil companies. It is designed to be

In addation to the properties of Richrield and Pan American, the plan provides for the inclusion of properties of Rio Grande Oil Co. and the reorganized concern.
$o f$ the proposed
newital,
$\$ 15,500,000$
has
been underwritten by in provide the company with an initial net working capital of about $\$ 26$ 500,000 and thus provide the means of further improving its position by (1) acquisition or development of crude oil production, and (2) rehabilitation and modernization of refineries and other facilities. Present bondholders and unsecured creditors are ofered the first opportunity of subscribing to new securities sy which additional capital is raisped. Two offerings are made: One of units more fully described below, containing $4 \%$ convertibe debentures in the aggregate or so, cont and another of $1,000,000$ shares additional new common stock at $\$ 10$ a share. The offering of debenture units is under written through Rio
Grande Oil Co. by Consoidated Oil Corp and Citites service Co The stock Grande Oil Co. by Consolidated oil Corp, and Cities service Co The stock
offering is underwritten to the extent of $\$ 5,500,000$ by Kuhn, Loeb $\&$ Oo., Consolidated Oil Corp., Cities Service Co., Petroleum Oorp of America,
Atlas Corp, and Blyth \& Co., Inc. Based on a pro forma balance shee prepared by' Price, Waterhoused \& Co., using June 30,1936 figgures, the new
company, which will operate in five western states., will have $\$ 17$ in cash and total current assets of over $\$ 33,500,000$ 'compared with curren liabilities of about $\$ 6,800$, opo 0 Oapital assets are carried on the pro $f$-rma balance sheet in excess of $\$ 19,300,000$.
g initial minimum capitalization: (1) 15 -year $4 \%$ convertible debentures, convertible into
second thmoe years and $\$ 20$ during the next four years.--. $\$ 10,000,000$ (3) Now common stock (minimum) Warrants for purchase of $1,250,000$ shares new common $\quad 3,560,000$ shs. stock at $\$ 15$ first three years, $\$ 17.50$ second three years
and $\$ 20$ next four years and $\$ 20$ next four years.
Cash received from the exercise of warrants is to be applied to the pur-
chase or redemption of debentures so long as there are any outstanding chase or redemption of debentures so long as there are any outstanding.
Following are the bonds and claims which are treated in the reorganization: Richfield bonds (principal amount outstanding)-...-.--- $\$ 24,981,000$
 Richfield unsecured clarms (exclusive of $\$ 28,000,000$ claim Pan American claims (exclusive of the ciaim of Pan American bonds estimated at $\$ 9,480,060$ against Pan American
$\qquad$

6,200,000
$\begin{array}{r}6,200,000 \\ \hline 59,826,400\end{array}$

The plan provides that $2,000,000$ shares of new common stock be allocated to present bondholders and unsecured creditors.
allocation per $\$ 1,000$ bonds or claims is as follows:

Richfield bonds.---
Richfield unsecured claim
Pan American unsecured claims $\qquad$
47.90 shares
42.00 shares
ddition the- 2.60 shares rights to subscribe to units, each consisting of $\$ 1004 \%$ 15-year convertible debentures, one share of new common stock and two 10-year warrants for he purchase of common stock. Allocation or units

Richfield bonds.
Richfield unsecured claims.---
Pan American unsecured claims.-.


Each $\$ 1,000$ of bonds or claims will also receive the right to subscribe to | Richfield bonds - | 23.95 shares at $\$ 10 \mathrm{ga}$ share |
| :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Pan American bonds claims--.-.---- } & \text { 11.09 shares at at } 10 \text { a share } \\ \text { Richfield unsecured } \\ \text { Pan American unsecured claims.--- } & 1.33 \text { shares at } 10 \text { a share }\end{array}$ New common stock in the amount of 865,000 shares and 500,000 warrants
re allocated under the plan to Rio Grande Oil Co. for the properties which it proposes to transfer to the new company and for the underwriting of the debenture units. Rio Grande's holdings of $\$ 6,38,000$ of Richfield bonds and $\$ 1,503,000$ Pan American bonds and $\$ 91,051$ of Richfield unsecured
claims will receive the same pro rata treatment as all other bonds and claims.
It is expected that application will be made to list the securities of the
new company on the New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles Stock new company on the New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles Stock
Exchanges. The management of the new concern is indicated by the composition of capitalist, Pasadena; F. R. R. Coates, Pres., Cities Service Co., New Yort, H. R. Gallagher, Pres. R. Coates, Pres., Cities Service Co., New York;
H. Rodited Oil Corp., New York; W. Alton
Jones, 1st Vice-Pres., Cities Service Co., New York; Chas. S. Jones,
 Naw Francsico; P. H. O'Neil, director, Petroleum Corp. of America, Oil Corp., New York
o act as a director of committee has requested Mr. McDuffie, the receiver, to act as a director of the new company.
Present depositors desiring to approve the plan need take no action. Holders of Richfield bonds, Pan American bonds and Richield unsecured claims may approve and accept the plan in the reorganization proceedings in such manner as may be specified by the court. just submicued, the properties of Richfield and Pan American as a whole court. No bids in this amount were received. No other proposals for reorganization of the properties are before the court or the committees,
nor have any other parties submitted a plan since Aug. 13.1935 , at which
time Standard Oil
Roxborough Knitting Mills, Inc.-Registers with SECRee list given on first page of this department.
(Helena) Rubinstein, Inc.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accutnulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1
to holders of record Aug. 22 . Like amounts have been paid each quarter to holders of record Aug. 22 Like amounts have been paid each quarter
since and including Sept. 1, 1932 prior to which regular quarterly distribusions of 75 cents per share were made. Accruals after the paymen
per share.-V. 142, p. 3362

Ryerson \& Haynes, Inc., Jackson, Mich.-Stock Offered -Public offering by means of a prospectus of 70,000 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) was made Aug. 20 by Carlton M. Higbie Corp., Detroit, and McDonald, Moore \& Hayes, Inc., Detroit. The shares, which are priced at $\$ 5$ each, constitute part of an issue of $85 ; 000$ shares registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, 15,000 shares being under option to the underwriters at scale prices over a period of one year. Net proceeds of the offering will be paid into the treasury of the company.
The company's only funded debt consists of a mortgage on its Jackson, 1938, when the balance becomes due. Capitalization at April 30 ov ${ }^{21} 96$ consisted of 123,400 sbares outstanding of a total authorized issue of 250,000 there will be outstanding 193,400 shares. 1936 net income, after all charges, For the seven months ended April 30, 1936 net income, after all charges, ompany's fiscal year ends on Sept. 30 .
Company manufactures automobile parts and accessories.
In addition to its plants at Jackson, Mich., the company. recently acquired under lease, with option to purchase, a plant of approximately 33,000 sq. ft.
of floor space at New Brunswick, N. J. Major items manufactured by the company at present are metal tire covers and vehicle jacks, and practically
its entire output is sold direct to motor car manufacturers. Various new its entire output is sold direct to motor car manufacturers. Various new
products are now being actively developed, including a thermostat for automotive and non-automotive use and an air-conditioning unit for automobiles, as well as for other uses.-V. 143; p. 442.
 The company had 3,361 stores in
3,412 a year ago.-V. 142, p. 1090.

## Saguenay Power Co., Ltd.-Listing-

the New $41 \% \%$ sinking fund bonds, series A, due April 1, 1966 (see offering in V. 142, p. 2842).—V. 143, p. 442 .
St. John Gold \& Copper Co.-Withdrawal of Registration Upon the request of the company received on Aug. 8, 1936 the Securities and Exchange Commission has consented to the wi.
tion statement filed Juıy 20,1936 .-V. 143, p. 935.
St. Louis University Commerce \& Finance School, St. Louis, Mo.-Bonds Offered-Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co., St. Louis, Mo., early in July offered $\$ 325,000$ 1st mtge. $4 \%$ real estate bonds.
Dated June 15, 1936; due annually Jan. 1, 1938 through 1951. Principal
and interest (J. \& J.) payable at Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., trustee. Bonds in coupon form, $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ denoms. Any or all bonds may be prepaid at option or maker, on any int. date prior
to maturity, bonds maturing Jan. 1,1938 to and'incl. Jan. 1, 1941 at to maturity, bonds maturing Jan. 1,1938 to and incl. Jan. 1,1941 at prior notice by publication.
These bonds are the obligation of St. Louis University, chartered as a
corporation in 1832 , and are secured by corporation in 1832, and are secured by a first deed of trust on the land
and building known as the Commerce and Finance Building, situated in
the City of St. Louis, Mo.

The propose of the loan is to refund the present outstanding obligation
of the mortgagor into a lower rate of interest. of the mortgagor into a lower rate of interest.
St. Louis University, controlled by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), is said to be the oldest University West of the Mississippi River, having been
established in St. Louis (and vicinity) since 1818 more than 100 years ago established in St. Louis (and vicinity) since 1818 , more than 100 years ago.
The University is also the Provincial House of the Missouri Province The University is also the Provincial House of the Missouri Province, one
of the largest of the several Provinces in the United States. The order is additionally represented in the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and in the Dioceses of Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, La Crosse, Lead, Leavenworth. Omaha and Winona, conducting in the Province, universities, colleges, in various localities. been valued at $\$ 575,000$.


Earned surplus, end of period. \$1,785,550 | $\$ 1,624,469$ |
| :---: |

Savannah Sugar Refining Co.-Recapitalization Plan Voted-
The stockholders on Aug. 20 approved the proposed recapitalization
plan, which provides as follows: plan, which provides as follows: with accumulated dividends into common stock share for share. This after Oct. 13,1936 . If all outstanding preferred cannot be retired on this and retire the remainder of the $7 \%$ preferred by converting it share for share into a $5 \%$ preferred stock of $\$ 100$ par value, callable at 112 . If these plans do not bring in all of the $7 \%$ preferred, the plan is to call the remainder and
redeem it in cash at $\$ 110$ a share. The plan to split up present common stock by issuing not to exceed four
shares or one was deferred until the Oct. 28 meeting. There are 28,272 shares of no-par common stock outstanding. 1036 results compare favor: President Benjamin O. Sprague stated that 1936 results compare favor-
ably with last year, and he expects the earnings will be about the same as last year. the four-for-one common stock split-up was deferred until Action
Oct. 28 to
tives the tives the preferred stockrholders choose to elect in accordance with the
retirement of the present $7 \%$ preferred. $\mathrm{V}, 143, \mathrm{p}, 602$.

Schiff Co.-Larger Common Dividend
The directors on Aug. 15 declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per
hare on the common stock,' no par value, payable Sept. 15 to holders of share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 15 to holders of
record Aug. 31. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per record Aug.
share were paid from March 15, 1934, to and including of June 15 , last;
25 cents were paid each three months from Sept. 15, 1932 to Dec. 15,1933 25 cents were paid each three months from sept. 1.5 , 1932 to Dec. 15,1933 , inclusive, and dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed each quart
from Dec. 15, 1929, to and including June 15, 1932.-V, 143, p. 1090 .
Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Annual Report-
 Mant. of way \& struc Maint. of equipment Traffic---------
Miscell. Mransportation
Meneral. operations....-.
Transp for invest $\begin{array}{r}5,464,243 \\ 7,380,839 \\ 1,720,760 \\ 13,060,406 \\ 467,716 \\ \mathbf{z 1}, 358,369 \\ 58,311 \\ \hline\end{array}$


 | Gross income |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Deduct-.....- |
| $\$ 2,641,636$ |
| $\$ 3,201,743$ |
| $\$ 4,000,546$ |
| $\$ 1,512,980$ | Heduct-

Joine of equip- -Dr. bal_ Rents \& other charges


[^6] x Combined corporate and receivers' accounts. y Exclusive of interest
on adjustment mortgage (income bonds). z Operating expenses for 1934 include an accrual of approximately $\$ 292,000$ of which approximately of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1934 . In view of the unconstitutionality of the Act the accrual was canceled in April, 1935 accounts as required
the accounting regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

$-\mathrm{Total}$.

## p. 770

Scott Paper Co.-50-Cent DividendCommon stocck, no par value, payabie Sept. 15 to holders of share on the


 tributed previoisily eacat hrree months.
ITi addition an extra cash dividiend of 20 cents per share and a stock
dividend of $5 \%$ were paid on Dec. 31,1935 , and extra dividends of 25
cond

Seeman Brothers, Inc.-Earnings-

 Prorits dedicated by di-
rectors for bldg. alter'n $\qquad$ Miscellaneous income...... $\$ 479,445$
$-\cdots$

Net surplus Adjustments-..----
Prev. capital \& surplus $\qquad$ Balance, surplus,
Earns. per sh. on 125,000


[^7]company and its subsidiaries, making the total amount applied for 5,139,762 Stockholders at their annual meeting April 27, 1936 consented to and
approved a certain plan authorizing the directors from time to time to grant approved a certain plan authorizing the directors from time to time to grant directors of the company) privileges to purchase 200,000 shares of the stock the company at $\$ 45$ per share.-V. 143, p. 771 .
Seversky Aircraft Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 4 Months Ended April 30, 1936
Net loss after ordinary taxes, int., deprec. \& other deductions.-
$\$ 3,905$
Shawinigan Water \& Power Co.-Earnings-

d2,020,561
50,000
$2,021,654$
2,068,593 b1,756,398
Surplus before deprec.
$\&$ income taxes.
a After deduction of $\$ 300$ eport for construction, but eliminated from gross revenue in the annual ducted in 1933. b After deducting $\$ 300,000$ as above nioted (not de-
$\$ 62,164$ amertiza
c Includes U. S. exchange of $\$ 100,615$. d Includes
Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-
Net profit after taxes \&

1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after taxes \& } \\ \text { deprec. but bef. deple }\end{array} \\ \text { Earns. }\end{array} \mathbf{\$ 2 0 5 , 2 4 8} \quad \$ 64,433 ~ \$ 411,612 \quad \$ 121,389$ $\begin{array}{lllll}467 \text { shs. com. stock_-- } & \$ 0.17 & \$ 0.05 & \$ 0.34 & \$ 0.09\end{array}$ Net profit for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936 was $\$ 712,053$ after
taxes and depreciation, but before depletion, equal to 58 cents a share.-
Silver Syndicate, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
(The) Sisters of St. Joseph for the Diocese of Toronto in Upper Canada-Bonds Offered-Harris, MacKeen, Goss $\&$ Co., Toronto, Ont., recently offered $\$ 509,0004 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds at 100 and interest.
(A. \& O.) payable at principal office of a 1939 . Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at principal office of a Canadian chartered bank in any time on two months' notice at 101 and interest. Whole or in part at
$\$ 500$ and $\$ 100$ Trustee, Capital Trust Corp., Lttd. Legalinvestment for
life insurance companies in Canada The congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph was founded at Le Puy, Sisters of St. Joseph for the Diocese of Toronto in Upper Canada wer incorp. in 1855 by an Act of Legislature of the then Province of Canada,
and are engaged in hospital, educational and charitable work, mainly in the Diocese of Toronto.
of These bonds are the covenant of the Sisters of St. Joseph for the Diocese of Toronto, whose assets total $\$ 8,644,136$, with liabilities of $\$ 1,819,594$ mortgage on the new wing and the recently completed nurses' residence of St. Joseph's Hospital (Sunnyside), Toronto, which buildings are conThe proceeds of this issue will be used to redeem the balance of an
original.issue of $\$ 600,00051 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds, dated April 1,1930 , to be called for payment Oct. 1, 1936, and to retire bank loans incurred for the building of
side). Toronto.
(The) Sisters of the Precious Blood, Salem Heights, Dayton, Ohio-Bonds Offered-Metropolitan St. Louis Co., St. Louis, Mo., are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 340,000$ 1st mtge. $4 \%$ serial real estate notes.
Secured by deed of trust on property known as Convent of Our Lady of
the Precious Blood and The Maria-Joseph Home for the Aged, Salem Heights, Dayton, Ohio. Valuation of real estate security, $\$ 1,080,000$. cantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., $\$ \mathrm{t}$. Louis, Mo., Trustee. Notes in $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ denom, callable at 100 and interest. The sisters of the Precious Blood, of Dayton, Ohio, were established in
the United States in 1844 . The Order, with 680 professed sisters, 38
novices, and 17 postulants, is represented in 1 archdiocese and 7 dioceses novices, and 17 postulants, is represented in 1 archdiocese and 7 dioceses
in the United States. The Sisters are engaged principally in teaching. in the United States. The Sisters are engaged principally in teaching. ness bearing a higher rate of interest.-V. 126, p. 3775.
(A. O.) Smith Corp.-New Officers-

At a meeting of the board of directors L. R. Smith was elected Chairman
of the Board, W. C. Heath President and J. M. Floyd Vice-President in of the Board, W. C. Heath President and J. M. Floyd Vicer
Charge of Manufacture and Engineering.-V. 142, p. 3692 .
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. July 31- } & \text { 1936-Month } & \text { 1935 } & \text { 1936-10 Mos. } & 1935 \\ \text { Gross earnings...-. } & \$ 193,563 & \$ 171,014 & \$ 1,785,706 & \$ 1,770,448 \\ \text { Operating expenses_..- } & 77,583 & 72,042 & 740,031 & 710,610\end{array}$
 Southern Colorado Power Co.- Accumulated Dividend-- The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31 A similar amount has been paid on this issue quarterly since and incl. June 15, 1933, as against $\$ 1.25$ per share on March 15, 1933. and $\$ 1.75$ per share in preceding quarters.
12 Months Ended June 30- 1936


| Net oper. rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| retirement reserve) |  |  |
| Appropriation for retire | $\begin{array}{r} 875,434 \\ 273,920 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 808,822 \\ & 207,662 \end{aligned}$ |





Southern Natural Gas Co.-Interest Payment The company will make a semi-annual payment on its $6 \%$ adjustment since the company was brought out of receivership on Jant on these bonds
be for the six months ended July 1.-V. 142, p. 4191.

Southern Pacific Lines-Earnings-
 Railway oper. revenues
Railway oper. expenses.
Railway tax Railway tax accruals.Equip. rents-

Net oper income $\qquad$ | -- | $\$ 2,375,000$ | $\$ 1,392,561$ | $\$ 12,179,870$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 8,020,540$ | $2,055,954$ | $16,769,318$ |
| $12,488,564$ |  |  |  | * Includes credit of $\$ 116,380$ for month and $\$ 232,761$ for period due to * Includes crenth June to December, $1936, \$ 814,664$ accrued to May 31 ,

eversing in months -V. $143, \mathrm{p} .772$.

Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-EarninäsPeriod End. July 31Operating revenues.-.-
Uncollectible oper:- rev
Operating expenses Operating expenses.....-
Operating taxes....-.
Net operating i
-V. 143, p. 604.
Southwester Period
Total ope Operation----Gas purchased.-Maintenance-r----
Provision for retirement
Taxes

Net operating incon
Other income (net) Gross income General interes Amortization of bond d Discount \& expense company's bonds recompany's bonds r r
Net income before preferred dividends
Prff. stock dividends.--
 a It is estimated that there will be no liability in 1936 for Federal surtax
on undistributed profits.-V. 142, p, 3013 .
Southwestern Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. June 30-
Total oper., revenues.-Operation--7---Gas purchased. Provision for retirement,
Net oper. revenues. Gross income....General interest -abl,
Amortization of rnt. charged construc'
Net income before pre
ferred dividends.

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Co.- } \\ 1936-1 \\ \$ 545,818 \\ 700 \\ 339,223 \\ 34,600 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 171,295$
$\$ 135,811$

$\qquad$

Earnings| $1936-6$ Mos. | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3,065,691$ | $\$ 2,789,763$ |
| 664,131 | 659,902 |
| 204,064 | 193,758 |
| 108,134 | 88,181 |
| 158,543 | 168,481 |
| 346,106 | 314,343 |
| a292,105 | 325,430 |
| $\$ 1,292,605$ | $\$ 1,039,667$ |
| 18,170 | 17,939 | $\$ 1,310,776$

409,999
19 $\$ 1,057,607$
498,867
15,069 102,317 31,545 9,227 .
 bonds, series C, due March 1. 1944, upon official notice of issuance in connection with the acquisition of certain assets, property, business and goodapped $\$ 10$. $\$ 1,600,000$. limited to not exceeding $\$ 5,000,000$, of which $\$ 3,358,700$ was originally
issued as bonds of series B The directors, at a meeting held on July 9,1936 , authorized the corporation to execute and deliver a supplemental indenture of trust to City 641,300 of bonds of series C , of which $\$ 1,600,000$ will be issued the assets and properties of Duckties will also acquire for cash from. Frempon passing of title to these properproperty in the Ducktown Basin. To consump. a lease of a certain mining Tennessee Corp. will issue the $\$ 1,600,000$ series $C$ bonds and make the remainder one required payments in cash upon the folowing basis: cash equal to the value of the inventories acquired, will be delivered to Ducktown Chemical \& Iron Co. under an agreement of reorganization dated July 24, 1936 between Ducktown and Tennessee Corp., which provides among other things, for the acquisition by Tennessee of all of the assets and its outstanding accounts consisting of notes and accounts receivable Of the cash payable to Ducktown, $\$ 250,000$ thereof has been deposited under an escrow agreement. Tennessee Corp. Will not assume any of the
liabilities of whatsoever nature of Ducktown, except certain sales contracts and contracts for services. A special meeting of stockholders of Ducktown was called for Aug. 18, to vote upon such sale of properties and the dissolution of Ducktown. Security hoiders of Ducktown will receive in liquidation of Tennessee Corp. ply a part of the cash required to be expended in connection with the acquisition of the aforementioned properties of Ducktown, and a lease of certain mining property in Polk
School lease.-V.142, p. 3695 .

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output for the week ended Aug. 15, 1936, totaled 103,654,936 last year.-V. 143, p. 1092.

## Standard Oil Co. of Indiana-Earnings- <br> 6 Mos. End. June 30- 1936

6 Mos. End. June 30-
 $x$ Before provision for surtax on undistributed net earnings, $\$ 0.87$ X
936.

Standard Oil Co. of Ky.-To Pay Larger Common Div.The directors on Aug. 19 declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on
the common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable sept, 15 to holders of record Aug. 31 . Previously, regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share had been distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on March
Sterling, Inc.-Earnings-

| Years Ended May 31- |  | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales (less discounts, returns and allowances) .-... \$1,765.974, \$1,661,499 |  |  |
| Oost of goods sold. | 656,966 | 604,074 |
|  |  |  |
| Operating expenses | 860,631 | 819,838 |
| Provision for depreciation...-.-.--------------- $15,922-12,157$ |  |  |
| Operating prof | \$232,454 | \$225.429 |
| Other income | 40,983 |  |
| Total income---------------------------- \$273,438 \$270,159 |  |  |
| Income deductions. | 3,270 | 1,828 |
| Provision for Federal income and excess profit tax . $22,378 \quad 20,753$ |  |  |
| Net incom | \$247,789 | \$247,577 |
| Stock dividend on common stock |  |  |
| Cash dividend on preferred stock | 12,375 |  |
| Earnings per share on common stock | \$0.48 | 48 |
| x Based on common shares outstanding May 31, 1936. |  |  |
| Balance Sheet, | May 31, 1936 |  |
| Assets $\quad$ Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash hand and in banks...-. \$152,586 | Accounts payable. | \$67,171 |
| Accounts receivable-.....-. $\quad 1,521,919$ | Accrued liabilitles--7- |  |
| Merchandise inventorles..-- 190,703 | Other current liabilities | 9,708 |
| Other assets ..............-. 34,393 | Deferred credits.. |  |
| Fixed assets .....-...-.-.-- 214,697 | \$1.50 cum. conv. pret. stoc | 900,000 |
| Insurance prems. unexpired. $\quad 5,802$ | Common stock (\$1 par) |  |
| Prepaid expenses-..---------- Organization expense | Surplus | 717,346 |
| Organization expense...--- 12,766 |  |  |
|  | Total.".-- | \$2,135,469 |

[^8]Standard Oil Co. (Kan.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Including Coastal Plains Oil Corp.] Gross_ Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936-


Sun Investing Co., Inc.-Removed from Listing and Registration-
The common Stock, no parb Exhange has removed from listing and registration
Sunray Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Six Months Ended June $30-$
Oper. Inc, oil and gas and refinery sales_-....... $\$ 1,892,285$
Oper and
$\$ 1,376,052$ per. and admin. exps. and cost of refinery sales $\begin{array}{r}1,158,530 \\ \hline\end{array}$

787 Net operating income ..................-- $\frac{1,158,530}{\$ 733,755} \frac{787,046}{\$ 589,006}$ Net applicable to the common stock apter adding other income and after deducting for interest, abandonments, reserves for depletion, depreciation
and income taxes, and after allowing for dividends on preferred stock retired prior to June 30 , 1936 , amounted to $\$ 258,676$, equal to $131 / 2$ por share on $1,910,248$ shares of common stock, compared with $\$ 160,198$ the corresponding period of 1935 . shares of common stock outstanding in The company's new $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock was not outstand-
during the iirst six months of 1936.- . 143, p. 1093.
Sutherland Paper Co.-Larger and Extra Dividendand a quarterily dividend of 40 cents pertra dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par
sitar
 on June 30 and March 31 , last. During 1935 the company had paid regular ${ }_{23}$ dividends of inclusive 10 cents per share every two months from Feb. 28 to Dee. paid inclusive. In ach of the eirstion, four extra divividends of five cents per share were
pathly periods and an extra of 10 cents
in each of the next two bi-monthy periods: For detailed record of dividend payments see June 12, 1936 issue of "Industrial Number" of "Railway \& . 143, p. 1094
Sylvania Industrial Corp.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the
capital stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Previn regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 141 ,
p. 387 .

Tide Water Oil Co. (Del.)-Organized-
Side Tide Water Oil Co., below
Tide Water Oil Co. (N. J.)-Organizes Subsidiary for Rearranging Assets and Operations-
The company has organized, under Delaware laws, a wholly owned
subsidiary titied the Tide Water Oil internal corporate rearrangement of certain assets and operations with an The nature of the developemt is to make the new company an opprating
concern owning directly the assets of certain wholly owned subsidiaries of concern owning directly the assets of certain wholly owned subsidiaries of
this company. Companies whose properties are absorbed are expected to be dissol ved eventually
It was indicated that the move involves no changes in personnel and that operations formerly devolving on separate subsidiaries will be carried out Since no public holdings of securities will be involved in the changes according to the reports, consummation of the program will be readily accomplished without presenting formal reorganization plans to to the public.
The transaction will greatly simplify accounting, especially with respect to the transaction will greatly simplify accounting, especially wit
taxation under the new Federal tax laws.-V. 143 , p. 1095 .
Timken Detroit Axle Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsGo Mos. End. June 30-
Gross profit on sales.
Expenses
 bank claims.-. cossibie
Special res. for poss on doubtul accts. Other special reserves.-
 Earnings per share.-.-

Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed Nil Common Dividends Resumed-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share payable sept. 21 to tolders of record sept. 10 . These will be the first disbursements made on the common stock since April 1, 1931 when a dividend
of 20 cents per share was paid.-V, 142 ,

## Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.-50-cent Dividend-

and class B common stocks, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of and class B common stocks, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of
record
隹 10, last; dividends of 50 cents per share paid in September and December of
 1933; 50 cents on March 31 , 1933, and 75 cents per share each quar
from sept. 30,1930 , to and including Dec. 31 , 1932.-V. 143 , p. 605 .

## Texas Gas Utilities Co.-New Securities to Be Exchanged for Old Bonds-

Following court approval of the amended reorganization plan of the able for first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, due 1945 , are expected to be ready for delivery on or about Aug. 28 . first mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, 1951,10 shares of new common stock of shares of common stock of Texas Gas Distributing Co.

Holdors of present first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds and interest coupons apper-

Texas Pacific Land Trust-Shares CanceledThe New York Stock Exchange has received notice from the Corporain certificates of proprietary interest issued under declaration of truss dated Feb. 1,1888 that they have canceled 7,000 of sacid subs-shares as of
Aug. 18,1936, making a total of 4,083 shares of proprietary interest and
1,309.68 sub, 1,309,689 sub-shares of stock of the above company issued and outstanding
as of Aug. 18. 1936.-V. 142, p. 3872 .

Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
(In Japanese Yen)
$\xrightarrow[\text { Fixed asset }]{\text { Asset }}$
Balance Sheet May 31 $\begin{array}{lll} & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { xed assets less } & \text { Labilities }\end{array}$ $\qquad$ ales of electricity 1 - $\quad 1936$ - 1935 nterest and dividends.- $2,251,972 \quad 1,45,449$



$\begin{array}{r}1933 \\ 57,058,736 \\ 1,588,53 \\ 1,067,606 \\ 59,714,882 \\ 15,068,036 \\ 20,131,978 \\ 12,225,000 \\ 4,605,75 \\ 7,334,495 \\ \hline 349,617\end{array}$
 veclation--769,838,260 765,307,870 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Share capital-. } \\ & \text { Bonds \& debs }\end{aligned}$ nv. in securities $29,073,269$ Mat'ls \& suppl's Recelvables.-.. Cash in banks-:
Unamort $\begin{array}{ll}\text { namort. debt } & \mathbf{3 , 5 6 9 , 1 0 7} \\ \text { disc. \& exps }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Inve. in affil. co-_ } & 63,620,487 \\ & 32,174,901\end{array}$


| Prov. for futurelosses on red. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Deposits | 3,214,399 | 2,924,378 |
| Unclaimed divs. | 135,439 | 154,655 |
| Unclaimed deb. |  |  |
| Suspense rec'ts. | 15,695,544 | 13,465,772 |
| For'n exchange |  |  |
| suspense | 3,800,208 | 3,800,208 |
| Surplus. | 11,732,855 | 7,633,629 |
| Net profit for |  |  |
| $e$ ter | 20,526,719 | 15,951,980 |
| Total | 18,497,812 | 917,227,935 |

Total $\ldots-918,497,812,917,227,935$
$\times$ Loans only.-V. 142, p. 473.
Toledo Edison Co.-To Issue $\$ 3,000,0004 s$ -
The Ohio $P$. U. Commission has authorized the company to issue and sell at par $\$ 3,000,000$-year $4 \%$ bonds. Pending their sale the bonds were
authorized to bledged as security for a 5 -year $4 \%$ note dated Aug. 1,
1936 , for $\$ 3,000,000$--V, 142, p. 1835 .

Trailer Coach Sales Corp.-Stock Offered-Grady \& Co., Detroit, recently offered 75,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 1$ per share. The shares are offered as a speculation to residents of the State of Michigan only.
Transfer agent, National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Capitalization (upon completion of Financing) Authorized Outstanding
Common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) Corporation-Incorp. in Michigan July 15, 1936. Corporation has had granted an exclusive franchise for the State of Michigan from the manufac turers covering the handling, distribution, sales, rental, \&.c, of "Ozark" trailer coaches, of both pleasure and commercial models.
Proceeds-Sale of 75,000 shares at $\$ 1$ per share, $\$ 75,000$ selling agents Proceeds-Sale of 75,000 shares at $\$ 1$ per share, $\$ 75,000$; selling agents'
commission, $15 \%, \$ 11,250$; incorporation costs (est.), $\$ 1,500$; net working capital (est.) for purposes above specified, $\$ 62,250$. . $\$$ H. Andersor, John
Direttors-H. M. Saddlemire, Carl A. Neracher, O. H. Anderson,
L. Bender and R. C. Russell.
Transue \& Williams Steel Forging Corp.-Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addi-
tion to the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common tion to the usual quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . A stock, no par value, both payable oct, 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . A
dividend of 15 cents per share was distributed on July 1 last, this latter be-
ing the first payment made since July 15, 1931, when a regular quarterly ing the first payment, made since July 15,1931 , when a regular quarterly
dividend of 25 cents per share was paid.-V, 143, p. 446 .
Truscon Steel Co.-EAarnings-
Period End. June 30-, 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935
Net profit after deprec., $\$ 386,414$ loss $\$ 3,461$ ( $\$ 320,216$ loss $\$ 161,538$
Fed taxes, \& c-an report for an interim period
Note-This being a repor other adjustments, to annual audit and to final determination of Federal other adjustments, to annual audit and to final det
surtaxes on undistributed profits.-V. 142, p. 3530 .
Tulsa Oil Development Co.-Registers with $S E C$ -
See li
Union Pacific System-Earnings-


Union Electric Light \& Power Co. of III.-Earnings12 Mos. End. June 30-
 nt. rec. from Union Elec. Light \& Pow. Co. (Mō
(parent) Expenses
 Amortization of bond ciscount \& expense
 Appropriation f
Net income. ...................................- $\$ 2,520,0 4 3 \longdiv { \$ 2 , 4 8 7 , 2 5 6 }$ Note-All taxes, including Federal income taxes, are borne by Power operating Co., lessee, under the terms of lease agreements covering the
property of the company; accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been
Union Electric Light \& Power Co. (Mo.) (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| Tonths Ended June 30- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues.-.-- |  | . 8695 |
| Operating expe | +,368,155 | 61,224.976 |
| Taines, other than in | 2,782,096 |  |
| Provision for in | 997,477 | 1,181,113 |
|  | -\$16,505,281 | \$14,965,816 |
| Non-operating revenues |  |  |
| Gross income | -\$16,513,841 | \$14,933,395 |
| Interest on | 4,603,092 |  |
| Amortization of bond discount \& exp | 48,718 | 80.619 |
| Other interest charges- | Cr15,189 | Cr8,356 |
| Preferred dividends of subsidiaries | 1,018,157 | 14 |
| for | ${ }_{95}^{20}$ |  | - Vet income 142 , p. 3696


| Union Tank Car <br> 6 Mos. End. June 30- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 336 | 1935 | 1934 |  |
| Profit from operations (after depreciation)-- | \$950,444 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 542,167 \\ & 76,784 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 746,209 \\ \mathbf{2 0 4} \end{array}$ |  |
| Profit on sale of inv.(net) | 4,000 |  |  |  |
|  | \$993,204 | \$618,951 |  |  |
|  |  | 1.1752 |  |  |
|  | 171,498 | 10,045 | 43,919 |  |
| Net income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 821,706 \\ & \mathbf{7 0 2 , 8 7 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 607,454 \\ 696,806 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 805,025 \\ & 720,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Balance, surplus Shs.cap,stk.out.(no par) Earnings per share..... Note-No mention is | 8.827 | f889,352 |  |  |
|  | 1,172,753 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | tributed profits.


|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 8 | Liabilities- | ${ }_{3}{ }^{8}$ |
| a-Fixed assets .- | 4,790,823 | 6,944,825 | b Capital stock_- $30,000,000$ | 30,000,000 |
| Goodwill, pats., \&c. |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accounts payable- } & 500,059 \\ 17079\end{array}$ | 305,222 |
| Employees' stock |  |  | Accrued accounts_ <br> Reserves <br>  <br> 1816,930 | 914,645 |
| acquis'n plan--- | C457, 8141 | 635,818 7,715 | Surplus------------7 | 4,876,190 |
| Acer. int. on inv-- | 8,741 | 37,575 |  |  |
| Deposits-.--.--.- | 95,256 | 80,000 |  |  |
| Mat'1 \& supplies.- | 967,780 | 843,040 |  |  |
| Cash \& securities. | 8,516,819 | 6,144,647 |  |  |
| Accts. recelvable_. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,525,898 \\ 60,891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,350,668 \\ 67,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Other assets | $60,891$ | 67,488 |  |  |

Total ..........36,432,082 $\overline{36,111,776} \mid$ Total .........-36,432,082 $\overline{36,111,776}$ a After depreciation. b Represented by 1,200,000 shares, no par value.
27,247 shares at cost.-V. 142, p. 2005.
United Air Lines Transport Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

a Operating expenses include provisions of $\$ 44,955$ and $\$ 56,379$ for the reserve not covered under the company's insurance policies. There were no charges to the reserve during the three months ended June 30 , 1935 and charges to the reserve during the three months ended June 30,
1936 were $\$ 6,511$ Operating expenses for the 12 months ended June 30,
1936 reflect actual losses during the period. 1936 reflect actual losses during the period.
b Depreciation expense and net salvage on equipment sold for the three
months ended June 30, 1935 and for the 12 months ended June 30,1936 has been adjusted to reflect the change in basis of providing for depreciation. Provision for depreciation on former basis for the three months ended June 30,1935 was $\$ 402,914$, or a difference of $\$ 91,480$. Net salvage on equip-
ment sold for the three months ended June 30,1935 on the former basis of ment sold for the three months ended June $\$ 6,526$, as compared to a loss of $\$ 46,388$ on providing depreciation was $\$ 66,526$, as
the revised basis, or a difference of $\$ 11,914$.
c In connection with the preparation of a special balance sheet and income c In connection with the preparation of a special balance sheet and income
account at June 30,1936 , the provisions for insurance reserve in excess of account at June losses charged to the reserve for the six months ended June 30,1936 in the amount of $\$ 106,474$ have been reversed on the books of quarter after all Note-The comparative net income for the second quarter atter all
charges, including estimated Federal income tax, was $\$ 222,625$, equivalent to 21.3 cents per share of stock outstanding June 30, 1936 . The comparative net income for the second quarter of 1935 (after adjustment due to
revision in equipment depreciation rates) was $\$ 85,891$, equivalent to 8.2
cents per share of stock outstanding June 30,1935 .-V. 143, p. 447 .

United Dyewood Corp. $-\mathbf{2 5 - C e n t ~ C o m m o n ~ D i v i d e n d - ~}$ The directors have on Aug. 18 declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, pas paid on this issue on June 1 , sept. this latter being the initial payment on the $\$ 10$ par stock. The last lavidend paid on the $\$ 100$ par stock was th
dend paid on July 1, 1934.-V. 142, p. 3697 .

United Elastic Corp.-Dividend Raised-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payabach three months from Sept. 24,1934 to and incl. June 24, last; 20 cents paid on June 23, 1934; 25 cents on March 24 , 1934, and on Dec. 23, 1933; 20 cents disbursed on sept. 23 , incl. June 24 , cents per share paid each
1933 .-V. 142, p. 1138.

\section*{United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output- <br>  Electric output of <br> | United Eng | g | ry |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. June | 936- |  |  |  |
| Gross profit from | 68 | \$1,096,325 | $\$ 3,905,873$ 240,944 | 124, 282 |
| Other |  |  |  | 124,282 |
| T | \$2,244,548 | \$1,150,084 | \$4,146,817 | \$2,00 |
| Expen | 370,404 |  | 72 |  |
| Depreciation, | 154,454 | 126,961 | 306,628 | 255.521 46.200 |
| Prov. Pa. inc. | 6,000 | 121,000 | 608,901 | 203,598 |
| Net profiteferred divid | $\begin{array}{r} 1,293,231 \\ 28,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552,703 \\ 29,283 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 348,367 \\ 57,939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 887,119 \\ 58,868 \end{array}$ |
| rplus for com | \$1,264,265 | \$523.420 | \$2,290,428 | \$828,251 |
| Earns. per sh. on 818,216 shs. com, stk. (par \$5) | \$1.55 | \$0 |  |  |

p. 775 . Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143
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United Fuel Investments, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
Years Ended March 31-


| ssets- | ${ }_{5}^{1936}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1935}$ | Liabilities- | 1936 $\$$ | $\stackrel{1935}{\$}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gas \& coke mfg. | 9,784,014 | 9,764,588 | 6\% cum. red. pref. |  |  |
| plant, transmis- |  |  | stock ( 8100 par ) 9 $\times$ Common stock | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000,000 \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,000,000 \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| sion lines, distri- |  |  | x Common stock-- Consol. earned surp | 100,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 588,007 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Reserve for sinking | 12,395 | 15,130 |
| Prems. paid on ac- | 6,378,954 | 6,378,954 | fund.... |  |  |
| quisition of sub. |  |  | bonds due July 1 , | 450,000 |  |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | 1956....-.... |  | 450,000 |
| in banks.- | 757,729 | 191,264 | Hamilton By-Prod t |  |  |
| Accounts rec. (less reserve) $\qquad$ | 330,157 | 400,293 | Ltd.- Ovens, |  |  |
| Instalment accts. |  |  | 1st mtge. 5\% |  |  |
| rec. (less reserve |  |  | bds. due Nov. |  |  |
| for unearned in- |  |  | 1, 1955 (ser.A) | 2,000,000 |  |
| terest) -- | $\begin{array}{r} 49,086 \\ 468,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,065 \\ 678,911 \end{array}$ | 1 st mtge. $7 \%$ bds. |  | 1,187,400 |
| Inventories |  |  | due Feb. 1,43 |  |  |
| Cash on deposit |  |  | Gen. mtge. $61 / 2 \%$ |  |  |
| trsutees for sink- | 65 | 1,304395,0227,181 | 1,1956 | 1,000,000 | 2,298,200 |
| Bond discount.-.-- | 407,615 |  | United Gas \& Fuel | . |  |
| Organization exps | 85,021 | 7,181 | Co. of Hamilton, |  |  |
| Det. charges and |  | 107,191 | Ltd., 1st mitge. | 1,610,500 |  |
| prepald expenses |  |  |  |  | 1,662,000 |
| Stores and spare | 47.942 | 51,664 | July 1, 1948...- |  |  |
| equipment. |  |  | Accounts payable |  | $159,404$ |
|  |  |  | and sundry ac- crued charges.- | 177,337 |  |
|  |  |  | Union Gas Co. ofCanada, Ltd. |  | 8,751$\mathbf{0}, 462$ |
|  |  |  |  | 3,778 |  |
|  |  |  | Meter deposits. | 13,484 |  |
|  |  |  | cerued interest on |  | 37,001 |
|  |  |  | Reserve for Dominion of Canada income tax \& other | 74,2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 63,278 |
|  |  |  | Res. for deprec. \& renewals. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2,656,392 | 2,439,805 |
|  | 18,309,438 | 18,019,438 | Total | 18,309,438 | 18,019,438 | $\times$ Represented by 100,000 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 3876.

United Public Service Corp.-Earnings- $\quad \mathbf{M}$ Months 6 Months $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Period Ended June 30, 1936- } & 3 \text { Months } & 6 \text { Months } \\ \text { Income: Interest on note receivable from Kentucky } & 3,00 & \$ 30,000 \\ \text { Power \& Light Co., subsidiary company...- } & \$ 15,000 & 27\end{array}$


 x No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits

United States \& Foreign Securities Corp.-Earnings| United States \& Foreign Securities Corp.-EArnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Cash dividends received.-.-. | $\$ 591,838$ | $\$ 511,451$ | $\$ 487,658$ |
| nterest received and accrued | 61,645 | 53,732 |  | Cash dividends received.-.-$\mathbf{5 9 1}, 838$

$\mathbf{7 6 , 8 8 9}$ $\begin{array}{r}61,645 \\ 23,553 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Interest received
Total income
 $\underset{\text { Cr } 492,123}{\$ 68,727} \underset{\text { Dr } 1,374,69}{\$ 596,650}$

 Net profit_-....................... $\$ 1,000,627$ loss $\$ 864,272$ On June 30, 1936, the net assets of corporation had an indicated value of
approximately $\$ 38,852,500$. This calculation is based on market quotations or on the nominal value of $\$ 1$ where market quotations are not available. The investment in the second preferred and common stocks of United States $\&$ International Securities Corp. is also calculated at $\$ 1$ a although the
common stock is listed on the New York Curb Exchange and the second preferred stock had an indicated value based on underlying assets, of approximately $\$ 5,702,000$.
approximatel the appreciation in the securities owned by corporation had been
If
realized, it is estimated that taxes resulting therefrom at 1936 rates (with-

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out including estimates for Federal excess profits tax and surtax on undss-
tributed profits) would have amounted to approximately $\$ 865,000$. After deducting this amount, and based on the calculation above, the net assets deducting this amount, and base
of corporation as of June 30,193
per share of first preferred stock.

| ce Shee |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 19361935 |  | 1936 |  |
| ash.- |  | a |  |  |
| ivs. rec. interest |  | ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathbf{1}$ 2d | 50,000 |  |
| accrued, \&o | 154,597 . 50,437 | c General reserve | 4,950,00 | 950 |
| c. sold but not delivered |  | d Common stock | 100,000 | 100, |
| Securs. (at | ,069,695 29,917,405 | stock payable | 315,000 |  |
| f Inv. in U. |  | Sec. purch. but not |  |  |
|  |  | recelved------ | 126800 |  |
|  |  | Capital surplus. |  |  |
|  |  | Ope |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 10,000 shares (no par) \$6 cum. Total ----1-32,567,504 30,771,848 |  | div |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| March of common stock of corporation under option to the President until |  |  |  |  |
|  | per | e aggregate value | securit | ties owned |
| thereof was greater than the above book value by approximately $\$ 6,726,821$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| in 1935, f 94,100 shares of 2 d pref. and $1,987,653$ shares of common stock. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Distribut |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest, net |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization-.------ ${ }_{\text {Profit }}$ 299,718 $\quad 322,918$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit-142, p. 3697. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Guarantee Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30- |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- 1936 1935 Lsabilities- 1936 1935 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Gov. bonds. $2,393,935 \quad 1,891,690$ Res. for unearned $\begin{gathered}\text { Ren } \\ \text { premiums }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| curr. maturing. 201,836 295,831 Res. for losses and $2,42,222,20,20$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| RR. bonds \& stks $\quad 973,149 \quad 875,600$ expense $-\ldots$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prems::not over |  |  |  |  |
| months due- 804,414 821,370 Special reserve_-- 12,314 <br> Reins. recelvable     |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets. | 43,994 54,189 | Capital paid-in | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
|  | 50,83 | 倍 | 886,023 | 1,963, |
| -V. 142, p. 2006. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

United States International Securities Corp.-Earns. Cash Mividends received 30 -
Interest received and accrued--.-.
Other income.-.


Net profit.
On Jiune 30 ------------------ $\$ 453,912$ loss $\$ 352,893$ loss $\$ 331,673$ based on market quotations, of approximately $\$ 36,038,000$. Calculated on this basis the assets were equivalent to approximately $\$ 150$ per share
of first preferred stock.

sec. sold but not
dellivered Divs. reed., int.a- accrued, \&c.-...--
Cash dep for pay.

$f$ Securities at
Total......... $\overline{43,552,231} \overline{42,282,622}$ Total.......... $\overline{43,552,231} \overline{42,282,622}$ b Represented by 239,200 no par $\$ 5$ oiv. shares. c Represented by
100,000 no par $\$ 5$ div. shares. d Set up out of amount paid in cash by f Securities, at cost, include 5,000 shares common stock of United States \& 1939, at $\$ 25$ per share. The indicated value of securities ontil March 1 , on market quotations, was less than the above book values by approxi-
mately $\$ 7,179,976$. g Includes accrued expenses.-V. 143 , $\mathbf{p}$. 128 .
United States Leather Co.-Earnings
 Depreciation \& depletio
Interest paid
$\underset{\text { Profit }}{\text { Prerest }}$

| ----- | ------ | 60,000 | ---- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,307 | \$102,368 | $\$ 348,407$ | \$108,307 |

$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net income-_-_---- } & \$ 3,324 & \$ 102,368 & \$ 361,364 & \$ 108,307\end{array}$
Universal Pictures Co., Inc.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 13 \text { Weeks Ended May 2, } 1936
$$

Net loss after all charges incl. amortiz. \& deprec. of $\$ 100,000$ - $\quad \$ 71,392$
V. 142, p. 3698 .

## Utah Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Dividends-

The directors have declared dividends of 58 1-3 cents per share on the
$\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, and 50 cents per share on the no par $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, both payab Similar amounts were paid on July 1, April 1, Jan. 15 and Oct. 25 last. On Feb, 1,1935 the company paid dividends of $\$ 1.162-3$ and $\$ 1$ per share, since Jan. 2, 1933 , when regular quarterly dividends were distribut made

Utility \& Industrial Corp.-Par Value ChangedAt a special meeting, held Aug. 18, stockholders authorized an amend-
ment of the certificate of incorporation to change the no ment of the certificate of incorporation to change the no-par convertib-
preferred stock to $\$ 7$ par value and the no-par common stock to $\$ 5$ par value. respective stocks. According to the company these changes will result in substantial savings in the payment of taxes but will in no way affect the
rights of the preferred or common stocks.-V. 143, p. 447.

| Vanadium Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Net}}$ | \$2,574,622 | \$1,823,058 | \$2,043,783 |
|  |  | 1,672,868 | 1,912,964 |
| Operating | 26,594 | \$150,190 | \$130,819 |
| her income | 41,178 | 100,286 | 38,197 |
| Total | \$367,772 | \$250,476 | \$169 |
| Depreciation, | 207,188 | 259,920 | 259.561 |
| Interest | 151,207 | 105,196 | 112 |
| Loss on process equi |  | 150,000 | 100,000 |
| Federal income tax. | 12,000 | 150,00 | 100,00 |


$\$ 41,838$ loss $\$ 270,181$ loss $\$ 326,485$
Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { preciation, \&cc. } \\ \text {-V. 142, p. } 3699 . & \$ 45,854 & \$ 92,891 & \$ 57,182 & \$ 135,828\end{array}$

Veeder-Root, Inc.-Earnings-

 provision for possible uncollectibility of $\$ 22,424$ in 1936 and $\$ 12,885$ in 1935 . $z$ After provision for depreciation of $\$ 669,871$ in 1936 and $\$ 700,536$ in 1935 .
a Represented by 75,000 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 939. $\underset{\text { Yearg Ended June } 30-}{\text { Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings }}$ Years Ended June 30-
Gross earnings Expenses--
Provision for loss on time sales
Depreciation and depletion
Other deductions (net)
Operating loss
Other income-------------------
Dividends received from affiliated
Total income-

Amount realized on securities previ-
Excess res. prev. prov. against rec. of

Profit before Federal taxes_--2.-.


1934
$\$ 2,130,212$
$1,148,216$


| Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& eq., less depr-1 | ,154,168 | 14,342,167 | 6\% part. pref. | ,339,215 | 21,339,215 |
| Inv. in affil. cos.- | 1,242,501 | ${ }_{1,242,501}^{132,187}$ | y Common st |  |  |
| Mdse. Inventory .- | 3,131,208 | 3,373,378 | Accounts payable | 507,871 |  |
| $x$ Accts. \& bills rec. | 2,317,236 | 1,860,792 | Accrued accounts $\}$ |  |  |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Reserve for insur. |  |  |
| on hand | 3,145,353 | 6,525,441 | \& contingencles. | 184,497 | 881 |
|  | 481,599 | 658,139 | Capital surplus | 223,445 | 2,355,638 |
| U. S. Treas. notes ] | 7,946 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}1,019,254 \\ \hline 2\end{array}\right.$ | General surplus | 692,965 | 466,3 |
| Mktable. securs. $\}$ |  | \{ 9 994,444 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges | 170,311 | 124,819 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 76,0 |  |  |  |

x.After deducting reserve for doubtful accounts and bills and cash dis$z$ Less reserve for losses. a After transfer of $\$ 2,332,193$ to general surplus.

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representing excess of par value over cost of shares of $7 \%$ cum. div. prior preference stock purchased by the corporation in prior years
during the fiscal year ended June 30,1936 .-V. 142, p. 3532 .

Vending Machines, Inc.--Registers with $S E C$ -
Victor-Monaghan Co.-Dividends ResumedThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22. This will stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22 . This wil
be the first payment made on the issue since Dec. 1,1934 when $\$ 1$ wa


Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings -
 Operation
Mainten
Taxes. Balance. from other sources $\underset{\text { Interest \& amortization }}{\text { Balance }}$
$\$ 555,218$
$-\$ 409,0138$
Appropriations for retirement reserve_........-.
Balance for common dividends and surplus.---
Waco Aircraft Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}6 \text { Mos. End. June 30- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { and taxes- } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned} \quad \$ 32,031 \quad \$ 87,732$ prof $\$ 25,433$ prof $\$ 54,562$

Wanapitei Basin Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Washington Assurance Corp. of N. Y.-Financial Statement June 30, 1936-

(J.) Weingarten, Inc. (Texas)-Preferred Stock OfferedMoroney \& Co., Houston, Texas, offered $\$ 250,0006 \%$ cum. pref. stock at $\$ 100$ and div. in July last.
Each share of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock will be accompanied by a
warrant entitling the bearer thereof to purchase one share of class A nonvoting common stock at $\$ 25$ per share during the first year, at $\$ 27.50$ per share during the second year and at $\$ 30$ per share during the third year. Transfer agent: Nasiona Bank of Commerce, Houston.
The business. was estabhed in 1901 by, Harris Weingarten with an initial investment of $\$ 300$. It was incorporated in Texas in 1914 , and continued as a neighborhood "charge and delivery" grocery store until
1918 . Then the management converted the store into a "cash and carry" 1918. Then the management converted the store into a "cash and carry stitutes
Houston

Capital Slock (Adjusted to give effect to this new financing)


## West Penn Power Co.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$27,000,000 first mortgage bonds, series I, ${ }^{3}$

Western Auto Supply Co.-Sales-
Month of
January
February
January.
February
March.
March.
April.-
May.


Sales-
1,1935
1.169000
$1.37,000$
$1.463,000$
$1,638.000$
1.886 .000
$1,946.000$

1934
$\$ 870.00$
88,00
$1,114,00$
$1,137,00$
$1.476,00$
1.666 .00
$1,590,00$
1933
$\$ 666,862$
651000
670,000
873,000
$1,156,00$
1.382 .00
$1,316,00$
Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-
 Gross earnings (est

Western Massachusetts Cos.-Earnings-
[Including Constituent Companies]

 | Operating revenues----- | $\$ 4,259,887$ | $\$ 4,030,868$ | $\$ 8,408,073$ | $\$ 7,971,541$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total oper, exps. \& taxes | $2,643,963$ | $2,337,022$ | $5,245,601$ | $4,746,629$ |


 $\begin{gathered}\text { Bal. a vail. for retirem't } \\ \text { res., divs. \& surplus }\end{gathered} \$ 1,350,176 \quad \$ 1,501,868$ - V. 142, p. 4359 .

Western New York Water Co.-EarningsOperating Ended June 30-
Operating revenues.

R ate case expense
Other regulatory commission General expenses traminsferred to construction......-
 Real property taxes.

 1935
$\$ 745,038$
200,473
33,738
816
$C r 6,81$
2,700
23,166
82,568
3,770
6,100

| Net earnings before provisions for retirements |
| :--- |
| and replacements and Federal income tax -- | Gross corporate income

Interest on mortgage debt
nterest on debenture bonds.-...............................................
Amortization of debt discount and expenseInterest charged to construction-1.-.---1. Provision for Federal income tax
Prov, for int. on Fed. income tax of prior years.


$\$ 75,766$
$\$ 75,967$
51,530

Balance Sheet June 30, 1936


## -Total_............

## $\overline{58,815,808}$

Western Pacific RR.-Asks to Postpone Hearings on Plan Because of the illness of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chariman Jesse H. Jones and the absence from the United States of Frederick $H$. Ecker, Chairman of a protective committee for the company's first mortgage bondholders, T. M. Schumacher, co-trustee of the road has asked the
Interstate Commerce Commission that further hearings on a plan of reorganization for the road, now scheduled for Aug. 25, be postponed for an additional 30 days.
Mr. Schumacher pointed out that efforts are now being made to secure recapitalization plan, in the light of studies made by the RFO and the committee on maintenance requirements of the carrier, and the new capital necessary in connection with the reorganization. Mr ones, he pointed out, will not return to his office antil Labor Day, although Mr. Ecker is expected to return before that time. "We are quite confident," Mr. Schumacher wrote Finance Director with Mr. Jones and a thorough discussion had respecting the differences with Mr. Jones and a thorough discussion had respecting the diferences
in connection with the pending plan, the result, will be to expedite rather
than retard the progress of the reorganization."-V. 143, p. 778 .
Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp.-Bonds Called-
The company announced that it will purchase at 102 and interest any of its first mortgage 15 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due Oct. 1 , 1941, that are presented to it for payment prior to Oct. 1, 1936 . By this action the company is anticipating the redemption of the entire issue, which will be
redeemed on. Oct. 1,1936 at the same price of 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made upon presentation of bonds at the New York office of the Chase National Bank. The outstandin
$\$ 300,000$ principal amount.-V, 143, p. 778 .

## Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-

| Period End. June 30- | 1936-Mo | 97 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. revs | \$8,499,443 | \$7,55 |  | \$43,730,550 |
| Teleg. \& cable oper. exps | 6,692,815 | 6,125,523 | -399,675 | 36,306,096 |
| Uncollec. oper. revs.-.-- | 59,497 332,393 | 52,880 283 | $1,980,232$ | 1,700,000 |
| Operating income | \$1,414,739 | \$1,095,059 | \$6,461,413 | \$5,352,312 |
| Non-operating income | 93,944 | 92,233 |  |  |
| Gross incon | \$1,508,683 | \$1,187,292 | \$7,170,661 | \$6,055,615 |
| Deductio | 683,138 | 693,128 | 4,115,516 | ,155,876 |
| t income | \$825,545 | \$494,164 | \$3,055,144 | \$1,899,739 |

## (S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net income after depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges. } & \$ 244,130 \\ \text { Earnings per share on 299,317 shares. }\end{array}$ Earnings per shar

## White Sewing Machine Corp.-Earnings -

Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos-1935 1936-12 Mos-1935
$\times$ Net profit after all $\mathbf{x} \begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit after all } \\ & \text { charges and taxes- }\end{aligned} \quad \$ 33,572$ loss $\$ 11,588$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { charges and taxes-- } & \$ 33,572 & \text { loss } \$ 11,588 & \$ 113,856 & 87,468 \\ \text { x Incl. recovery of old } & 1,307 & 30,389 & 36,490 & 138,018 \\ \text { lease acc'ts as follows_ } & 5,307 & & & \end{array}$ -V. 142, p. 3534 ows

Willys-Overland Co.-Amendments to Reorganization Plan The Empire Securities, Inc. (240 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio) has filed amendments to the plan of reorganization of willys-Overland Co. and
Willys-Overland, Inc. (V. 143, p. 1098). These amendments proposeia change in the trea
amended follows:

Claims and Interests to Participate in Reorganization
The claims against the old company and Willys-Overland, Inc., or their respective properties, which are entitled to participate in the plan under
Section 77 -B of the Bankruptcy Act shall be classified as follows: Gold bonds of the old company (principal amount outstanding)- $\$ 2,000,000$
General unsecured indebtedness of the old company and WillysGeneral unsecured indebtedness of the old company and Willys-
Overland; Inc. (exclusive of sums payable to affiliated or
subsidiary companies), as allowed by the Court, approximately
$5,900,000$
 Total - \$8,463,750 The foregoing claims are exclusive of liabilities of the trustee, and claims,
xpenses and allowances entitled to preference or priority of payment or expenses and allowances entitled to preference or priority of payment or lien under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, which are to be paid prior
to or upon the consummation of the plan or assumed by the new company to or upon the consummation of the plan or assumed.by the new compan Inasmuch as the old company and Willys-Overland, Inc., are clearly insolvent, the plan does not provide for participation therein by the holder cise of subscription rights.

The New Company and the Real Estate Company
The plan provides that the properties and assets of the old company and
ts subsidiaries will be conveyed to and (or) fillows: Real Estate Realization Corp, which may be the present Willys-
Wilys
Overland Branches. Inc. (Del.), with its name chan Willys Real Estate Realization Corp, which may be the present
Overian Branches. Inc. (Del.), with its name changed and
Willss-overrand Motors, Inc., in corporation organized in Delaware. The Real Estate Company-Property of the old compeny, certain obseolete
machinery; the properties of the Willys-Overland Branches, Inc., and of Willys-Overland, Inc., and the capital stock of Wrillys-Morrow., and ond
wilson Foundry \& Machine Co., which are deemed by the trustee to be detrimental to the operation oo the which are deemed by the trustee to be automobile, will be owned by, and so far as is necessary to establish owner-
ship, transferred to the Reai ship, transferred to the Real Estate company. The Real Estate company company and the trustee of WWillys-Overland, Inc., except (1) all sums
required for payments required for payments and distributions to be made. pursuant to the pro-
visions of the plan and the visions of the plan and the orders of the District Court; (2) payment to the
nev company of $\$ 409,500$ as provided for in the plan; (3) certain property
and and assets. ance payable account of unpaid taxes and assessments as set forth in follows: authorized capital stock of the Real Estate company is to be as
 All shares of stock of this company to be outstanding under the ppan shall
be fully paid and non-assessable. It is contemplated that all of the common stock of this company will be outstanding under the plan and so much on the preferrec stock as is necessary for distribution to holders of gold bonds is not necesssary for issuance under the plan, the same will remain unissued ized amount of preferred stock accordingly. are ready for distribution following the day on which the new securities purchase at $\$ 20$ per share (namely, $80 \%$ of the par value) any shares of its preverred and purchased by the te it, and any such shares of its preferred stock tired and no shares of its preferred stock shall be issued in cancu or in in substithation thereof.
The New Company-The new company, after the transfer to the Real assets (as provided in the plan), will carry on the business of manuperty and and selling automobiles, and will be financed through the payment to it by the trustee or \$409,50, and the sale of units consisting of shares of its pre-
ferred and common tock frred and common stock. The propertise of the new company will be 1936 becoming payable in December, 1936, the amount of which has not as yet been determined. It will be free from debt except for liability for workto time as part of the operations, and such taxes. The properties and assets oe oe owned by the new company are those which in the opinion of the trusthe rate of operations porter provide adeouate manufacturing facilities The authorized capital stock of the new company is to be as follows:

## To Be

 a Subject to reduction to the extent that holders of gold bonds (other os Empire) elect to take only common stock of the new company pursuant to b subject to increase to the extent that holders of gold bonds (other than Empire) elect to toake only common stock of the new company pursuant to provisions of the plan.
All shares of
the plan are to preferred stock of the new company to be outstanding under the plan are to be issued for cash at $\$ 10$ per share and are to be fully paid o holders of gold bonds (other than Empire) if they so elect, and in conale tion with such right, and even though any of the holders of said bonds elect o take only common stock of the new company, the trustee is to pay into stock of the new company are to be issued for cash at $\$ 10$ per share pursuant 0 the offering for subscription and the underwriting provided for. to holders of gold preferred stack of the new shares of commonany issued under the plan o be outstanding under the plan are to be issued for and in consideration of the payment by the trustee to the new company of $\$ 409,500$ and the assets, reas and personal, as provided for, and are to be thely properties and assessabale.
The 890,
The 890,950 shares of common stock of the new company which are
authorized but which are not to be outstanding under the plan authorized but which are not to be outstanding under the plan are to be
reserved as follows: 150,000 shares for sale to the nrincial employeess of the new company as the board of directors shal determivine, and
up to but not exceedin 700 det up to but not exceeding 700,000 shares for issuance to preferred stockhot anders
upon conversion of preferred stock. The remainder may be issued in any manner provided by law. for any proper corporate purpose be issued in any Both the Real Estate company and the new company, and the subsidi-
aries of the new company, and their respective properties, shall be any claim or lien based on the gold bonds or the other claims entitled from arter caim or in the pasan except ghe tien upon the property for the balance to due for taxes amounting to $\$ 300,000$.

Treatment of Existing Claims and Obligations
(a) Liabilitios of the and Oblizations Not Affected by the Plan
lowances entitlee the preferencee- Lob orilitier of the trustee, expenses and al-
provisions of the Bankruptey provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, to the extent not paid by the trustee,
shall be paid in cash in fullor assumed by the Real Estate col (b) Priarity claims in fulaims assumed by the Real Estate company.
or lien under the provisions of the Bankreference or priority of po or lien under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, to prot the extent payment paid
by the trustee; shall be paid in casb in full or by the trustee, shall be paid in cassin in full or arsumed the extent not paid
company to the extent (if any) that the asserted right to the Estate
 liens shall be paid
(C) Contracts-Certain contracts of the trustee for tools, dies and other mobiles shall be assumed by the new company and are not affected by the plan. Exxepp as provided, all other obligations of the trustee under any executory contracts, leases, and orr abrements ontered unte, mader any
firmed, assumed or adopted by the trustee shall Estate, company and, as such, are not affected by the plan; and the Reeal executory contracts of the old aro onpany affected by the plan; and all other
bill Wilys-Overland, Inc., shall be deemed to have been rejected and disaffirmed by the plan. Overland, Inc., or by the trustee or in respect of their propany or Willyspaid as follows: (1) By the trustee to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District of the Une same
the same to be in payment in full of the li cash in payment of excise taxes, the same to be in payment in full of the liability of the old company:
(2) cash , the trustee to the Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio, $\$ 100,000$
In casi) The Real Estate company will agree in writing to pay any unpaid
(3) The due to the United States for excise and income taxes pay
sums receiver of the old company and the trustee of the old company and the trustee of Willys-Overland, Inc., incurred by them in their operations: (4) The Real Estate company shall accept the property (as providid in
the plan) subject to a lien for taxes in the sum of $\$ 300$ ono
 graph Paymand the the Treasurer or Lucas County, Ohio, pursuant to para(as provided in the plan), subiect to the amounts specified in paragraph (4)
shall be in full shall be in full payment of all taxes, real and personal, penalties and interest
thereon payable by the old company to the Treasurer of Lucas Count thereon payabie by the old company to the Treasurer of Lucas County,
Ohio, except taxes and assessments for the year 1936, and the balance of $\$ 300,000$ payable as stated in in parazraph
The property (as provided for in the plan)
The property (as provided for in the plan) to be owned by the new com-
pany shall be released and discharged from any and all liens on account of
taxes and assessments except taxes and assessments on account of the por-
tion of the property to be owned by the new company, becoming payable
in December, 1936 and thereatter.
(2) $\$ 2,000,00061 / 2 \%$ Gold Bonds of the old Company

For each $\$ 1,000,000$ of gold bonds, including all accrued unpaid interest
thereon from Sept. 1,1932, the holder thereof shall receive: (a) 70 sharest of preferred stock (bar $\$ 10$ ealh) of the
(thew company
(or, at option of such holder, 210 shares of common stock of the new company) (and
(b) 22 shares of preferred stock (par $\$ 25$ each) of the Real Estate company. to emprerise, ase the option mentioned in in (a) above and to take in respect thereof
shares of com shares of common stock of the new operating company on account of all
gold boods held by it. In like manner as all other bondholders, it will receive shares of preferred stock of the Real Estate company as provided
in (b) above.

## (3) $\$ 5,900,000$ Unsecured Claims

the extent, if any allowed by (hot determined at this time), but only to the extent, if any, allowed by the Court. provided, however, that each and every holder of an unsecured claim shall
have the right, by whitten notice filed with the trusteo or or beore the
10th day after confirmation of the plan by the District Court, or such later date as the Court may fix, to elect to take $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock date as the Court may fix, te elect to take $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
of the Real Estate company equal at its par value to $12 y_{2} \%$ of the princtpal
amount of ist claim and amount of its claim and its pro rata proportion (bayed on the principal
amount of claims owned by creditors electing to participate under this optiont of thaims ownelow by creditors electing to participate under
(a) $1,102,850$ shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) of the new
 Offering of Additional New Securities of the New Company to Be Sold for Cash
and the Underwriting Thereof For the purpose of providing working capital for the new company to the trustee and Sanderson \& Porter, to enable it to operate at the rate of operation presently contemplated, provision is made for the offering for sor criphtion and for the sale of additional new securities of the new company
for As set forth a bove, up to but not exceeding 40,950 shares of $6 \%$ convertible The remainder of the authorized preferred tock of other than Empire. namely, 309,050 shares, together with a like number of shares of the comof preferred stock and company, are to be sold in units consisting of one share he proceed \$409,500 to be paid to the new company by the trustee, plus $\$ 175,000$ towards expense of will arwriting. Ail common shares of the new company accompanying shares of preferred stock of the new company
deliverable to the purchasers of units are to be issued in the first instany against properties to be acquired by the new company. of thescription Certificates-The holders of the preferred and common stock of the old company shall have a prior right to subscribe to the above mentioned 309,050 units (each unit to consist of one share of $6 \%$ convertible
preferred stock and one share of common stock of the new company) as follows:
of (a) For each share of preferried stock of the old company, the holder (b) For each 17 shares of common storck of the old company the holder Subscription certificates will not be issued unit. plan by the District Court but will be issued prior to confirmation of the
They will be valid from the the that thereafter. available for distribution to stockholders until such certiricas ane made day next following the day upon which the plan is exporirition of the the Dis-
trict Court. trict Court. Each subscription certificate shall entitie the holder thereof
to purchase the number of shares of stock, or fractions thereof, set forth the purchase the number of shares of stock, or fractions thereof, set forth
therein at any time within the period therein provided, and uness exercised within such period shall become and be null and void. Each certificate
shall provide for the metho shall provide for the method of payment of the subscription price and for
such other conditions as the District Court may approve The scription certificates shall be in bearer or registered form as Empire shat determine, shall be transferable and shall contain such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the foregoing as Empire shall determine, subject to the approval of the Court
Privilege of Subscription Subject to Prior Rioht to Subscribe Conferred by the
Subscription Certificates Subscription Certificates
Subject to the rights conferred upon the holders of the preferred and com-
mon stock on the old company as set forth son stock of the orid company as set forth above, and as evidenced by the unsecured claims or preferred or common stock of the old company may in any amount such holder may elect. All subscriptions shall purpose,
 plan is confirmed by the District Court. as follows: In the event available shall be divided pro rata according to substions intion full, the available units tion must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the City Bank All funds so received shall be applied so far as they shall suffice in in tied for of units deliverable to the subscribers, the balance of the purchase price of
such units being payable upon demand. such units being payable upon demand. confirmation of the plan District Court, Empire will enter into an underwriting the plan by the responsible parties. It is a condition of the plan that such underwriting
be secured be secured. the underwriters shall receive a total of 250,000 shares of common stock
of the new company, to be divided among them, and to cover their expenses and as additional compensation shall also receive $\$ 175,000$.

> New Company Activity enew company will ma

It is proposed that the new company will manufacture a line of automobiles to be sold at prices the same or slightyy higher than the present-
price the automobile which is now being manufactured and sold by the
truste.
trustee.

## Manajement

The management of the new company shall be vested in a board of diree-
tors of not more than 12 in number tors or not more than 12 in number.
The Chairman of the board of directors is to be Ward M. Canaday, and
the President is to be D. R. Wilson. the President is to be D. $\mathbf{D}$. R. Wilson.
Pro Forma Balance Sheet of the New Company on Consummation of Plan Assets-
Cash (atrer payment of \$175,-
000 towards underwiting
expense) -
Inventory
On-productive
Reserve tor workmen's com-


Total common capital and
surplus $-\ldots-\ldots-11,226,337$
(est.), as of A pril 30 1936.
Invest)
75,000
Investments in subs. (ad adj.
book values) as of April 30 .
103
133,539
1936:
Willys Export Corp--
Willys-Overland Pacific
Co-over
Parts
$1,112,859$
199,081
Fixed assets (at going concern
values as itixed by Weest
Brothers, Inc.):




1254
Financial Chronicle
Aug. 22, 1936
total, $1,959.050$ shares. To be reserved for sale to executitives and emPloyees, 150,000 shares; for preferred stock convers

Pro Forma Balance Sheet' of Willys Real Estate Corporation

| Assets- <br> Cash. <br> Notes \& acc'ts recelvable <br> Inventories <br> Investments <br> Misc. notes \& accts. recelv.- <br> Fixed assets. <br> Due from Willys Export Corp |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Accounts payable
Unpaid payroll
yable...
$\mathbf{\$ 3 4}, 853$
$\mathbf{1 1 , 7 7 6}$
Taxes:
Other than Lucas County
Lucas County taxes.....
Insurance
Workmen

$\$ 34,853$
11,776
200,173
300,000
1,735
1,735
4,562
1,925
$1,925,000$
6,000
$1,554,080$
\$4,038,182
The above balance sheet is to be owned by this company on consummation of the plan as shown on report of trustee filed in these proceedings on July 24, 1936, and assuming
the trustee's liabilities of $\$ 888,675$ are to be liquidated from inventory; and the payment in cash by the trustee of all compensation and expenses Collector of Internal Revenue, $\$ 15,844$; Lucas dounty taxes of $\$ 100,000$; payment of $25 \%$ to creditors who have not sold to Empire, and payment to
Willys-Overland Motors. Inc., of $\$ 09,500$, as provided for in the plan; and the recording of a liability of $\$ 300,000$ in respect of Lucas County
taxes.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}, 1098$.

Wilkes-Barre Connecting RR.-Bond Offering Proposed The Pennsylvania RR. and the Delaware \& Hudson Co. plan to sell $\$ 2,186$, in equal amounts by them, to Graham Parsons \& Co. at 101, with interest on the bonds reduced from $5 \%$ to $3 \%$.
This plan is revealed in the authority received from therstate Commerce Commission by the Pennsylvania to jointsy assume obligation and the bonds held by the Pennsylvania, and mature May 1, 1947. Interest has been paid at $5 \%$, but effective from and after May 1, 1936, to the date

## Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 12 Months Ended June 30 -Income-Rent from lease of electric plant..... 1936
$-\quad \$ 2,739,635$
9,360 Total income
$\$ 2,748,996$ 1935
$\$ 3,215,174$
18,399
 Gross income Interest on funded debt Other interest charges..-.Interest during construction.-.-.


Appropriations

- Net income
$\$ 2,412,210$
374,200
97,979
4,499
$C r 182$
1,980
894,958

367,500

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June $30-$
Total operating revenues Total operatin
Operating exp
Maintenance
Taxes, other than income taxe
Provision for income taxes
Prov. for de
Net operating revenues
Non-operating revenues.
Gross income--
Amortization of bond discount \& expense
Interest during construction
Interest during construction ---.-.-.
Interest on depreciation reserve balances_
Other deductions
Net income
-V. 142, p. 3701.
Wisconsin P Period End. June 30-
Ootal oper. revenues... Operation-_---...... Power purchased
Maintenance............ Maintenance--
Provision for retirement-

Net oper. income....
Other income (net) Funded income- int ine-...General interest (net) --count and orpenst disMinority int. in net income of subsidiary,
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income before pre- } & \$ 278,677 & \$ 97,665 & \$ 549,470 & \$ 249,914\end{array}$ a It is estimated that, due to refunding operations by the Wisconsin
Power \& Light Co. in June, 1936, the company has no Federal or State income tax liability for the first six months of the current year. Accruals for such taxes to June 30 have therefore been reversed and provision for for such taxes to June 30 have therefore been reversed and provision for statements give effect to these adjustments. $\quad$ No provision $h$
for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 142, p. 4360 .

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended June 30--
Operating revenues

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.) -- } & \begin{array}{rl}\$ 3,187,591 & 27,651\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 2,781,161 \\ 30,550\end{array}\end{array}$
Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp.
for retirement reserve) Appropriation fo

amort of debt (net)
Net income ${ }_{-7}$
7797.--

$\square$
$\begin{array}{lll}46,274 & 21,639 & 69,4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 5,691,457 \\ 2,936,238 \\ 287,491 \\ 663,260 \\ 121,275 \\ 626,775 \\ \hline \$ 1,056,416 \\ D r 13,520 \\ \hline \$ 1,042,896 \\ 508,450 \\ 18,179 \\ 9,350 \\ C r 973 \\ 189,351 \\ 3,449 \\ \hline\end{array}$
\$314,684
$\$ 2,828,064$
400,900
749
Cr
324
982,648
$\$ 1,365.554$

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> <br> COTTON—SUGAR-COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS 

 <br> <br> COTTON—SUGAR-COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS}

PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug. 21, 1936.
Coffee-On the 17th inst. futures closed 4 to 8 points higher for Santos contracts with sales of 8,750 bags. Old Rio contracts closed 4 points higher with transactions totaling 10,000 bags. New Rio contracts closed 6 to 7 points higher with sales of $7,500 \mathrm{bags}$. Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged, as was also the exchange rate and the official No. 7 price. Cost and freight offers from Brazil held steady with Santos Bourbon generally at from 9.30 to 9.45 . Brazilian weather was warmer with minimum temperatures well above the 50 degree mark. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ francs lower. On the 18 th inst. futures closed 8 to 13 points higher for Santos contracts. This brought prices for this contract within 4 to 12 points of the seasonal highs made a week ago. Old Rio contracts closed 6 to 9 points higher a week ago. Old Rio contracts closed 6 to 9 points higher
with transactions of 7,000 bags. The new Rio contract closed with transactions of 7,000 bags. The new Rio contract closed
6 to 7 points higher with sales of 4,250 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 50 to 150 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil continued to hold firm, with Santos Bourbon 4 s at from 9.30 to 9.50 c . Rain was reported at all Brazilian weather points, with minimum temperatures ranging from $481-5$ to 59 degrees. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to 1 franc lower. On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points lower for Santos contracts with sales of 17,000 bags. Old Rio contracts closed 2 points lower with sales of 3,750 bags, while the new Rio contracts closed unchanged to 2 points lower with sales of 3,500 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were unchanged to of
25 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally unchanged with Santos 4 s at from 9.30 to 9.45 c . Havre futures were $11 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ francs higher.
On the 20th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points lower for Santos contracts, with sales of 21,750 bags: Old Rio contracts closed 3 to 4 points lower, with sales of 3,750 bags. New Rio contracts closed unchanged to 1 lower, with sales of 8,000 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 reis lower to 25 reis higher. The fact that clearances from Brazil of 115,000 bags sent the Brazilian U. S. visible supply above the $1,000,000$-bag mark, was not considered a factor in trade circles. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with little being done. Havre closed 1 to $11 / 4$ francs lower. Today futures closed 14 to 23 points down for Santos contracts, with sales totaling 258 contracts. Old Rio contracts closed 16 to 19 points down, with sales of 21 contracts. New Rio contracts closed 6 to 8 points down, with sales of 32 contracts. Rio de Janeiro futures were 25 reis higher. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with Santos 4 s still quoted at 9.30 to 9.45 cents. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $11 / 4$ franes lower.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
September--
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
March
Mayy.
Cocoa-On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points up. Trading was light with fluctuations narrow. What activity there was confined itself largely to local operators. Spots were dull. Switching continued from September to the future deliveries. Transactions totaled 125 lots or 1,675 tons. Closing: Sept., 6.24; Oct., 6.28; Dec., 6.37; Jan., 6.42; Mar., 6.49; May, 6.57; July, 6.64 .
On the 18th inst. futures closed On the 18th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Sales totaled 180 lots or 2,412 tons. The feature of the trading was switching operations. There was some liquidation in September but it appeared well taken by the trade. Closing: Sept., 6.24; Dec., 6.38; Mar., 6.49; May, 6.57; July, 6.64. On the 19 th inst futur., 6.49; May, changed to 2 points higher. Sales totaled 128 lots or 1,715 tons. Profit taking and hedge selling were in evidence but these offerings appeared to be well absorbed by the demand these offerings appeared to be well absorbed by the demand
from the Wall Street element and the trade. Switching operations continued although on a smaller scale. Switching market was quiet. Local closing: Sept., 6.25; Oct., 6.27; Dec., 6.39; Jan., 6.42; Mar., 6.50; May, 6.58; July, 6.65. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points higher. A wave of buying from manufacturers sent cocoa futures to new 3 -year highs. Trade interests and commission houses were also good buyers. There was considerable hedge selling in evidence. Volume of business totaled 494 lots, or 6,620 tons. Closing: Sept. 6.30; Oct. 6.33; Dec. 6.44; Jan. 6.47; March 6.55; May 6.63; July 6.70. Today. futures closed 6 to 7 points up. Trading quite active with the market very strong. Manufacturers were reported to be active buyers. Selling was mainly profit taking, although hedge selling was also reported. The turnover was unusually large, sales totaling 576 contracts. Warehouse stocks increased 7,421 bags, and now total 719,000 bags. Local closing: Sept. 6.36; Oct. 6.39; Dec. 6.51; Jan. 6.54; March 6.61; May 6.70; 'July 6.77.

Sugar-On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales totaled 300 tons. In the market for raws offers were little changed over the week-end. Two raws offers were little changed over the week-end. Two
cargos and several parcels of Puerto Ricos were offered at cargos and several parcels of Puerto Ricos were offered at
3.75 c , and in addition one cargo of St. Croix. One cargo of 3.75c., and in addition one cargo of St. Croix. One cargo of
Cubas was believed available at 2.80 c. for second-half September sugars. There was very little trading in London futures on Saturday, and only 500 tons done Monday. Futures there closed unchanged to $1 / 1$ d. highen whilo raws. afloat, were reported sold at $4 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., or about 44 . Cuba. On the 18 th inst futures point lower. Sales totaled 1,700 tons the unchanged to 1 were confined to 1937 positions. In the market for raws the only change was the addition to the Cuban lot offered at only change was the ad
2.80 c., of one parcel of late August Puerto Ricos at 3.70 c . Other Puerto price of late August Puerto Ricos at 3.70c. Other Puerto Ricos were at 3.75 c ., while on one lot of might be acceptable. It was also reported that 1937 quota Puerto Ricos, August shipment were offered at 3.40 c with refiners indicating that they would pay that much for November shipment. London futures closed unchnach for both raws and futures, with trading quiet. On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Sales were 3,600 tons. In the market for raws Arbuckle bought 2,500 bags of Puerto Ricos, clearing Sept. 2, believed to have cleared the market of Puerto Rican offers at that level. cleared the market of Puerto Rican offers at that level. Refiners are reported interested in further suitable September sugars at 3.70c. From Havana came reports that Cuba's
President had approved the release of 40,814 tons from segregated stocks for shipment to the United States. This release was against recent increases in the Cuba quot This shipment here made by the Agricultural Adjustment Adminministration. However, 50,200 tons necessary to bring the Cuban quota in line with that given by the AAA are still retained against final weight and test on the sugars already shipped. London futures closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower,
while raws were while raws were reported quiet and unchanged.
Sales were 3,950 tons. Further Septed to 1 point lower. was in evidence, first notice day being september liquidation market for raws the first openly sugars consisted of 10,000 y reported sale of 1937 quota Sept. 30, at 3.40c. National Sugar Puerto Ricos, loading buyer. A cargo of 25,000 bags of Cubas which has been recently offered at 2.80 c . and is still available at that price, is now afloat and due in New York Saturday. The owner has stated that the sugar will be stored unless sold at that price or better. Other than that lot, which is equivalent to 3.70 c . duty paid-offers are held at 3.75 c . and up. London
futures closed $1 / 4$ d. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, while raws were reported sold at 4 s . to $51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., or about .84 c . f. o. b. Cuba, with further sellers at that price. Today prices closed unchanged to 2 points down. Trading was a little more active, but prices kept within a narrow range. There was little change in the raw sugar market. Refiners were believed willing to pay 3.70 c ., while sellers wanted 3.75 c . London futures were unchanged with transactions totaling 500 tons. In the local market transactions totaled 133 contracts.
Prices were as follows:
 $\qquad$
Lard-On the 15th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 -2.23 lower. This heaviness of lard was attributed to the points of the grain markets. The Chicago hog market was steady, with the top price of the day unchanged from Friday at \$11.60. It appears to be the general belief that prices will soon touch the $\$ 12$ level. Western hog receipts on Saturday totaled 11,000 head, against 11,000 for the same day a year ago. Liverpool lard futures ${ }^{*}$ were steady on Saturday, with prices closing 3d, to 6d. higher. Lard shipments from the Port of New. York were light and totaled 15,000 pounds to Manchester. On the 17 th inst. futures closed firm with prices 17 to 30 points higher. The pronounced strength in this commodity was attributed to the strong grain markets, also the firmness of hogs. There was considerable realizing sales on the bulge, but the offerings appeared to be well taken, prices closing at near the top levels of the day. The lard stocks report, issued after the close of the market on Saturday, showed an increase of $2,067,000$ pounds since July 31, 1936. Total stocks now are $65,892,000$ pounds, against $23,735,000$ pounds on Aug. 15, 1935. Lard shipments over the weekend were light and totaled 7,000 pounds for Southampton. Liverpool lard futures continued firm in sympathy with American markets, and Monday the nearby positions closed 6d. to 9 d . higher, while the distant January delivery was up only 3d. Further he top price on the top price on Monday being $\$ 11.85$. The bulk of. sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.50$ to $\$ 11.70$. Total receipts for
the Western run were 57,700 , against 46,100 for the same
day a year ago. On the 18th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points higher. At one time during the session prices showed a net decline of 5 to 12 points due to realizing and hedge selling by trade interests. Later, prices enjoyed a sharp rally and closed above yesterday's finals. Hogs were 10c. to 20 c . higher due to the lighter receipts at the Western markets, which totaled 53,200 against 47,100 for the same day last year. The top price for the day at Chicago was $\$ 12.05$, and the bulk of the sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.60$ to $\$ 11.85$. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York have been slightly heavier the past few days. Clearances as reported Tuesday totaled 85,815 pounds forLiverpool and London Liverpool lard futures were again Liverpool and London. Liverpool lard futures were again very strong, and prices at the close were 1s. to 1s. 3d. higher on the near deliveries, and 1s. 6d. higher on the distant January delivery. On the 19th inst. futures closed 3 points down to 5 points up, with the outstanding exception of May, which closed 17 points down. Pressure of increasing supplies, due to the continued heavy marketings, is resulting in considerable hedge selling on all bulges. Hog prices at Chicago declined 10c. to 25 c . The top price of the day was $\$ 11.80$. Western receipts were moderately heavy and totaled 42,600 , against 43,200 for the same day a year ago. There were no exports of lard from the Port of New York There Wednesday. Further gains were registered in the on Wednesday. Further gains were registered in therpool lard futures market, with prices closing 6d. higher on all deliveries.

On the 20 th inst. futures closed 22 to 27 points lower. This decline was pretty close to the lows of the day, and was influenced by the collapse in the corn market and the drop in hog prices. The hog market was again easy, due to the fairly heavy marketings and the weakness in corn. The top price for hogs at Chicago was $\$ 11.50$, the latter price representing a break of 55 c . from the season high of $\$ 12.05$ established on Monday of this week. Many of the sales reported ranged from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 11.40$. Western hog run totaled 41,300 , against 42,000 for the same day last year. There were no clearances reported from the port of New York on Thursday. Liverpool lard futures were quiet at unchanged to 3d. lower. Today futures closed 10 to 15 points changed to 3d. lower. Today futures closed 10 to 10 points down. This commodity continues to be affected by the heavy reaction of corn and the decine in hog prices. ently did not go unnoticed.
datly closing prices of lard futures in chicago


Pork-Mess, $\$ 31$ per barrel; family, $\$ 30$, nominal, per barrel; fat backs, $\$ 22$ to $\$ 25$ per barrel. Beef quiet; mess, nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 15.50$ to $\$ 16.50$ per barrel, nominal;' extra India mess, nominal. Cut meats: Pickled hams, picnies, loose, c.a.f.; 4 to $6 \mathrm{lbs} ., 161 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., 14e. Skinned, loose, c.a.f.: 14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 24 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c; 22 to $24 \mathrm{lbs} ., 201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, f.o.b. New York: 6 to 8 lbs., 22c.; 8 to 10 lbs.,' $213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 10 to 12 lbs., $203 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies, clear, dry salted, boxed, New York: 14 to 15 lbs., $153 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 20 to 25 lbs., $151 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 147 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter, creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks, $351 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $361 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, State, whole milk, held, 1935, $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $361 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, State, whole mik, held, $1935,221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 23 c .
Oils-The linseed oil market was relatively inactive. Deliveries, however, continue satisfactory. Quotations: China wood, tanks, old crop, 13.6c. to $13.7 \mathrm{c} . ;$ March, forward, $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; drums, spot, $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cocoanut, Manila, tanks, Coast, $43 / \mathrm{cc}$. to $41 / \mathrm{c}$. spot, $47 / \mathrm{c}$. Corn, crude, tanks, Coast, 48 cc . to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ;$ spot, $4 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Corn, crude, tanks, West mills, $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Olive; denatured, spot, Spanish, $\$ 1.35$. Soy bean, tanks, mills, $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; new crop, 814 c .; carload drums, 9.2 c . to 9.4 c ; less carload, 9.7 c . to 9.8 c . Edible, 76 degrees, 11c.
winter, $111 / 2 c . \quad$ Lard,
prime,
crude,
Newfoundland,
nominal winter, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c} . \quad$ Cod, $\quad$ crude, Newfoundland,
Norwegian yellow, 38 c. $\quad$ Turpentine, 43c. to 48c. $\$ 6.85$ to $\$ 8.65$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 71 contracts. Crude S. E., 9c. Prices closed as follows:

Petroleum-The summary and tables of prices formerly Petroleum-The summary and tab will be found on an appearing here regarding petroleum will be found on an
earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."
Rubber-On the 17th inst. futures closed 13 to 15 points lower. Transactions totaled 740 tons. Factory buying in the outside market was virtually nil. Outside prices were marked down $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. per pound to a spot basis of $161 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. London and Singapore closed quiet with prices virtually unchanged. The London Board of Trade prices virtually unchanged. figures showed that during the month of suber were 90,598 centals, total exports were 107,777 centals, none of which was shipped to the United States. Local closing: Aug., 16.11; Sept., 16.11; Dec., 16.23; Mar., 16.35; May, 16.42 . On the 18 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Transactions totaled 230 tons. Certificated stocks of rubber in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 190 tons to a total in storage at the
the close of business Tuesday of 15,120 tons. London and Singapore closed quiet with virtually no change in prices. Local closing: Aug., 16.13; Sept., 16.13; Dec., 16.26; Jan., 16.29; May, 16.43. On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales were 470 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets declined to 16.18 c . from 16.19 c Closing. Sept, 16.13; Dec., 16.27; Mar., 16.37; May, 16.45. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 1 point On the 20th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 510 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets remained unchanged at 16.18 . London closed unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore was unchanged Local closing: Sept. 16.11; Dee. 16.27; Mar. 16.38; July 16.54. To-day prices closed 6 to 7 points down, with the exception of May which declined but 2 points. Sales totaled 117 contracts. London and Singapore closed quiet, the former ranging $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, while the latter remained unchanged. Local closing: Sept. 16.05; Dec. 16.21; March 16.31; May 16.43.

Hides-On the 17th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points higher. Trading was moderately active, transactions totaling $2,960,000$ pounds. The stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange were unchanged, with 843,537 hides in store. No substantial sales were reported in the domestic spot hide market. Local closing: Sept., 10.92 . Dec. 11.25 . Mar 1157; June, 11.88. On the 18th 10.92, Dec., 11.25; Mar., 11.57 ; June, 11.88 . On the 18th inst. futures closed 7 to 9 points higher. Trading was on a fairly large scale, transactions totaling $4,040,000$ pounds. The stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 843,537 hides. The domestic spot hide market was quiet. In Chicago sales were reported of 18,500 hides, including 11,000 July-Aug. branded cows, which sold at $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Closing: Sept., $11.00 ;$ Dec., 11.32; Mar., 11.66. On the 19th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Transactions aggregated $2,440,000$ pounds. Sales of 100,700 hides were reported in ,h40,000 pounds. Sales of 100,700 hides were ligh 60 en in the domestic spot markets, including 60,000 light native cows July-Aug. take-offs at 11c. Local closing: Sept., 11.01; Dec., 11.35; Mar., 11.65; June, 11.98.

On the 20th inst., futures closed 3 to 5 points lower. Transactions totaled $3,320,000$ pounds. Sales in the domestic spot markets totaled 47,000 hides, including a large quantity of light native cows for June-August take-off at 11 cents, unchanged, Closing: Sept. 10.98; Dec. 11.32; Mar. 11.62; June 11.93. To-day prices closed unchanged to 1 point up. Trading was active, totalling $2,960,000$ pounds to the early Trading was active, totalling $2,900,000$ pounds to the early afternoon. Sales of 35,300 hides were reported in the Chlcago spot market, with light native cows selling at 11 cents, unchanged. "Final total sales were 91 contracts. Closing: Sept. 10.98; Dec. 11.32; Mar. 11.63.

Ocean Freights-The market could be termed very quiet, with little prospect for substantial pick-up.
Charters included: Grain-From Lake port to United KingdomContinent at 1913c.;. Ireland 20c., Scandinavia 211/2c; September loading.
Trip-West Indies round. $\$ 1.15$. Prompt delivery Tampico, trip across. Trips-West Indies round, $\$ 1.15$.
$\$ 1.10$. Trade to Far East, $\$ 1: 30$.

Coal-The market for bituminous, though slack, continues firm. The domestic market is showing a slight improvement. Recently the Lake movement has shown some recession, according to reports. The demand for anthracite is still very slow, and prospects are for continued inactivity till the end of the month. Only a few independent mines selling at off prices, are maintaining a good production, it was said. On Tuesday about 400 cars of bituminous coal were dumped at New York.

Copper-There is quite a distinct change in the current copper situation as compared with a week ago. A short while ago business was so brisk and markets so firm, especially abroad-it appeared as though a rise to 10c. from the present quotation of $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. was inevitable and only a matter of a few days. Today leading producers are implying that they will not raise the price, and with indications of a general increase in production, the chances are very remote, according to observers-that there will be any change in price over the balance of the year. European markets fell back in the doldrums and sagged a few points more. There were no further announcements of increasing production, but it was stated on good authority that there will very likely be a stepping up of output on Sept. 1.

Tin-Recently prices have shown a pronounced advance, this being attributed to a strong feeling of optimism to the effect that the tin restriction agreement will be renewed despite the difficulties which have been encountered so far and the sad way in which the zinc cartel went a few years ago. The International Tin Committee reports that exports of tin from Bolivia during July were 2,129 tons, which of course is considerably milder than official reports of 3,655 tons which appeared a week ago. Exports from the Netherlands East Indies were 2,316 tons, from Malaya 6,407 tons, no reports having been available as yet for Nigeria and Siam. Tin aflot to the United States 8443 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been: Atlantic ports, 2,213 tons; Pacific ports, 35 tons. Commodity Exchange warehouse stocks were unchanged at 255 tons.

Lead-Business in this metal has been quite brisk, with indications pointing to a volume of over 10,000 tons for the week's sales. Some of the producers were selling the equivalent of their production early in the day A few carload lots were bought for August shipment, but the bulk of the purchasing was for September. It is estimated that $95 \%$ of

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August needs is taken care of, and that $80 \%$ of September requirements are covered. It is reported that consumers are trying to buy as far ahead as possible, there being considerable inquiry for October, but producers seem averse to doing business that far ahead. The feeling seems to prevail that prices will very likely advance when books are opened for October delivery at the end of next week. Demand is reported as well diversified.

Zinc-The situation in this metal continues very strong and in several cases consumers have asked for shipments sooner than specified in contracts. It is said that a rise in price here still depends on an advance in London prices, the rise being of necessity 10 s to 15 s per ton to justify a rise here It is reported that further attempts to organize an inter national zinc cartel will be made in September. In all departments of the zinc industry the shipments are exceedingly brisk, suggesting that it will not be long before consumers are compelled to replenish supplies on a generous scale. Sales of the common forms of slab zinc last week were 2,417 tons consisting of 2,317 tons of prime Western and 100 tons of brass special. Unfilled orders for prime Western on.producer's books at the end of last week were 38,028 tons, a decline of 3,014 tons, indicating shipments of 5,331 tons. It was reported that all sales were made at 4.80c. per pound, East St. Louis, on prime Western grade, and that $50 \%$ of the sales were for August shipment.
Steel-Steel mill activity rebounded to $72.2 \%$ of capacity for the current week, according to the American Iron \& Steel Institute. This represents the second best week this year, the top of $74 \%$ having been reached during the week of July 4. The present rate of $72.2 \%$ compares with $70 \%$ the previous week and $48.8 \%$ for the corresponding week last year. This reflects a most wholesome condition in the steel industry today. According to authoritative reports, demand continues excellent and well diversified, with prospects for the fourth quarter most promising. The good demand for building steel over the past few weeks and months is explained in part by the F. W. Dodge Corp. figures for July, showing that new construction was the highest since June, 1931. This class of demand is expected to remain buoyant for many months to come. Tin plate production fell off to about $90 \%$ of capacity. It is felt in some circles that if the drought had not occurred the tin plate mills would not have been able to take care of the demand had the pack of foodstuffs been equal to last year. demand had the pack of foodstuffs been equal to last year. be increasingly large and is tending to make up the deficiency in demand caused by the drought. Incidentally canned wine is a new outlet for tin plate. It is reported that locomotive and car builders are tentatively figuring on a fairly large amount of motive power and rolling stock that may not reach the contract stage for several weeks. The automotive industry is expected soon to be a big factor again in steel mill activity. It is expected that shutdowns of motor plants for changeover to new models will be brief, and will have only a temporary effect on steel shipments.
Pig Iron-There are distinct signs of marked improvement in the pig iron trade. Large tonnage business in the metal is showing up in substantial volume. One especially large inquiry is reported before some producers in the East, while several lots langing from 100 to 500 tons each have been booked within the past few days. It will not be at all surprising if sales reach as high as 5,000 tons, thus becoming the largest volume in several months. It is reported that some pig iron consumers who are in a strong enough financial position, are anticipating much of their requirements for the fourth quarter, firm in the belief that prices will not go lower, and may very likely go higher. Some sections report that business over the past two weeks has been especially brisk. Shipment of pig iron by inland waterways is the most active in years. The sustained high rate of activity in the steel industry is regarded as having a wholesome influence on pig iron trade.
Wool-There appears to be a decided break in the apparent deadlock that has existed for weeks in the wool trade. parent deadiock that has existed for weeks in the wool trade. A substantial amount of business was booked by dealers at position to cover on their prospective requirements. It is quite clear that dealers are secure in their position and current sales are at good firm prices. An added feature of the new situation is a growing interest in the lower grades of domestic and in the cheaper low grade South Americans. On a scoured basis, territory three-eights blood is selling at 73c. to 77c., and the fleece wool 70c. to 73c. Quarter-blood territory is bringing 70 c . to 73 c . and the fleece wool 65 c . to 67 c . These scoured prices are about in normal parity for the types of raw materials. The slight gap now seen between what dealers ask and what manufacturers are willing to pay, is steadily diminishing, and in the case of good sample wool, mills have either to pay the price or go without the wool. The conviction seems quite general now among dealers that prices will not yield to pressure or slow demand, and if anything, will go higher.

Silk-On the 17 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Sales totaled 940 bales. Grade D broke $121 / 2$ yen in Yokohama and 15 yen lower at Kobe, which brought the price down to 775 yen at Yokohama and 770 yen at Kobe. The Yokohama Bourse was 12 to 20 yen lower, and the Kobe

Bourse was 13 to 18 yen weaker. Cash sales for both markets were 1,200 bales, while 5,525 bales was the total in future transactions. Local closing: Aug., $1.711 / 2$; Sept. 1.71; Oct., 1.67; Nov., 1.64; Dec., 1.63. On the 18 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3c. up. Trading was quiet with sales totaling only 430 bales. Grade D was unchanged at Yokohama but 5 yen higher at Kobe, being quoted at 775 yen at both centers. The Yokohama Bourse was up 6 to 12 yen and the Kobe Bourse 6 to 10 you higher. Cash sales for and the Kobe Bourse 6 to 10 yen higher. Cash sales for
both bourses were 850 bales, and transactions in futures totaled 3,750 bales for both centers. Local closing: Aug., 1.80; Sept., $1.731 / 2$; Oct., 1.69 ; Nov., $1.681 / 2$; Dec., 1.66 . On the 19 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ c. decline. Sales totaled 530 bales. Spot remained unchanged at $\$ 180$ Yokohama futures were unchanged to 6 yen lower. The Kobe Bourse was 4 to 11 yen lower. Grade D rose $71 / 2$ yen in the Yokohama market and 5 yen at the Kobe market with the price $7821 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and 780 yen at Kobe. Cash sales for both bourses were 1,525 bales while transactions in futures totaled 4,025 bales. Local closing: Aug. $1.791 / 2 ;$ Sept., $1.721 / 2$; Oct., $1.681 / 2$; Nov.; $1.65 ;$ Dec., $1.641 / 2$. On the 20 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ c. to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Transactions totaled 560 bales. Spot remained unchanged at $\$ 1.80$. Cables reported Grade D back at 775 yen in Yokohama and Kobe, a loss of $71 / 2$ and 5 yen. Yokohama Bourse quotations were 3 yen lower to 7 yen higher, and at Kobe, Bourse quotations were unchanged to 3 yen higher. Cash sales for both markets totaled 750 bales, while futures transactions totaled 2,825 bales. Local closing: Aug., transactions totaled 2,825 bales. Local closing: Aug., Today futures closed 1c. to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. Transactions totaled 173 contracts. The price of crack double extra in the New York spot market declined $21 / 2$ c. to $\$ 1.771 / 2$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 15 to 19 yen down, while the price of Grade D in the outside market declined $71 / 2$ yen to $7671 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: Aug., 1.76; Sept., 1.67 Oct., $1.621 / 2$; Nov., 1.60; Dec., 1.59; Jan., 1.58; Feb., 1.58; March, 1.58.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 21, 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 76,336 bales, against 52,891 bales last week and 38,915 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1936, 163,405 bales, against 225,110 bales for the same period of 1935, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1936, of 61,705 bales.


The following table shows the week's total receipts the total since Aug. 1, 1936 and stock tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to Aug. 21 | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | Slock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11936 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Auqu } \\ 11935 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galves | 1,315 | 4,971 | 16,168 | 26,576 | 338.559 | 242,105 |
| Houston. | $8.5 \overline{5} \overline{5}$ | ${ }^{1} \overline{3}, 0 \overline{0} \overline{7}$ | $11^{1}, \overline{0} \overline{0}^{6}$ |  |  |  |
| Corpus Ohrist | 44;533 | 106,909 | 29,405 | ${ }_{97}{ }^{283}$ | 109.154 | 107,135 |
| New Orleans | 10,7̄6̄3 | 20,420 | 16,2̄7̄4 | $\overline{34}, 5 \overline{6} \overline{9}$ | 249,565 | 250,261 |
| Mufport | - $\overline{6} \overline{2}$ | $\overline{1}, \overline{8} \overline{8} \overline{4}$ | $1 . \overline{7} 2 \overline{1}$ | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  |  |
| Paensacola | 1,304 | 1,304 | 2,591 | 2,8 |  |  |
| Savannah | 2,488 | 3,945 | 11.461 | 15,608 | 146,741 | 3,367 77,000 |
| Charleston | 3ī | 1, $\overline{5} \mathbf{5} \overline{0} \overline{7}$ | 1.8 |  | 25.956 |  |
| Lake Char | 5,106 | 6,273 | 3.848 | 15.104 | 16,65 |  |
| Norfolk | ${ }^{243}$ | 578 876 | 207 | 673 | -12,454 | 12,007 |
| Newport |  |  |  | 673 | 24,014 | 16,979 |
| Now Yor |  |  |  |  | 498 | 4,977 |
| Baltimore | -380 | 1,721 | 180 | 476 | 625 | 1.000 |
| iladelphi | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 76,336 | 163,405 | 96,074 | 225,1 | , 9,423 |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | ${ }_{8}^{1,515}$ | 16.168 | 10,943 | 16.171 | 8.093 |  |
| New Oriean | 10,763 | 16, ${ }^{1674}$ | 15,567 | 11,001 | 31,957 | 27,85 |
| Mavannail | 2,488 |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.072 \\ & 4 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | 1,842 | 5,819 | $\stackrel{2}{2,019}$ |
| Brunswick |  | - | 4,430 | 9;404 | 7,114 | 8,058 |
| Oharleston- | 631 243 | 1,898 | 1.513 | 2,888 | 1,7"3 $\overline{6}$ | $2 \overline{2} \overline{7}$ |
| Norfolik | 96 | $2 \overline{2} \overline{7}$ | 839 | 408 | - 268 | 62 300 |
| All others.- | 51,403 | 36,439 | $2 \overline{4}, 8 \overline{8} \overline{8}$ | $4{ }^{4} \mathbf{3} \cdot \overline{2} \mathbf{2} 5$ | 309,76̄ $\overline{5}$ | $3 \overline{8} \mathbf{8}, \overline{0} \overline{0} 0$ |
| Tota | 76.336 | 96,074 | 71,884 | 142,921 | 111,142 | 80,809 |
| Since Aug. $1 .$. | 163,405 | 225,110 | 194.831 | 356.896 | 307.508 | 167.22 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 44,615 bales, of which 16,251 were to Great Britain 1,420 to France, 7,512 to Germany, 2,067 to Italy, 12,597 to Japan, and 4,768 to other destinations. In the corre ponding week last year total exports were 39,390 bales For the season to date aggregate exports have been 108,331 bales, against 142,343 bales in the same period of the previous bales, against 142,343 bales in the same perio
season. Below are the exports for the week.


In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Aug. 21 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | Germany | other Foreign | Coatswise | Total |  |
| Galveston..--- | 1,100 | 600 | 1,400 | 6,00 | 2,000 | 11,100 | 327.459 |
| Houston | ${ }_{1} 588$ | 221 | 400 636 | 6,685 1,628 | 5,070 | - 7,944 |  |
| Savannah.-.-- | 103 | 319 | 636 |  |  | , 6 | 146,741 |
| Charleston. |  |  |  | ------ | 25 | 25 | 25,931 |
| Mobile------- | 432 | 12 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 444 | 76,489 |
| Norfor ports--- |  | --- |  |  |  |  | 172,783 |
| Total 1936.- | 2,223 | 1,152 | 2,436 | 14,313 | 7,145 | 27,26 | 1,172,154 |
| Total 1935.--- | 5,861 | 907 | 2,389 | 8,992 | 571 | 18,720 | 1,093,682 |
| Total 1934.--- | 7,394 | 2,439 | 10,506 | 24,277 | 2,000 | 46,616 | 2,326,285 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was at a very low ebb during the early part of the week, with fluctuations narrow and erratic. This was the situation up till Wednesday, when prices broke sharply 13 to 14 points as a result of heavy selling, influenced by reports of rains in South Central Texas. The following day prices rallied sharply Central Texas. The following day prices rallied sharply $11,812,000$ bales, which was a reduction of 581,000 bales from a previous report published by the same house on Aug. 1. With the conviction quite general now that deterioration has been very heavy during recent weeks, and a dry Southwest still prevailing, prices held very steady the latter part of the week.
On the 15th inst. prices closed 1 point higher to 5 points lower. Trading was moderately active, with fluctuations more or less erratic. There was considerable selling by foreign interests, especially from Liverpool and Far Eastern operators, this pressure occurring in the early dealings. As an added influence in the downward movement, Liverpool cables were 4 to 12 points lower. The session hadn't procables were 4 to 12 points lower. The session hadn't pro-
ceeded far when prices registered maximum declines of ceeded far when prices registered maximum declines of
8 to 14 points. The major portion of the selling was in October and December. On the scale down a number of stop loss orders were uncovered, which accelerated still further the downward movement. About the time the Census Bureau's figures were published on consumptive demand, the selling pressure had pretty well spent itself. The Census Bureau's report showed domestic consumption for July at 603,203 bales, which was said to be a new record high for July-against 556,323 in June and 390,712 for July last year. Added to these rather bullish figures were further reports Added to these rather bullish figures were further reports
of hot, dry weather in the West, with reports to some local of hot, dry weather in the West, with reports to some local
houses that the crop has further deteriorated approximately houses that the crop has further deteriorated approximately
500,000 bales since the Government estimate. As a result of this combination of bullish items, fresh substantial buying was encouraged, which sent prices back to a point that showed almost a complete recovery of the early losses. However, in the closing minutes some substantial hedge selling developed, which resulted in a wiping out of the aforesaid gains. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets Saturday was 12.11 cents. On the 17 th inst. prices closed 9 to 14 points higher. These advances proved to be about the highs
of the session. While there were no large scale operations," there was a moderate demand in evidence during most of the session, this being influenced largely by the hot, dry weather in the Western belt and Liverpool cables, which were 7 to 11 points better than due. It appeared that crop deterioration reports from the Western portion of the American cotton belt, and the high American cotton consumption figures for July-were largely responsible for the substantial demand that developed in the English market and the resulting gain in prices. Traders in the local market didn't appear to rein prices. Trade furnishing incentive enough to operate in gard the news furnishis Average price of middling in the a large way on either side. Average price of midding in the 10 designated spot markets was 12.14 cents, which cois pared with 12.11 cents Saturday. On the 18th inst. prices closed 12 to 17 points down. The trend of the market was decidedly downward. Buyers were more or less cautious in their operations. The ever-present threat of hedge selling and nervousness over the foreign political situation and its possible effect on export sales, were the restraining influences. These factors appeared to more than offset the bullish weather reports. Latest advices were that hot dry weather con tinued to prevail in the western portion of the belt, and deterioration in that section is becoming more pronounced After selling down 16 to 18 points, the market rallied some what around mid-day There was a cessation of selling pres ure attempt to aggressively bid up the market. Later, fresh selling developed from Southern and foreign sources, as result of which prices eased and closed at approximately the lows of the day. Reports continued to reach the trade here of serious losses to the crop in parts of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and further complaints received that the crop as becinning to go backward in the Mississippi Valley nt have improved. The average price of middling cotton at the 10 designated spot markets was 12.00 cents. On the 19th inst. prices closed 13 to 14 points lower. Heavy selling in the last hour broke prices about $\$ 1$ a bale from the early highs. This selling was prompted largely by reports of rains in portions of south-central Texas, and by an official weather forecast indicating a possible break in the Southwestern drought area. Up to the late afternoon the trading was relaively dull. Traders do not seem inclined to make heavy rommitments either way in view of the delicate political situation abroad, and the mixed weather reports from the cotton belt. The weather map showing continued dry, hot weather in the Southwest, and the weekly weather and crop bulletin, confirming private reports of serious deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma-failed to have any effect as a stimulus to bullish sentiment. New Orleans was a conspicuous seller here and general liquidation accompanied hedge selling. The short interest in the market was evidently small and prices gave ground rather easily. Most of this activity took place during the last hour of trading. The average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 11.85 cents.

On the 20th inst. prices closed 6 to 11 points higher. In the early trading the market moved forward 3 to 6 points, due to the absence of rainfall overnight in the Southwestern areas. After the demand had been satisfied the market seemed to display no staying power. Furthermore, the news from abroad had traders more or less nervous. The European situation seems to be getting more and more delicate and fraught with extreme danger. This great uncertainty and the prospect of steadily increasing hedge selling as the movement of cotton in the South gains in volume did much to dampen bullish enthusiasm. Consequently, when renewed liquidation appeared, largely from New Orleans, and scattered selling increased, prices dropped rapidly. The entire list sold down to new low levels for the decline, and to the lowest prices experienced since early in July, October selling down to the lowest since June. Crop losses ranging from 300,000 to 600,000 bales since the August Bureau estimate were reported by different observers. These reports seemed to act as a stimulus in some quarters, and quite a little buying developed, to which the market seemed to respond quite readily, closing at approximately the highs of the day. The average price of middling cotton at the 10 designated spot markets was 11.90 c .

Today prices closed 6 to 12 points down. Trading was comparatively quiet, with fluctuations within a narrow range. There was a moderate scattered demand from Liverpool, Wall Street and the Continent. Spot houses; the Far East and the South appeared on the selling side, but offerings were somewhat limited. Early weather reports stated that high temperatures in the Southwest still prevail. The foreign political situation is being watched with not a little uneasiness, this situation abroad being fraught with dangers that could affect seriously the markets of the entire world. Liverpool cables reported prices unchanged to 7 points higher.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York; : Aug. 21 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Volume 143
Financial Chronicle
1259

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Midaf 15 to Aus. 21 - $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 12.36\end{array}$

## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot MarkedClosed | Futures Market close | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday | Quiet, 5 pts. dec---- | Steady- |  |  |  |
| Tuesday --: | Quiet, 7 pts. adv-.: | steady - --- |  |  |  |
| Wedneesdä- | Steady, 18 pts. dec- | Barely steady.- |  |  |  |
| Thursday | Steady, 1 pt adv-.: | Steady-1. |  | 100 | 100 |
| Total week Since Aug. |  |  | 3.7̄0̄0 | 100 200 | 3.900 |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday Aug. 15 | Monday Aug. 17 | Tuesday Aug. 18 | Wednesday <br> Aug. 19 | Thursday <br> Aug. 20 | Friday Aug. 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept.(1936) <br> Range. Closing <br> Oct. |  |  |  | $11.58 n$ | ${ }_{11.58-11.58}^{11.72 n}$ |  |
|  | $\overline{11.17 n}$ | $\overline{11.83 n}$ | $11.71 n$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $11.83{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  | $11.60 n$ |
| Range ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | ${ }_{11}^{11.62-11.77}$ | 11.74-11.84 | 11.67-11.79 | 11.56-11.75 | $111.49-11.65$ | $11.53-11.68$ |
| Noov.- | 11.71-11.75 | 11.83 | 11.71-11.72 | $11.58=$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $11.74 n$ | $11.85 n$ | $11.72 n$ | $11.59 n$ | $11.66 n$ | . $54 n$ |
| Range | 11.69-11.82 | 11.80-11.88 | 11.71-11.83 | 11.60-11.79 | 11.54-11.70 | 74 |
| Closing <br> Jan. (1937) | 11.78-11.82 | 11.87-11.88 | 11.73-11.76 | 11 | 11.68 | 11.56-11.57 |
| Range | 11.75-11.85 | 11.84-11.93 | 11.75-11.85 | 11.63-11.81 | 11.59-11.73 |  |
| Closing | 11.82 | 11.91 | 11.77 | 11.63 | 11.71 | $11.59 n$ |
| Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $11.84 n$ | $11.93 n$ | $11.79 n$ | $11.65 n$ | $1.74 n$ | 1.62 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar.- } \\ \text { Range } \end{gathered}$ | 11.78-11.87 | 11.88-11.96 |  | 11.66-11.87 |  |  |
| Closing | 11.87 | 11.96 |  | $11.68-11.87$ | 11.61-11.79 | ${ }_{11.65-11.82}$ |
| April- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May- |  |  |  | 11.68 | 1 | . 65 |
| Range | 11.78-11.87 | 11.88-11.97 | 11.79-11.91 | 11.66-11.86 | 11.61-11.78 | 11.66-11.82 |
| June- | 11.84-11.86 | 11.97 | 11.80 | 11.67-11. | 11.78 | 11.6 |
| Range. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | 11.82n | $11.95 n$ | $11.79 n$ | $11.65 n$ | $11.76 n$ | $11.64 n$ |
| Range. | 11.72-11.74 | 11.85-11.91 | 11.73-11.87 | 11.63-11.82 |  |  |
| Closing | $11.79 n$ | $11.93 n$ | 11.77 | 11.63 | $11.74 n$ | 11.6 |
| Aug.Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $n$ Nominal

Range for future prices at New York or week ending Aug. 21, 1936, and since trading began on each option:
Option for- Range for Week $\quad$ Range Since Beginning of Option







The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.



At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stock tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Aug. 21, 1936 |  |  |  | Monemen to Aug. 23, 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Ship-ments Week | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { arg. } \\ 21 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Receipts |  | Ship-ments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Aug. } \\ & \mathbf{2 3} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birming'm | 331 | 405 | 575 | 30,664 |  |  |  | 3,440 |
| Eufaula | 27 | 107 |  | 9,542 | 640 |  | 390 | 5,720 |
| Montgomery. | 497 464 | 572 | 407 | 49,284 | 767 | 1,202 | 318 | 16,613 |
| Ark., Blythville | 464 7 | 581 110 | 86 1,024 | 52,650 | 994 52 | 1,116 | 110 | $1{ }^{35,272} \begin{aligned} & \text { 74,151 }\end{aligned}$ |
| Forest City-- |  | 110 | 1,021 | 60,222 | 2 | 68 33 | 14 14 | 16,728 |
| Helena. | 16 | 193 | 547 | 4,975 | 1 | 121 | 151 | 11,512 |
| Hope |  |  |  | 16,279 |  | 121 | 82 | 15,927 |
| Jonesboro |  | 11. | 1225 | 9,389 <br> 39 |  | 3, ${ }^{4}$ |  | 24,379 |
| Newport. | 641 | 1,597 403 | 1,296 | 39,286 10,572 | 2,843 | 3,997 |  | 43,933 14,290 |
| Pine Bluft | 260 | 638 | 1,222 | 26,925 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 23,998 |
| Walnut Ridge |  | 30. | 124 | 10,463 |  |  |  | 11,113 |
| Ga., Albany--- | 261 | 473 | 295 | 15,543 | 442 | 1,020 | 272 | 3,982 |
| Athens. |  | 36 484 | ${ }_{3}^{3,275}$ | 18,598 | 115 659 | ${ }_{2}^{246}$ | 796 | 22,437 |
| Augusta | 1,465 | 4,840 5,517 | 3,265 | 77,287 | 8,242 | $\stackrel{2,216}{9,666}$ | 7,663 407 | 21,481 88,936 |
| Columbus | 300 | 1,600 | ${ }^{2} 20$ | 33,300 | + 400 | 1,900 | 200 | 11,961 |
| Macon. | 229 | 466 | 753 | 25,749 | 211 | 229 | 94 | 12,734 |
| Rome | 13 | 38 |  | 19,972 |  | 1 | 285 | 18,739 |
| La., Shreveport | 1,813 | 1,904 | 208 | 15,565 | 86 | 86 | 61 | 21,534 |
| Miss, Clarksdale | 678 | 692 |  | 1,055 | 131 | 692 | 846 | 22,204 |
| Columbus-- | , 200 | 2,027 | 50 | 20,600 |  | 739 | 100 | 10,951 |
| Greenwood.- <br> Jackson | $\begin{array}{r}1,445 \\ \hline 260\end{array}$ | 1,604 | 353 | 6,120 | 360 | 880 | 712 | 28,313 |
| Natchez | 260 | 288 | 88 | 6,635 | 1,200 | 1,215 |  | 10,822 3,048 |
| Vicksburg | 35 | 54 | 148 | 1,639 | 130 | 410 | 20 | 4,210 |
| Yazoo City | 299 | 323 | 65 | 989 | 31 | 47 |  | 10,868 |
| Mo, St. Louis- | 4,240 | 10,899 | 4,308 | 1,662 | 300 | 3,589 | 300 | 158 |
| N.C.,Gr'nsboro Oklahoma- | 270 | 851 | 200 | 2,265 |  | 66 | 59 | 2,169 |
| 15 towns * | 42 | 88 | 419 | 79,601 | 1,218 | 1,608 | 1,54 | 913 |
| S.C., Greenville | 2,704 | 8,529 | 2,547 | 37,061 | 1,000 | 3,784 | 1,000 | 32,781 |
| Tenn., Memphis | 12,902 | 34,749 | 20,292 | 34,074 | 2,807 | 27,263 | 8,655 | 304,943 |
| Texas, Abilene- | ${ }_{76}^{34}$ | ${ }_{76}^{34}$ | 172 | ${ }_{564}^{975}$ |  |  |  | 8,054 |
| Austin. | 76 | 76 |  | 564 |  |  |  | 2,370 |
| Dallas | -394 | 603 | 63 | 2,009 <br> 3 | 129 | 185 | 68 | 4,270 |
| Paris |  | 141 |  | 3,073 |  | 53 | 58 | 5,640 10,607 |
| Robstown | 4,158 | 5,230 | 1,389 | 4,536 | 2,641 | 6,407 | 2,259 | 6,358 |
| San Antonio- | 419 | 600 | 172 | ${ }_{577}$ | 636 | 1,039 | 413 | 2,236 |
| Texarkana -- | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 225 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2,218 | 11,993 |
| Wa | 225 | 430 | 58 | 2,507 | 48 | 169 | 15 | 7,336 |
| Total, 56 towns | 35,941 | 87,032 | 48,415 | 132176 | 26,095 | 70,951 | ,25 | 99412 |
| * Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quotations for Middling Cotton at. Other Markets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Week Ended Aug. 21 | Closing Quotations for Midaling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galvesto | 12.15 | 12.20 | 12.08 | 11. | 12.01 | 1190 |
| New Orleans | 12.12 | 12.20 | 12.10 | 11.93 | 11.93 | 11.83 |
| Mobile ${ }_{\text {Savana }}$ | 12.73 | 11.83 | 11.71 | 11.58 | 11.64 | 11.53 |
| Norfolk | 12.45 | 12.50 | 12.30 | 12.88 | 11.94 | 111.83 |
| Montgome | 11.98 | 11.75 | 11.55 | 11.45 | 11.50 | 11.40 |
| Augusta- | 12.53 | 12.53 | 12.41 | 12.28 | 11.89 | 11.78 |
| Memphis | 11.90 | 12.05 | 11.80 | 11.70 | 11.75 | 11.65 |
| Houston- | 12.18 | 12.23 | 12.11 | 11.96 | 12.00 | 11.88 |
| Dallas. | 11.78 | 11.88 | 11.86 | 11.63 | 11.69 | 11.58 11.58 |
| Fort Worth- | 11.78 | 11.85 | 11.76 | 11.63 | 11.69 | 11.58 |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

| Aug. 21 | Since |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipped- . Week | Aug. 1 | Week | Aug. 1 |
|  | 11,115 | 300 | 3,664 |
| Via Mounds, \&c---------------1,180 | 4,220 | 379 | 1,306 |
|  | 418 |  |  |
|  | 1,062 | -170 | 340 |
| Via Virginia points --.---------3,380 | 10,873 | 3,411 | 10,807 |
| Via other routes, \&c.----------3,645 | 8,088 | 3,400 | 11,245 |
| Total gross overland.-.-.-.---12,979 | 35,776 | 7,660 | 27,362 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Overland to N. Y., Boston, \&c..- 380 Between interior towns.............. 235 | $\begin{array}{r}1,721 \\ \hline 786\end{array}$ | 180 | 771 |
|  | 22,124 | 3,143 | 15,506 |
| Total to be deducted..---------7,103 | 24,631 | 3,519 | 16,811 |
| Leaving total net overland *--- 5,876 | 11,145 | 4,141 | 10,551 |
| * Including movement by rail to Canad |  |  |  |
| In Sight and Spinners' Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Receipts at ports to Aug. 21..--76,336 | 163,405 | 96,074 | 225,110 |
| Net overland to Aug. 21.-5,876 | 17,145 | 4,141 | 10,551 |
| Southern consumption to Aug. 21-125,000 | 375,000 | 80,000 | 267,000 |
| Total marketed.------------207,212 | 549,550 | 180,215 |  |
| Interior stocks in excess........--*12,474 | *74,241 | *3,159 | *30,213 |
| Came into sight during week....-. 194,738 Total in sight Aug. 21. | 475,309 | 177,056 | 472,448 |
| North. spinn's' takings to Aug. 21 27,786 | 56,625 | 13,953 | 39,537 |

Movement into sight in previous years:

## Week- 1934-Aug. 24 $1933-A u g . ~$ $1934-A u g$

$\qquad$
New Orleans Contract Market

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Aug. } 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { Aug. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | Tuesday Aug 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Aug. } \mathbf{1 9} \end{gathered}$ | Thursday <br> Aug. 20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { aug. } 21 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 19336 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bee | 11.72 | 1.79 | 11.69 | 52-11. | 11.59 | 1.48 |
| dvemb | 11.76 | 11.82 | 11.71 | 11.56-11.57 | 11 | . |
| n. (193n | 11. | 11.83 | 11.7 | 88b | $116401166 a$ | 11 |
| March | 11.85 | 11.8 | 11.75 | $116201163 a$ | 11.72 | 11,60 |
| ${ }^{\text {Apay }}$ | 118361185 | 119101193a | 11.7 | 163 | 11.72 | 11.62-11.63 |
|  | 11 | 1 |  | a | 1167b1169a | 11.57b-.59a |
| Options. | Steady. | steady. | Barely stdy | Steady. | Steady. |  |

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in July-Under date of Aug. 15, 1936, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of July, 1936 and 1935. Cotton consumed amounted to 603,203 bales of lint and 70,246 bales of linters, compared with 556,323 bales of lint and 63,956 bales of linters in June, 1936, and 390,712 of lint and 63,956 bales of linters in June, 1936, and 390,712
bales of lint and 61,329 bales of linters in July, 1935. It bales of lint and 61,329 bales of linters in July, 1935. It
will be seen that there is an increase in July, 1936, when will be seen that there is an increase in July, 1936, when
compared with the previous year in the total lint and linters combined of 221,408 bales, or $49 \%$. The following is the statement:

JULY REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
Cotton in running bales, counting round as haif bales, except foreign, which is in Cotton in running bales, counting round as
500 -pound bales)

|  | Year | Cotton Consumed During- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton on Hand } \\ & \text { July 31- } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Spindles } \\ \text { Active } \\ \text { Durlng } \\ \text { (unly } \\ \text { (Nuber) } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & (b a c e s) \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Twelve } \\ & \text { Months } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { July 31 } \\ & \text { (bales) } \end{aligned}\right.$ | In Con- <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { sumtno } \\ \text { Establnsh } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (bales) }\end{array}$ <br> sas. |  |  |
| United S | $\mid{ }_{1935}^{1936}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 603,203 \\ & 390,712 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 5,362 \end{array}\right.$ | 898,084 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,9,94,101 \\ & 9 \\ & 5,739,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,249,572 \\ & 22,311,970 \end{aligned}$ |
| n-g | 1936 | 504,321 | 5,334,284 | 708,131 | 3,880,156 | 17,145,596 |
| and st | ${ }_{1936}^{1935}$ | + ${ }^{321,470} 8$ | [ ${ }^{4,3051,241}$ | 159,459 | -594,632 | $16,265,212$ 5,344 5 |
| nd | 1935 | ${ }^{53} 17,400$ | 818,191 | 153,688 | 136,545 | 5,387,228 |
| All ot | ${ }_{95}^{36}$ | 17,791 | ${ }_{236}{ }^{182,888}$ | 37,501 3828 | 5,866 | 709,276 659,530 |
| included |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1{ }_{1935}^{1936}$ | 6,106 4,665 | 68,905 82,249 | ${ }_{25,947}^{25,77}$ | 16,126 |  |
| Other forelgn cotton |  |  |  | 16,098 | 15,140 |  |
| Amer.-Egyptian cotton. | ${ }_{1936}^{1935}$ | - 1,784 | -31,744 <br> 21 | - 14,465 | 3 |  |
|  |  | 1,259 | 11,343 | 6,676 | 1,939 |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 70,246 \\ 61,329 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 731,499 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 182,137 \\ & 187,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,0,38 \\ & 32,698 \end{aligned}$ |  |


| Country of Production | Imports of Foreion Cotton (500-10. Bales). |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July |  | $12 \mathrm{Mos}$. End. July 31 |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Egy | 4,741 | 3,80397 | 65,602 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Peru }}$ China | 107 1,549 |  | 15,915 | 1,192 $\mathbf{3}, 185$ |
| Mexico |  |  | 3,386 | 3,185 5,137 |
| British I | 13,609 | 2,808 | 57,655 | 24,9031,438 |
| All othe | 299 |  | 1,134 |  |
| Total.-.-.-.-.-. -- -- | 20,305 | 6,708 | 154,817 | 107,031 |
| County to Which Exported | Exports of Domestic Cottons Excluding Linters (Running Bales-See Note for Linters) |  |  |  |
|  | July |  | $12 \mathrm{Mos}$. End. July 31 |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| United | 60,213 |  | 1,409,547 | 738,154372,656 |
| France | 12,746 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,45 \\ & 19,35 \\ & 19,321 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,405,047 \\ 680,927 \\ 379,896 \end{array}$ |  |
| Italy.. | 6,139 |  |  | 474,106 |
| German | 24,879 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,321 \\ & 22,459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379,896 \\ & 765,485 \end{aligned}$ | 341,850 |
| Spain.- | 2,220 | 9,7776,876 | 207,114 | 240,23597,194 |
| Belgium | 1,750 |  |  |  |
| Other E | 20,367 | 86,056 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5 } \\ 1,479,167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 601.7541.524 .395 |
| Japan | 15,870 |  |  |  |
| China | 300 | 26,012 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r}36,452 \\ -248,288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108,083225,499 |
|  | 9,694 |  |  |  |
| All other. <br> Total | 2,084 | 2,806 | 49,217 | 74,613 |
|  | 156,262 | 279,822 | 5,972,566 | 4,798,539 |

[^9]The preliminary estimate of the world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1935 , as compiled from various sources, was $25,894,000$ bales, counting American in running bales and
foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31,1935 ,
was $25,283,000$ bales. The total number of spinning coted was $25,283,000$ bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both

New York Cotton Exchange Elects Ellison C. Powers to Membership-At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange on Aug. 19 Ellison Capers
Powers of Greenville, S. C., was elected to membership in the Exchange. Mr. Powers is Secretary and Treasurer of E. C. Powers, Inc., cotton merchants of Greenville.

Supply and Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Cotton in the United States, Season of 1935-36-The preliminary report for the several items of the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936, are presented in the following tabular statements. Number I shows the principal items of supply and distribution; No. II the comparative figures of stocks held on July 31, 1935, and 1936; and No. III further details concerning the supply and the distribution. The quantities concerning the supply and the distribution. The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are
counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500 pound bales. Linters are not included.
I-COTTON GINNED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, CONSUMED, AND COTTON GINNED, IMPORTED
DESTRYED IN THE UNITE
ENDED JULY 31, 1936 (BALES)
 - $10,367,130$ Net mports
Non exports
Consmed $14,4,597$
$5,971,041$ Net exports
Consumed
Destroyed (baled cotton)
II-STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 31, 1935; AND

 III-SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN JULY 31, 1936 (BALES)

## Supply- Stocks ond hand Aug. 1, 1935, total

 In public storages and at compresses
Elsewhere (partially estimated)
Imports (total less 10,220 reexports -.......-..........-. $\quad 680,000$
 144,597
$10,367,130$


## Aggregate supply

$\overline{17,720,204}$ $5,971,041$
$6,348,423$
Distribution-
Net exports (total less 1,525 relmports, year ended June)
Consumed - (gined cotton)
Destroy
Stocks on hand July 31, 1936, total 6,348,423
Stocks on hand July 31, 1936, total
In consuming establishments.... 35,000
$5,397,185$ In public storages and at compresses -................................ 898,084 -
Aggregate distribution_ $\overline{17,751,649}$ a Includes cotton for export on shlpboard but not cleared; cotton coastwise; a Includes cotton in transit to ports, interior towns, and mills; cotton on farms, sce. b Due principally to the inclusion in all distribution items of the "city crop,", which con-
sists of rebaled samples and plekings from cotton damaged by fire and westher Note-Foreign cottons included in above items are 129,868 bales consumed; Note-Foreign cottons included in above iterns are 129,868
$\mathbf{7 0}, 001$ on hand Aug. 1, 1935, and 73,141 on hand July 31, 1936.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS FOR LINTERS
Stocks of linters Aug. 1, 1935, were 294,844 running bales; production during ended July $1,1936,810$, mports, 40,000 (partlally estimated); exports, 240,549 ; consumption 731,490 ; destroyed, 1,000 , and stocks July 31 ,
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas deterioration of the cotton crop is now steadily going on. A temperature of 110 deg. in Arkansas is having going on. A temperature of 110 deg . in Arkansas is having the eastern belt scattered showers have made conditions favorable. Showers in Louisiana were more favorable than otherwise, despite the great amount of open cotton in the fields.


The following statem graph, 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_ Memphis--..........-Above zero of gauge-
Nashy

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 Aug. 17, is as follows:

## TEXAS

West Texas
Abilene (Taylor County)-The weather has been hot and dry the past
week. TTemperatures have run from 100 to 110 . The cotton crop has suffered baddy. If we get rain in the next 10 days, withe late frost, we ce can still make a good crop, but it will take several inches of rain over the whole
territory. Local showers will be a disadvantage if it should turn off hot
 get from now on the better off we will be. Bit Spring on (Howard betcerntif) we Cotton has continued its rapid deterioration,
throughout this territory the past week. Temperatures have been high, and no rain. any progress; even not at night. Some insects working-weevil, lear worm
and fleas and farmers are poisoning. $1 t$ looks as though if it rains the insects will damare us, if it doesn't rain the dry weather will damage us. Childress (Childress Counth) - We have had altogether one-half inch rain entirely to to thage continuting drouge and thene is a marke deterioration due averaged 110 degrees this week. Under the most favorable weather for
the rest of the season could only make 12,000 or 15,000 bales, and if no rain within the next week perraps only halr that amount.
Clarendon (Donley County)-This crop is holding Clarendon (Donley County)- This crop is holding up remarkably well.
 ding some, and onethird apparently' not surfering. This coonty made
about 10,900 bales last year. With rain by the 20th should make between about 10,900 bales last year. With rain by the 20th should make between
15.500 and 20,000 . Without rain will probably make some 10,000 to 12,000 baies No insect damage apparent.
Colorado (Mitchell County) - Prosp
Colorado (Mitchell Countly) Prospects Aus, 1 promised better than oneaverage for county A'good rain could changet this estimate materially.
Floydada (Floyd County)-The extreme heat wave the last two weeks has decreased our cotton prospects considerably, especially the past week. s some cotton that will not hold up much longer with need rain. Wain. The need a good generan rain.
Haskell (Haskeli
Haskell (Haskell County)-The cotton crop has declined $50 \%$ during the ast quiays due to extreme temperatures and lack of moisture. All cotton
has
Unuess wrowing lots of dead cotton, some young cotton still blooming. Unless we get rain in a few days the crop will be mighty short.
Lubbock (Lubbock County)-Past week has been very hot and dry, causing
plenty of deterioration, especially on the tighter lands. We need a good plenty of deterioration, especialy on the tighter lands. We need a good Pain everywhere and can't go muca longer if we make ayything at all.
to thine grow (Hale County. A normal Heat wave has burned many fields of coton cannot be made. It seems the last 24 to the ground. A normal crop cannot be made. It seems the last 24
hours bave brough some cooler weather
Ounah (Hardeman County) - Continued hot weather has ruined the crop in this section. Temperatures running from weather has ruined the
day this week. Believe the counties of northwest Texas are losies every
d.500 bales every day. this weather continues. Resight now over are talt the crop is is
beyond repair. No insects, only a few milmore birds appearing in the sandy sections. Sheeler County)-Cotton wilting from the hot sum and wind, no relief in sight. Cotton insects all dead except grasshoppers. Crop may Stamford (Jones Countly)-No reliert this week from drought and heat.
Crop getting smaller day by day. Estimate county will make 40,000 bales. Wil Seetwater (Nolan County)--While we estimate production this county at Swetwater (Nolan Countty)-While we estimate production this county at
this time about $50 \%$ of what we estimated Aug. 1 , crop can be largely in-
creased if we get a good rain by Sept. 1 and a late $\begin{aligned} & \text { Irost; }\end{aligned}$. North Texas
Clarkstille (Red River County)-Due to the excessive heat and hot winds
past week crop had deteriorated $20 \%$ since Aug. 1. Growth of plant past week crop had deteriorated 20 since Aug. . . Growth or plant prematurely, root rot or dead cotton increasing, insect damage light. days crop will be cut still further.
Dallas (Dallas County)-Unusually high temperatures and hot winds have caused serious deterioration this past week; plants are shedding
badly, and bolls opening prematurely. Prospects some $20 \%$ less than 10 days ago. Picking has bogun in much of the upland.
Forney (Kaufman County) A more than average deterioration past damazesesight.
Garland (Dallas County)-Due to climatic conditions cotton crop in this territory does not look as good as it did 10 days ago. The plant is stiil most of it off.
Greenville (Hunt County)-Cotton has deteriorated every day past week. Although still blooming it it shediding a s fast as it puts on, and bolls are opening prematurety
is holding is own very well, if we coild get a rain within next few days it
would put on new fruit and increase our crop by several thousand bales. Would put on new fruit and increase our crop by several thousand bales. a few weelke ago. will still make a very good crop; am sure will make betteen
50,000 and 60.000 bales in this county compared to 30.000 last year. Honey Grove (Fannin County)-Weather very dry and extremely hot McKinney (Collin County)-The extremely high temperature and hot winds last four or five uays have exaused heavevy deteriperation to cotton. From our close observation and wuded a conservan from farmers from every from the heat wave is ${ }^{\text {Paris }}$ (Lamar County)-Extreme hot dry weather for past 10 days has caused marked diterioration in cotton crop. Heavy land is holding up, mostly in top of plant, and most light soil has stopped fruiting. Opening is slow and piclonng very slow. Expect to get well under way next weok,
Insects scarce and very ittle damage by them. It is general opinion that Insects scarce and very hittle damaze by them.
a rain and cooler weather will be beneficial.
Royse City (Rockwall County)-A good general rain is needed. If hot
dry weather continues the crop is finished and will be about one-half what it promised on Aug. 1. One-third bale of cotton on the best land. down to
one-fifth on thin land Sulphur Springs (Hopkins County)-Extreme hot dry weather over our entire territory has materially cut the prospective crop weather over our damage being from $15 \%$ to $25 \%$ reduction in probable yield. With rain replaced, I beliieve. Court (Kaufman County)-Crop during past week has deteriorated
Terrel to a large extent. Plant is burning bady. Bolls are opening prematurely; however it is not too far gone for a good rain to bring it out a lot. The ceived about 150 to 160 bales, most of which have come from south and
east of town on the lighter land.
There are no insects whatever in evidence. Weatherford (Parker County)-Our crop has deteriorated so fast from drects on Aug. 1. Some of our cotton is too far gone for an ything to revive it. Wills Point (Van Zandt County)-Heavy showers yesterday in spots Will do much good, especially to lote cotton, and will mature lots of bolls
Also the temperaure the past three days has decclined trom the highs ons
110 degrees and slighty lower eariy part of the week. A general rain is needed and there is time yet to make a good crop. Lear A worm damage
has been light. Have received four bales of new cotton.

Brenham (Washington County)-Scattering bales coming in daily, move-
ment very slow. Crop about half of a normal one Leaf worms still ment very slow. crop about wave, and some fields have been stripped.
working in places despite heat wate However, most farmers poisoned and controled them. Insects and to be the dividing line here to south, crop gradually gets worse; from here north, sradually improves.
at this time last year. Cotton is also some three weelks later damage than to a very large extent has done a great amount of good, and Poisoning conditions remain dry and warm, such as we now have, believe weather depredation will be overcome within the next fortnight. Excessively hot
weather for greater crops. There has been little change in conditions during past two weeks.
Movement

Cameron (Milam County)-The hot weather past week has deteriorated our crops at least $15 \%$. Bolworms, and leaf worms are damasing our
lowland about $50 \%$, a greater damage than any time in the last 10 years. Fleas are heavy in ith young cotton in lowlands. $30 \%$ past week account of the extreme hot weather, but a good rain would tory the last week, but if this hot weather continues the gins all will be rumning full time by the last of the week. No insects to amount to anything bothering crop so far.
ing hot dry weather. With good rains and lower temperature our cotton could make a rall crop (Viliamson County)-No doubt the yield for this section has been
considerably liaw
 Tempie (Bell Countr) - First part of week high temperatures did someage. Latter part of week dry but not so hot. Somerereports of cotton dying
but not so much ast ast year. Also some reports of damage from weevils, Waxahachie (Ellis Countly)-The hot weather of past week has caused prospects to decrease by about $5 \% \%$ Root rot has been increased consideraicoine need a good thre-inch rain generalysis First bale ginned in week. This is due to small bolls opening prematurely account of the intense heat. Cotton is shedding badly.

East Texas
Jefferson (Marion County)-In the past two weeks the damage Prom heat
and no moisture has been terrible. Deterioration has reduced crop about ${ }^{40}$ Longview (Gregg County)-As result of the extreme hot weather cotton prospects have continued to decline the past week. Cotton is opening prospects have continued to decine the past weak. Cotton is opening
rapilly Many bolls are opening that have not matured. A
would still be beneficial to most of the crop. Insects continue to do some damage ${ }^{\text {Sangustine ( }}$ (San Augustine County)-About a third reduction in our San Augustine (San Auqusine County) About a hird reduction in our
crop as of Aug. is indicated due to oht dry weather and hot winds past two
weeks. Young bolls and squares are falling off.
 eariler than last year. will be far short of of our estimate of Aug. 1 . Too
here. The production much rain the first half of July and excessive heat the first half of August.
Tyler (Smith County)
Cotton in this section has been severely damaged during past week by excessive hot weather and hot winds. In some sections squares and blooms are falling and the plants are shedding. Late
cotton has not been severely damaged. It does need rain, however. No cotton has not boen severely damaged to do do
great amount of insect damage reported to date.

## South Texas

Corpus Christi (Nueces County)-Cotton crop in this county is about made
and all needed is to be picked, although some farmers claim chance of nd top crop, which the writer doubts, all depending on future weather. Hot
weather has kept the insects down of late. At present looks as if this section will have some rain.

1. Heguin (Guadalupe bounty)-Estimate production about same as of Aug. than an average of dead cotton. Also insect damage has higher than last year at thin time, We consider rop made in this section, that is, we do not
expect any further setting of fruit due to army worm, weevil, dcc.

## OKLAHOMA

Anadarko (Caddo County)-Continued hot dry weather past week, temperatures ranging well above the 100 mark. All fields are deteriorating
about $1 \%$ each day
bolls are beginning to Shedding is general over the county. Hallegrown
Ben the lighter lands. Conditions are about $45 \%$ normal Cushing County)-Crop damaged very much the past two weeks. Bolls opening pes hell pant now dying in man Durant (Bryan County)- Plant small and still blooming, bolls small on account of dry weather. Has been no rain since last report, About $20 \%$
increase in acreage over last year. No insects. If we don't get rain soon increase in acreage over last year. No insects. If we don't get rain soon
crop will be short, as it is deteriorating rapidy.
Movement will start
 The dry hot weather up to this time has cut the crop about one-half.
 Aug. 1 . The damage from excessive heat and drought is irreparable. With most fas much cotton as in $1934-35$ when total gining was 6 , 300 bales ball to Hugo (Choctaw County)- Weather dry and hot ovas entire territory. Ootton has suffered much deterioration-fewer blooms and much shedding.
Opening fast on upland 'and with continued dry weather bottom crop wili Opening fast on upland and with continued dry weather bottom crop wil
soon come in. Bolls premature. Crop will be short in northern territory, southerr part better than last year. Allost every point in southern territory has received from one to 16 bales. There will be a small movement Manot latter part of next week. Marer County) Hot dry weather past two weeks has caused disaster to our cotton crop. Clot dos crop observers think weeks has caused
this county likely to produce around 1934 yield of 6,000 bales against 21,000 last year, but
since plant continues to bloom freely, believe could make top crop if could since plant continues to bloom freely, bereve conld make top crop if could gotton crop in this western section at any time. Intense heat seemingly has not hurt our cotton plant, but damage comes from fact that there is no
moisture for roots to
go to and no plant can survive in soil as dry as powder mill.

## ARKANSAS

Convay (Faulkner County)-The scenes have been shifted. On Aug. 1st We had promise of a bumper yield per acre, now our prospects are for a poor temperatures of 112 degrees on the 9th and 115 degrees on the 10th. This was an all time high. We had hot winds on these two days and the effect
was devasting. Ail young fruit was destroyed and bolls ware cracked e cracked open, with the exception of very low pace pace critlo has deteriorated materially past week as result of extremely high tempereatures accompanied by hot
north winds. The heat has effectively destroyed army worms but his north winds. The heat has effectively destroyed army worms, but also
burned the plant badly. Shedding is excessive on uplands, and thin light ands with the bottom lands faring somewhat better, although all sections
 have had no rain for two weeks, when 27 inch fell. Record temperatures
last Sunday and Monay with 108 degrees and 110 degrees, and the daily averages were from 8 to 14 degrees above normal. Unless rains or we get cloudy weather, crop will continue to fall back. Much cotton is open but picking is slow on account of heat. Ginning will be general by end of Maunnolia (Columbia County)-Considerably more dead cotton than usual at this date. Drastic deterioration has taken place dead cote Aug. Int. than A usual
rain and cooler weather might improve the crop but this is very doubtful. The only insects that have survimprove the the crop but this is very doubtful. Pine Bluff (Jefferson County - Watch your stepl 11.75 for . December
cotton looks very reasonable until more of this crop is seen. We Wever had cotton looks very reasonable until more of this crop is seen. We never had
a cotton crop that promised more August first; but today it looks like a
negro with the chills, all wilted, drawn up and sick. The temperatures have been exceedingly high. Coupled with this we have had hot winds that The movement will begin when the weather moderates. The worms are under control, and the planters are resting easier. Rain would do much
good.
Searcy (White County)-There has been a slight increase in root rot in
cotton in the hills. Insect damage is not great. As soon as they appear cotton in the hills:

Receipts from the Plantations

|  | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 936 | 935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 | 193 |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40,5 | 21,061 | 51 | , | 1,34 | 1,404,254 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,201 \\ & 4,060 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 29 | 52,470 | 21,846 | 33,148 | 1.594,234 | 1.301.899 | $1,351,401$ | Nil |  |  |
| June |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 7,151 |  |  |
| 12 | 32,597 | 14,317 | 34 | 517,933 | ,244,8 | 284,177 | ii | Nil | 1 |
| 19 | 39,972 | 13,466 | 47 | ,465,362 | 1,218,93 | 262,078 | Ni1 | Nil | 25,524 |
| 26. | 21,698 | 8,706 | 59 | ,424,612 | 1,201,295 | 1,236,729 | Nil | 11 | 33.705 |
| $\mathrm{July}_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 22,383 | Nil | Nil |  |
|  | 13,381 | 13,918 |  | ,349,502 | 161,4 | 203, | Nil | Nil | 16,112 |
| 17. | 16,973 | 20,715 | 51,43 | ,301,765 | 1,145,0 | .179, | Nu | 4.302 | 27,222 |
| 24. | 28,419 | 37,205 | 50,608 | $1,255,3641$ | 1,133 | 1645, | Nil |  |  |
| 31-- | 39,742 | 46,866 |  | 206,417 |  |  |  | 34,849 | 43,693 |
| 7 |  | 56,583 |  | 167,401 | 1,111,532 | 128.283 |  |  | ${ }_{39}^{38,119}$ |
| 14 | 52,891 | ${ }_{96}^{61,492}$ | 50 | ,144,650 | 1,097,2 |  | 30,140 63,862 | ${ }_{92,915}^{47,243}$ | 39,943 58,929 |

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible supply Aug | 4,755,000 |  | 4,159,657 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. $1-\overline{\mathrm{g}} . \overline{2} \overline{1}-$ | 194,738 | 4,899,258 | 177,056 | 472,448 |
| Bombay receipts to Aug. $20-$ | 20,000 | 73,000 | 13,000 | 38,000 |
| Other India ship'ts to Aug. 20 | 8,000 1,400 | $\begin{array}{r}20,000 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,000 | 42,000 800 |
| Ather supply to Aug. 19*b_-- | 6,000 | 23,000 | 5,000 | 18,000 |
| Total supp | 4,985,138 | 5,492,367 | 4,364,913 | 4,866,507 |
| Visible supply Aug. 2 | 4,701,096 | 4,701,096 | 4,162,019 | 4,162,019 |
| Total takings to Aug. 21 | 284,042 | 791,271 | 202,894 | 704,488 |
| Of which American | 223,642 60.400 | 642,471 148,800 | 160,694 42,200 | 530,688 173,800 |
| Of which other ---- | 60,400 | 148,800. | 42,200. | 173,800 |


| $\stackrel{\text { Aug. } 20}{\text { Receipts- }}$ |  |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay <br> Exports <br> From- |  |  | 20,000 | 73,000 | 13,000 | 38,000 | 24,000 | 88,000 |
|  | For the Week |  |  |  | Since August 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- Jap'n\& } \\ & \text { nent } \mid \text { China } \mid \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Great Britain | Continent | Japan \& China | Total |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay } \\ 1936 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,000 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 6,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 11,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,000 \\ & 1,00 \\ & { }_{2} 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | 1,000 2,000 | 9,000 16,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 55,000 \\ & 24,000 \\ & 66,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65,000 \\ & 42,000 \\ & 78,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1934. |  |  |  | 26,000. | 2,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other India- } \\ & 1936 . . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 8,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 |  | 20,000 |
| 1935 |  |  |  | 10,000 | 23,000 | 19,000 |  | 42,000 |
| 1934 |  |  |  | 12,000 | 3,000 | 23,000 |  | 26,000 |
| Total al | 2,000 <br> 1,000 | $\begin{gathered} 9,000 \\ 13,000 \\ 16,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 21,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,000 \\ & 14,000 \\ & 38,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,000 \\ 25,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,000 \\ 35,000 \\ 33,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 24,000 \\ 24,000 \\ 66,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,000 \\ 84,000 \\ 104,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

| Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 19 | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week_ Since Aug. 1 |  | 7,000 9,400 |  | 1,000 3,700 |  | 4,000 7,400 |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{array}$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool----- | 2,000 3,000 | 4.000 6.000 | 2,000 | 1,800 3,700 | 2,000 | 4,000 6,800 |
| To Continent and In | 5,000 | 11,000 | 5,000 | 20,700 | 9,000 | 22,500 |
| To America.-.-.- | 1,0J0 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1.500 |

Total exports _-.....-. $11,000 \quad 23,00018,000$ 27,200 16,000 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the wee
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for China is poor. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{\text { 32s Cop }}$ | 81/2 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ |  | Lbs. ShirtCommon Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. | d. | s. d. | d. | d. |  |  | d. |
| May- |  | 9 | (1) 93 | 6.56 | 1018@113/8 |  | (1) 92 | 6.90 |
| 22-.. | 97/81114 | 91 | (3) 93 | 6.57 | 101/@118/8 |  | (a) 92 | 7.01 |
| 29.- | 97/8113/ | 91 | (1) 93 | 6.64 | 10 @111/4 |  |  | 6.92 |
| 5e- | 97/8111/4 | 90 | (4) 92 | 6.68 | 97/8111/8 | 86 | (3) 90 | 6.83 |
| 12 | 97/8@111/4 | 91 | (a) 93 | 6.82 | 97/8111/8 | 86 | (3)90 | 6.78 |
| 19 | 10\%@11\%8 |  | @ 93 | 7.00 | 976113/ |  | (a) 90 | ${ }_{6}^{6.79}$ |
| 26 | 101/3113/4 |  | (a) 93 | 7.18 | 97/8111/8 |  | (a) 90 | 6.85 |
| $3 .$ | 105/8113 |  | (a) 97 | 7.18 | 10 (1)1114 | 86 | (1) 90 | ${ }^{6.94}$ |
| 10 | 11 (912\% | 96 | (a) 100 | 7.58 | 10 @111/4 | 86 | @ 90 | 6.94 |
| 17. |  |  | @ 101 | 7.47 | 10 @111/4 | 86 | (1)900 | 7.02 |
| 24---- | 113@123/4 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | @10 ${ }^{\text {@ }} 105$ | 7.33 7.10 | ${ }_{10}^{103 @ 113 / 8}$ | 86 86 | (1) ${ }_{\text {(4) }}^{9} 90$ | 6.80 6.68 |
| 31..-- | 10\% © (912 | 103 | (a)105 | 7.10 | 10 @11 |  | (c) 90 | 6.68 |
|  | 10\%@12 | 103 103 | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{l} 10 \end{array}\right)=5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 7.02 6.92 | $97 / 8$ 107/8 93 |  | @ ${ }_{(1) 9}^{9} 911$ | 6.48 6.56 |
|  | 10\% 101118 | $1{ }^{101}$ | @103 | 6.92 6.74 | 93/8@11 |  | (a) 94 | 6.33 |

Shipping News-Shipments indetail:


Liverpool-Imports, stocks, \&c., for past week:

| Liverpool-I |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Forwarded | July 51 | ${ }_{47}{ }^{\text {aug. }} 000$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 54.000$ | ${ }^{42}$ 6,000 |
| Of | 657 <br> 288 <br> 2000 | 641.000 234.000 | 645,000 233 | 656,000 219,000 |
| Total im | 79,000 | 42,000 | ${ }^{47,000}$ | 59,000 |
| wh | 31.000 | 185,000 | 181,000 |  |
| mount | ${ }_{33,000}^{155,000}$ | 181,000 | 187,000 | 46,000 |



The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market, } \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quet. | Quiet. | More demand. | A fair business doing |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 6.75 d . | 6.86 d . | 6.85d. | 6.75 d . | 6.65d, | 6.74 d |
| Futures. | Quiet but | 6 Steady, |  | Quiet but |  | Steady, 7 to 8 pts |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{gathered}$ | stdy., 5 to 7 pts. dec. | 6 to 8 pts. advance. | Quiet, unchanged. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { stdy., } 3 \text { to } \\ 4 \mathrm{pts} . \mathrm{adv} . \end{array}\right\|$ | 3 to 6 pts. decline. | $\begin{gathered} 7 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{pts} . \\ \text { advance. } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \quad 4 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet but stdy., 10 to 14 pts. dec. | Qulet, <br> 7 to 8 pts advance. | Easy, <br> 5 to 7 pts . decline. | Steady, unchanged. | Quiet but <br> stdy., 5 to <br> 7 pts dec. | Sready, 4 to 8 pts advance. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } 15 \\ \text { to } 15 \\ \text { Aug. } 21 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | los |
| New Contract October (1936) | ${ }_{6.2}^{d .}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }} 34$ | ${ }_{6.32}^{\text {d. }}$ | d. ${ }_{\text {d. }}$ | a. 6.25 | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{6.23}$ | d. 6.25 | $\begin{gathered} d .18 \\ 6 . \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {d. }} 19$ | ${ }_{6.27}$ | ${ }_{\text {d. }}{ }_{6.26}$ |
| October (1936) | 6.24 6.17 | 6.34 | 6.32 6.25 | 6.33 | 6.25 6.19 | 6.23 | 6.25 | 6.18 | 6.12 |  | 6.20 |
| December----- | 6.17 | 6.27 | ${ }_{6.25}^{6.25}$ | 6.26 | 6.19 | 6.17 | 6.19 | 6.12 | 6.12 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{-20}$ | 6.20 |
| March.- ------ | 6.18 | 6.28 | ${ }_{6} 6.26$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.27}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.20}$ | ${ }_{6} 6.18$ | 6.20 6.20 | ${ }_{6}^{6.12}$ | ${ }_{6.13} 6$ | 6.20 | 6.20 6.20 |
| May | ${ }_{6}^{6.18}$ | 8.27 6.26 | 6.26 6.25 | 6.27 6.26 | 6.20 6.19 | 6.18 6.17 | 6.19 | 6.11 | 6.12 | 6.19 | 6.18 |
| July | ${ }_{5}^{6.17}$ | 6.26 |  | 6.26 | 6.19 6.00 | 6.17 | 6.00 | 6.1 | 5.94 |  | 5.98 |
| October- | 5.94 |  | 6.01 |  | 5.96 |  | 5.96 |  | 5.91 |  | 5.94 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 21, 1936
Flour-All bakery grades of flour suffered a further reduction of 5 c., which reflected a further weakening of the cash wheat situation. Rye is still under competitive pressure. Semoling was cut 10c, per barrel. Advertised brands of fomily patents showed no change Mill offices and spot of ness. Throughout the week orders have been for odd car lots only.
Wheat-On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was little in the news to furnish incentive to those inclined to operate on the buying side. Liverpool wheat showed declines of almost 2 cents, said to be due to a marked drop in milling demand. The Argentine market was closed because of a holiday. Hedging, together with rather heavy marketings of new and old wheat in Canada, had a depressing effect on Winnipeg prices. Another adverse influence in the Canadian market was the disappointing demand for export. This combination of jinfluences naturally had a depressing effect on the Chicago market in the early session. Towards the close prices firmed up considerably, this said to be due largely to substantial short covering. On the 17th inst. prices closed $15 / 8$ c. to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market derived its strength largely from the pronounced strength in corn, the prices of which continued to soar. An added

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bullish factor in the wheat rise was the substantial gain in prices in the Winnipeg market. The rise in the Canadian market was attributed to a consistent demand for the spot grain, not labeled for export, but believed to be for the account of United States millers. On the 18th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. The violent upward movement of corn seemed to completely dominate the other grain markets. The action of wheat, however, was rather disappointing in view of the pronounced strength in corn. There were certain influences working against a further substantial rise in wheat, for instance: heavy arrivals of nearly 1,000 cars at Winnipeg and a bearish unofficial estimate of the 1936 Canadian crop. There also was a statement circulated that Argentina this season has seeded the largest acreage of wheat in three years. Dominion growers continued to market their newly harvested wheat freely. Wheat prices advanced about a cent from the opening prices, only to later drop back on profit taking. Subsequently, prices rallied and closed at the highs of the day. On the 19th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This level represented a drop of as much as $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. from the highs of the day. The early strength of this grain was due largely to the pronounced strength in the corn market. It was officially conceded that the new Canadian crop, based on threshing returns, will prove as large or larger than earlier anticipated, and the quality is reported as generally high. Argentina's newly seeded crop continues to be favored with desirable weather. Attention of the trade from a speculative standpoint, seems to be focused almost entirely on the action of the corn markets, and the movement of the other grains seems to be dominated to a large extent by the action of corn.
On the 20 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4$ c. lower. The decline in this grain was in a large measure due to the weakness of corn. Wheat prices were further affected by the statement that the Canadian Government would make no change in its guaranty price to wheat growers of $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Considerable significance was attached to the Dominion Board's statement that it desired to withdraw from private grain business. Favorable growing conditions in Argentina and Australia, countries that may compete with Canada for the world's wheat business later in the season, together with increasing current competition from the Balkans, tended to ease prices in Winnipeg.
Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Uneasiness over the disturbing political situation in Europe tended to lift the price of wheat today. However, in the late session considerable selling developed which caused prices to ease. Commission houses and pit traders were the principal buyers of wheat futures. Some attention was given to the reports of unfavorable moisture conditions for domestic winter wheat. : Open interest in wheat was $93,627,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No, 2 red DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO SeptemberSeptember
December
May

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
December December
$\begin{array}{lllllll}-101 & 1023 & 102 \frac{3}{4} & 1023 / 8 & 1005 / 8 & 100\end{array}$
The early weather reports were dees closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. bearish side and corn reacted in that direction. Additional overnight rainfall and a forecast for more showers encouraged some short selling on the part of professionals The way these offerings were taken appeared to cause a sharp turnabout movement on the part of the short element, and substantial covering took place in the later session which resulted in fractional gains for the day. Crop inspectors reported some benefits from the recent precipitation anticipated an improvement of as much as $10 \%$ in areas east of the Mississippi River. The shipping demand for spot corn continued good, while bookings from the country dropped off to moderate proportions. On the country dropped off to moderate proportions. On the
17 th inst. prices closed $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. September corn 17 th inst. prices closed $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $33 / 4$ c. up. September corn
closed at practically the full permissible daily 4 c . limit closed at practically the full permissible daily 4e. limit
advance. The pronounced strength of this grain was attributed largely to short covering, particularly in the September option. The open interest in this contract was reported to be practically double the supply of actual at all principal terminal markets, while the total supply in Chicago could hardly equalize 1-10th of this open interest if Jall of the spot grain there were suitable for tender. It would seem that a situation such as this should have anything but a soothing effect on the element committed to the short side. Sales of the spot grain for shipment. dropped substantially. On the 18th inst. prices closed $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $41 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. above yesterday's finals. This was the extreme allowable limit and was in addition to a similar violent upward move the previous day. The advances of this session brought prices to the highest level in eight years, and incidentally to a premium over wheat, an experience not recorded since before 1930. Attention of traders focused to a great degree on the fact that there are but 184,000 bushels of contract corn in Chicago to fill outstanding September requirements
of $9,643,000$ bushels. Primary receipts of corn, moreover, were half what they were a week ago.. Scorching temperatures in Iowa and Illinois, the two foremost corn States, approached 115, indicating a further substantial reduction in the meager supplies of corn available. Corn closed strong at the topmost point of the day. On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Prices at one time during the session were $31 / 2$ c. above the previous close. Big profit taking sales set in when the market had reached an apparent climax with a purchase of immediate delivery No. 2 white corn at $\$ 1.37$ a bushel, almost 18c. over the price of September contracts. A factor largely responsible or the right-about-face action of speculators was the report current that vessel space for $10,000,000$ bushels of Argentine corn had been chartered in the last two weeks for shipment to North America. Facts worthy of note are: The advance to North America. Facts worthy of note are: The advance
of 4 c . during this session had outdone the 16 -year high of 4 c . during this session had outdone the 16 -year high
price records; this was also the third successive day in which price records; this was also the third successive day in which
corn had skyrocketed about the allowable limit, 4c. a bushel corn had skyrocketed about the allowable limit,
for any 24 -hour period. Corn closed nervous.

On the 20th inst. prices closed 1 to $21 / 2$ c. lower. This grain suffered a sharp setback, amounting in some cases to 4c. a bushel. Reports of heavy imports of corn from Argentina and advices that soaking rains had fallen in many areas of the belt were the influential factors in the decline. There were few, however, who felt that the rains will help prospects. Reports were received that in several regions of the belt plants are reviving beyond expectations. Forecasts were for further widespread moisture tomorrow, and temperatures were lower, contrasting with recent torrid heat that further intensified the effects of the drought. Corn futures closed nervous at around the day's lowest levels. Today prices closed 1 to 2c. down. The continued decline in this grain was due largely to two factors, the reports of prospective heavy imports of corn from the Argentine, and the soaking general rains that fell recently in the corn belt. These influences have caused considrable liquidation. Open interest in corn was $43,581,000$ bushls.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

## O. 2 yellow- DAILY CL <br> DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF

Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
$1265 / 81301 / 21341 / 2135$
$1323 / 4$
$1301 / 2$

## September

May.
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Season's High and When Made } & & 911 / 4 & 941 / 2 & 961 / 2 & 9638 & 9414 & 97\end{array}$


Oats-On the 15 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was very little of interest to the trading in this grain. On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was quiet with the upward movement influenced by the strength in other grains, particularly corn. On the 18 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. The strength in this grain could be attributed almost entirely to the pronounced strength in corn, all grains being affected by it, nounced strength in corn, all grains being affected by it,
On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. high
was very little worthy of comment on this grain.
On the 20 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $\pi / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was nothing to account for the heaviness of this grain out side of the weakness in corn and other grains. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. There was very little in the news, the action of this market being affected apparently by the heaviness of other grains.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK No. 2 white --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF September -


## Season's High and When Made


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
December

Rye-On the 15 th inst. prices closed $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}:$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This grain was influenced by the strength of the other grains and a better spot demand for rye. On the 17 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $17 / 8$ c. higher. The principal strength was in the September delivery, which scored a new high. The spot market also registered a new high. It would seem like a tight spot situation in this grain, the same as in corn On the 18th inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ c. to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Rye, of course was influenced by an increased spot demand and the strength of wheat and corn, especially the latter. On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was very little of interest in this market, attention seeming to be entirely focused on the spectacular movements of corn.

On the 20 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. There was no real feature to the trading, the lower tendency of prices being attributed almost entirely to the weakness of other grains. Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. This market also came under the reactionary influence of corn.
DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
$\qquad$
 daily closing prices of barley futures in chicago September
December $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 791 / 2 & 82 & 83 & 83 & 83 & 81 / 2 \\ 76 & 791 / 2 & 791 / 2 & 801 / 2 & 78 & 761 / 2\end{array}$ May. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July -

Closing quotations were as follows: GRain

 Oorn, New York-
No. 2 yellow, all ra
$\qquad$
 $\qquad$ LOUR
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Spring pats., high protein } & 7.40 @ 7.70 \text { l Rye flour patents.-. } \\ \text { Spring patents_ } & 5.20 @ 5.30\end{array}$

 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:


Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 15, 1936, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | bbls.196lbs. | bush. 60 lbs. 536,000 | h. 56 lbs. | oush. 32 lbs. | $h .56 l b s .$ | bush. 48 |
| Philadelphia-- | 21,000 | 152,000 | 63,000 | 11,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore. | 15,000 | 76,000 | 17,000 | 35,000 | 90,000 | 4,000 |
| New Orleans * | 19,000 |  | 10,000 | 27,000 |  |  |
| Mantreston.---- | 39,000 | 1,292,000 |  | 19,000 |  | 32,000 |
| Boston | 19,000 |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |
| Sorel. |  | 663,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Halitax | - 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

 | Week 1935- | 264,000 | $1,536,000$ | $1,205,000$ | 109,000 | 26,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Since Jan. 135 | $\mathbf{2 7 , 7 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $27,921,000$ | $11,423,000$ | $9,943,000$ | $3,920,000$ |
| $2,157,000$ |  |  |  |  |  | * Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week onded Saturday, Aug. 15, 1936, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York--------- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 502,000 \end{aligned}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 48,561 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Albany .------------- | 201,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore-.- |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans.-..--- | 663,000 |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 1,292,000 |  | 39,000 | 19,000 |  | 32,000 |
| Halifax |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Churchill ----.-.-.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 304,000 \\ & 214,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1936.- | 3,176,000 |  | 92,561 | 19,000 |  | 32,000 |
| Same week 1935 | 1,459,000 |  | 46,915 | 43,000 | 47.000 | 118,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1936, is as below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports for Week } \\ & \text { and Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \text { to- } \end{aligned}$ | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 15 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stnce } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 15 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 15 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Barrels | ${ }_{\text {Barrels }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bush |
| United Kingdom. | 39,050 3,941 | 326,381 85,135 | $\begin{array}{r}1,967,000 \\ 970 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,352,000 \\ 8,414 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 21,000 | 127,000 | 17,000 | $8,414,000$ 70,000 |  | 1,000 |
| West Indies.- | 27,000 | 216,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No, Am. Col. | 1,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Other countries.-- | 570 | 20,815 | 222,000 | 249,000 |  |  |
| Total 1936 | 92,561 | 780,331 | 3,176,000 | 20,089,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Total 1935 | 46,915 | 455,531 | 1,459,000 | 8,403,000 |  | 1,00u |
| The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rje | Barley |
| United States- | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| New York | 58,000 | 65,000 | 197,000 | 6,000 |  |
| Philadelphia | 848,000 | 57,000 | 28,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 |
| Baltimore. | 1,072,000 | 4,000 | 42,000 | 104,000 |  |
| New Orlean | 3,000 | 72,000 | 61,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Galveston | 25,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | 3,543,000 | 76,000 | 253,000 | 4,000 | 25,000 |
| Wichita-- | 1,713,000 |  | 22,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 2,061,000 | 91000 | 294.000 | 12,000 | 3,000 |
| Kansas Clit | 19,271,000 | 235,000 | 1,953,000 | 94,000 | 69,000 |
| Omaha | 5,935,000 | 443,000 | 4,742,000 | 31,000 | 199,000 |
| Stoux City | 712,000. | 34,000 | 429,000 | 14,000 | 39,000 |
| St. Louls | 4,850,000 | 158,000 | 1,167,000 | 49,000 | 113,000 |
| Indianapolis | 2,190,000 | 643,000 | 930,000 |  |  |
| Peoria | 26,000 | 5,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Chicago | 10,189,000 | 1,622,000 | 10,676,000 | 1,862,000 | 1,462,000 |
| On Lakes | 143,000 | 178,000 |  |  | 196,000 |
| Milwaukee | 982,000 | 43,000 | 427,000 | 38,000 | 610,000 |
| Minneapo | 6,047,000 | 39,000 | 19,243,000 | 1,927,000 | 4,786,000 |
| Duluth. | 3,283,000 | 16,000 | 7,007,000 | 1,723,000 | 954,000 |
| Detroit. | 200,000 | 8,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 | 110,000 |
| Buffalo. | $6,184,000$ | 544,000 173,000 | 1,192,000 | 485,000 | 410,000 |
| On Canal | $\begin{array}{r} 444,000 \\ 59,000 \end{array}$ | 173,000 |  |  |  |

Total Aug. $15,1936 \ldots \overline{75,824,000} \overline{4,506,000} \overline{48,691,000} \overline{6,370,000} \overline{8,978,000}$ * Duluth-Includes 119,000 bushels of feed wheat.

Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley, Duluth, 456,000 bushels
Buffalo, 17,000 ; total, 473,000 bushels, against 226,000 bushels in 1935 . Wheat Buffalo, 17,$000 ;$
New York, $1,448,000$ bushels; New York afloat, 308,$000 ;$ Butfalo, $7,578,000$; Buffalo afloat, 230,000; Duluth, *5, 125,000; Erie, 1,888,000; Albany, $2,874,000 ;$ Chicago;
81,$000 ;$ on Lakes, 292,$000 ;$ Canal, 679,$000 ;$ total, $20,503,000$ bushels, against 16,968 00 * Includes 48,000 bushels of feed wheat.

Ganadian
Wheat Corn
Montreal Bushels
Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur
 water points ......--24,766,000 $\quad 1,625,000 \quad 239,000 \quad 455,000$ Total Aug. 15, 1936_ $\overline{49,943,000 ~}-\cdots . \overline{3,743,000} \overline{1,657,000} \overline{1,839,000}$
 Total Aug. 15, 1936_..125,767,000 $\overline{4,506,000} \stackrel{52,434,000}{8,027,000} \overline{10,817,000}$ The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Aug. 14, and since July 6, 1936, and July 1, 1935, are shown in the following:

| Expo.ts | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ A u g .14, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Auj.14, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1935{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 31,938,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 15,065,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels. <br> 1,000 | Bushels 1,000 |
| Black Sea | 712,000 | 3,360,000 | 1,304,000 | 621,000 | 4,082,000 | 2,348,000 |
| Argentina. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,044,000 \\ & \mathbf{7} 010,000 \end{aligned}$ | 15,676,000 | 6,619,000 | 36,541,000 | 46,448,000 |
| Austral | 1,892,000 |  | 10,105,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 712,000 | 4,480,000 | 5,464,000 | 136,000 | 1,957,000 | 3,088, | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Oth. countr's } & 7 \overline{12}, 000 & 4,480,000 & 5,4 \overline{64} \overline{0} 0 \overline{0} & 136,000 & 1,957,000 & 3,088,000\end{array}$

8.,000 54,032,000 47,614,000 7,376,000 42,581,000 $51,885,000$

Weather Report for the Week Ended Aug. 19-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 19, follows:
The week was characterized by abnormally warm weather, expecially in persistently high in the ohio avalley and beanty rainfall. Temperatures were Rocky Mountains, with weekly means in most of the area. ranging from
10 degress to as much as 19 degrees above normal (see Chart I). In the extreme South moderate warmthr prevailed, while very locally in the Northeat temperatures were slightly below normal. Otherwise, throughout the country, they were above normal.
South Dakota and southern higher occurred over a large area extending from Ohio Valley. The highest reported from a first-order station was 116 degrees at Concordia. Kans., on the 12 th. The persistency of the heat wave mum temperaturesiof 100 degrees or over have occurred daily at Oklahoma City, Okla., Wichita, and Dooge Citt, Kans., and North Platte, Nebr.,
the average of the 10 -day Maxima being 106 degrees at Oklahoma City, the average of the 10-day maxima being 106 degrees at Oklahoma City, City, and 103 degreestat North Nlatte.
Chart II shows that much the greater portion of the country had little or no rain during the week. Showers were again rather widespread in the more
eastern States from the Apalachian Mountains eastward and northeastern states from the Appalachian , mountains eastward and norththere wa, little or no rain. In centrall and west Gulf sections the week was
practically rainless in most districts. prach the interior valleys there were
extreme eastern Kentucky, the worthern local showers in southern Ohio, the southern parts of Wisconsin and Minnesons of Indiana and Illinois, and locally in Iowa. Otherwise, rainfall was of a decidedly local character, Mountains receiving no rain of conseauence. showers in mountain districts of the West, including the sorthe good local of New Mexico and Arizona, parts of Utah and Colorado, northwestern
Wyoming and southeastern Idaho. There were also some good falls in Wesoming and southeastern Idaho. There were also some good falls in
wreat Bastin Montana. West of the Rocky Mountains and the eastern Great Basin the week. was rainiess.
No extensive drouight-relieving
No extensive droughtr-relieving rains occurred during the week, and extremely high temperatures intensified the unfavorable dryness over much
of the interior of the country. Showers were helpful in parts of Kentucky
 Ilinois, northern Michigan, in much of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in
 for present needs and were not of much benefitit to pastures.
On the other hand, unfavorable conditions were intensified in the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois, parts of Kentucky, and generally between
the Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountains. In addition, droughty conLuiuns have now become prononuced in Tennessee, Mississippi, northern Louisiana, most of Arkansas, and rather generally in Tesas.
Rainfall during August, up to the 18 th of the month, was markedy country. In the Ohio Valley, considered on a State average basis, the falls for the month have ranged from a little more than half the normal in Indian to about three-fourths of normal in Kkentucky. Between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains less than half the normal has Dakota, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Available reports show that
 Texas $10 \%$ and athatemoma
about ono third of normal.
The outloot
tory progress, in the southenastern area frome, with crops making satisfactory progress, in the southeastern area from Alabama to Virginia. In the
middle and north Atlantic sections conditions are more spotted. Showers

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during the week were decidedly helpful in New England, except in the
south, and less general falls were beneficial in other States, though drought south, and less general falls were beneficial in other sta tes, though drought
continues serious in western New York and locally in Pennsylvania. A continues serious in weded from Maryland northward.
good general rain is needer
In Montana some beneficial local rains occurred In Montana some beneficial local rains occurred in the north-central change, while rain is again badly needed in central and eastern Wyoming. From the Rocky Mountains westward the situation continues favorable, with ranges and stock mostly in satisfactory condition, except that pasture much too dry.
Small Grains-Threshing of spring wheat is nearing completion with
mostly poor yields. Ideal conditions for threshing prevailed in the Pacific mostly poor yields. Ideal conditions for threshing prevailed in the Pacific
Northwest, being the most favorable in years in Washington. In Kansas Northwest, being the most favorable in years in Washington. In Kansas much grain sorgnum is still green in the northwestern portion of the state is being retarded because of dry
in the eastern Ohio Valley.
Corn-The corn crop shows improvement, because of recent showers, in parts of the eastern belt, but nearly everywhere between the Mississippii River and the Rocky Mountains the continuation of hot, dry weather In Kentucky the crop shows general improvement in the south and
progress was fair in most northern portions of the state, while in Ohio progress was fair in most northern portions of the state, while in Ohio
development was poor to fair in the south and fair to good in northern
sections. In Indiana showers in the north have improved the outlook, but in most of the south heat and dryness caused further deterioration, In Illinois progress was fair in areas favored by rain, principally in the
north and east-central portions, but further damage is reported in the north and east-central portions, but further damage is reported in the
south and west. In Missouri most of the crop has already been cut for
feed, while in the Plains States the weather continued decidedly unfavorsouth and west. In Missouri most of the crop ha
feed, while in the Plains States the weather contin
able. In Minnesota showers were decidedly helpful
In Iowa moderate to good helpful rains occurred in about a dozen coun-
ties in the north-central and northeastern portions of the State, but otherties in the north-central and northeastern portions of the state, but other-
wrise deterionion was reported from most sections; plants continued to
bring out new tassels, but pollen was promptly killed by the high temperatures; there are occasional good fields on north and northeast slopes-
in hollows, and to the leeward of tree shelter belts. In the east Gulf and in holows, and to the leeward of tree shelter belts. In the east Guif and Cotton- In the cotton belt temperatures during the week ranged from extremely high in the Northwest to about normal in the Southeast. Scattered showers occurred in the eastern half, but the week was rainless in most sections west of the Mississippi iniver. Progress of cotton continued favor-
able in the eastern belt, but unfavorable quite generally from the Mississippi Valley westward.
In Texas the prolonged
In Texas the prolonged absence of rain and abnormally high temperatures have produced unfavorable conditions and cotton is now deteriorating top blooming; ;in the south third and along the coast progrening and condition are still generally good; picking advanced rapidly, especially in the south. high temperatures persisting and practically no rain during the entire month so far; there is much wilting and some plants are dying, with many reports of premature opening; picking
southern localities, with yields
In the Mississippi Valley States the crop is now generally needing rain, though conditions are still mostly fair in the eastern portion of the latter though conditions are still mostly fair in the eastern portion of the latter
State. Progress was rather poor in western Tennessee and only fair in
Mississippi where rain is needed. From Alabama and central Tennessee eastward development is mostly good, through the crop is still late in many
places. Picking progressed in southern districts and some early cotton is places. Picking progressed in southern districts and some

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Light to moderate precipitation; temperatures
near normal. Excellent week for all farm work and preparation for fall near normal. Excellent week for all farm work and preparation for fall
planting. Pastures, tobacco and late truck improving. Early corn ripening; late in good condition, Pean.
nicely; some boll weevil infestation.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Crops doing well; weather favorable for cutting
hay and other forage crops. Progress hay and other forage crops. Progress of cotton good; condition fair; some
early planted beginning to open in southeast. Some improvement in tobacco and good progress in curing.
South Carolina-Columbia: Near normal temperatures, ample rains,
and sunshine favored crop growth and development; about laid by. Late and sunshine favored crop growth and development; about laid by. Late ing better than expected. Progress and condition of cotton mostly good, ing better than expected. Progress and condition of cotton mostly good, making fair progress in south; beginning well in central.
Georgia-Atlanta:
some south-central counties and light most places, but soil still damp from rains of $9-10$ th. Cotton made very good progress though some places still
month late; blooming and bolling in north; picking started beyond month late; blooming and bolling in north; picking started beyond Macon; corn very good to excellent; same applies to other growing vegetation. Pastures fair to good. Sweet potatoes still show effects of drought.
Florida-Jacksonvile: Temperatures about normal, with modera heavy rains. Condition and progress of cotton fairly good picking to heavy rains. Condition and progress of cotton fairly good; picking good largely harvested. Sweet potatoes good but late; some digging in south. Truck seed beds doing well; fields being prepared. Ranges good; citrus Alabama-Montgomery: Widely scattered and mostly light showers,
except closed with general rain; normal temperature with abundant sunshine. Progress of cotton very good; condition fair to very good, averages good; opening steadily; picking made fairly good advance in middle potatoss, cane, pastures and miscellaneous crops made excellent progress.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Progress of cotton generally fair with rapid progress in opening, some progress of cotton generaly, and heavy shedding with rapid coming general in south and central; warm, dry weather rendering damage
from insect infestation mostly light. Progress of corn poor to deteriorated; from insect infestation mostly light. Progress of corn poor to deteriorated; needs rain. Gardens, pastures and truck mosty poor advance.
mostly light rains in south; week unfavorable and all crops needing rain. Harresting early rice; late varieties heading; irrigating to capacity. Cane holding well but progress retarded. Progress and condition of corn poor
in north, elsewhere fair to good. Cotton deteriorating in extreme north where opening prematurely and shedding, with condition only fair; elsewhere opening rapidly and condition good; picking good advance.
Texas-Houston: Slightly above normal over south half and ho north half, with record-breaking maxima this area; no rain of hot over Intense heat and dry weather detrimental to all crops and ranges and rain badly needed all sections. In southern third of state and along coast progress and condition of cotton generally good, but over major part of State ing at top and shedding being widespread; average condition poor to only fair; picking advanced rapidly, especially in extreme south where pick-
ing and ginning nearing completion, with little prospect of any top crop in this area.
92 degrees and mean maximum 108 degrees. Drought becoming more serious daily. Stock water and feed scarce over much of State; many cattle portions, but otherwise crop is failure; late feed and other crops deteriorating rapidly. Pastures practically gone, many fields destroyed by fire. Cot-
ton deteriorating with much witting, some plants ton deteriorating with much wilting, some plants dying and much prematies; yield very poor; condition of crop generally poor. Livestock locair to poor. Broom corn poor condition.
Arkansas-Little Rock: Cotton
central portions; fair progress in most of east due to warmth and rains in few scattered localities; very heavy shedding and opening rapidly in west and central portions; normal to heavy shedding and opening in west
condition spotted; badly deteriorated in northwest and on thin soil in condition spotted; badly deteriorated in northwest and on thin soil in pastures, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and truck destroyed in most west and some central portions; poor to fairly good elsewhere.
Tennessee-Nashville: Heat and lack of rains caused
Tennessee-Nashville: Heat and lack of rains caused rapid depletion
of soil moisture. Progress of corn variable, depending upon moin but mostly very good; considerable early hardening; bulk forming ears; need for rain urgent. Progress of cotton rather poor in west; good in
central and east; some army worms; condition generally good; forming
bolls heavily; opening in west. Considerable hay cut; new growth slow pols heavily; opening in west. Considerable hay cut; new growth slow;
pastures deteriorating in dry areas. Early potatoes fallure; late poor to fair. Considerable plowing done.
ing down or stationary in north-central and northwest where progress of late corn orstly poor to fair. Condition of corn fair, except rather poor locally. Rain badly needed. generally. Improvement of crops and pas-
lures in northeast and south tures in northeast and south; soybeans and cowpeas fair in north; good except stationary some places in northwest; good in south; topping more
general; some cutting. Heat and rapid drying of soil, unfavorable for general; some cutting.
late crops and forage.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Aug. 21, 1936

Extremely hot weather prevailing in many sections of the country curtailed retail trade somewhat during the past week. While the average gain over last year was believed to show but little change from previous weeks, a number of districts reported a marked decrease in consumer buying. Particularly noticeable was the decline in the Middle West where continued hot weather and drought conditions brought the volume down to approximately last year's level. Women's apparel and accessories as well as fur and fur-trimmed coats attracted fair interest, but results of August promotions in the men's apparel and furnishing lines were somewhat disappointing. In the New York district the gain in sales for the first half of August, according to the Federal Reserve Bank, dwindled to $6.8 \%$, as compared with $13.1 \%$ for the first half of the previous month. New York and Brooklyn stores showed an increase of $6 \%$ while stores in northern stores showed an increase of $6 \%$ whil
New Jersey reported a gain of $10.7 \%$.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets showed a moderate decline from the active pace set during recent weeks, although total commitments were still far ahead of last year. Re-orders on fall merchandise continued to be received in good volume, but on summer goods no further business came into the market. Wholesalers, on their part, showed some reluctance in replenishing their stocks, their cautious attitude being largely due to the recent Government cotton crop report and the ensuing decline in raw cotton cotures. It was felt, however, that buying will soon be resumed, inasmuch as wholesale inventories were said to be low and mills were reported to be in a sufficiently strong position to forestall any attempt to force lower price3. Delivery difficulties in most cotton constructions continued acute, with mills sold ahead for several weeks. Prices held firm. Following last week's rise in quotations for all-wool blankets, part-wool blankets were advanced $21 / 2 \%$. Business in silk goods was only moderately active, and prices showed an easier trend, due to the pressure of rather heavy stocks. A much better demand, however, existed for velvets, and rumors of impending markups in prices were heard. Trading in rayon yarns continued active, notwithstanding the somewhat confused state of the market caused by the different attitudes of the various companies as to the rebate system under the Robinson-Patman Act. With demand running ahead of production capacity, the virtual shortage of yarns continued, and producers were obliged to ration their output to buyers.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloth market continued quiet throughout the week. Although there was a good amount of inquiry for spot goods, with the delivery situation remaining very tight and certain constructions being virtually unobtainable, buyers showed very little interest in forward contracts, chiefly in view of the continued unsettlement in the raw cotton market. Business in fine goods was light. The statistical position of mills, however, remained strong, and prices continued firm. A fair amount of orders was received in fancies, with the tight delivery of orders was received to place re-orders beyond their actual requirements. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: requirements. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: $71 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $64-60$ 's, $57 / 8$ to 6 c .; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $51 / 4$ to $53 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics continued quiet. Although mills began showing their new spring lines including a wide range of worsteds, clothing manufacturers so far refrained from entering the market on any considerable scale. Tropical worsteds, on the other hand, were again bought freely for the winter resort trade. Reports from retail clothing centers indicated somewhat disappointing results of August promotional sales. An early revival of consumer buying is, however, expected by most merchants. Business in women's wear goods expanded materially, and a number of mills was reported to have a backlog of unfilled orders equalling several weeks' production. Garment manufacturers ordered heavily on dress goods and coatings, as their sales to retailers were well ahead of last year. Stocks were said to be at low levels, causing nearby deliveries rather difficult to obtain. Consumer interest in August sales was reported to be quite satisfactory.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued fairly active. Reports from foreign primary markets indicated a somewhat contra-seasonal activity, caused by poor crop prospects for the raw material and an ensuing stiffening of prices. Business in burlaps was moderately active. Interest in forward deliveries increased, and spot goods were sold in fair volume. Prices ruled firm, in sympathy with higher Calcutta cables. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.10 c ., heavies at 5.40 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in <br> Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

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RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
Report on Awards of Municipal Bonds-The following is the text of the official statement released by the above Corporation on the disposal of the greater majority of bonds offered on Aug. 11, a preliminary report on which appeared in these columns already-V. 143, p. 1116. A total of $\$ 4,985,900$ bonds were offered for sale, of which $\$ 4,084,200$ were awarded. The crowded condition of our columns prevented our publishing this statement in full at the usual time:
Thirty-seven issues of bonds purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corpotion public sale on Aug. 11, 1936, have been awarded to the highest poration at public sale on Aug. 11 , 1936 , have been awarded to the highest
bidders. The face amount of the bonds sold was $84,084,200$ and the sule price $\$ 4,346,030.8$, a
an avt prenium of $\$ 261,830.87$, representing
nice of 106.41 . The bonds, the successful bidders and the prices paid were:
$\$ 220,000$ City of
Marx $\&$ Co., Birmingham, Ala., $\$ 988,30$,

157,000
104,000
21.000

58,000 South San Antonio Independent School District, Bexar County, San Antonio, Tex., $\$ 984$ for' $\$ 1,000$. 38,000 Town of Kilmarnock, Va., $4 \%$ waterworks improvement bonds. 64,000 Oity of Snohomish, Wash., special waterworks $4 \%$ bonds, 1934.
Seattle Trust \& Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash., $\$ 1,055.20$ per 8,000 Town of West Union, Doddridge County, W. Va, $4 \%$ waterworks revenue bonds. The Empire National
Clarksburg, W. Va., $\$ 1,000$ per $\$ 1,000$.
Loans Authorized and Rescinded by Corporation-The following statement has also been made public by the above named Federal agency:
Loans for refinancing a drainage and levee district in Missouri and a ween authorized by the RFC. This makes a total to date of $\$ 121,965,582$ Act of 1933, as amended. The districts are:
Arevator Drainage and Levee District. Lincoin County, Mo-_ $\$ 31,000$ Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Maricopa County, Ariz. $1,490,500$
Loans for $\$ 92,500$ have been authorized for refinancing three school districts in Arkansas under the provisions of Public- No. 32574 th Congress (S.3123). This makes a total to date of $\$ 948,800$ authorized under this Act. The districts are:
 Loans authorized to the following districts have been rescinded: 600,000





## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

New Grants Total Almost $\$ 22,000,000-$ We give herewith text of the opening remarks given in a press release (No 2026) just made public by the above named Federal agency: Initial allocments approved by the President for 347 PWA projects $\$ 49,003,670$, have been announced by Public Works Administrator Ickes, starting allotments on the third Pubic Works program. PWA grants, to the extent of $45 \%$ of the cost of each project, total the list. Communities receiving the allotments in each instance con tributed from local funds $55 \%$ of the cost of the project. Al projects included have met empoyment requirements from relief lists as shown by certificates from PWA field staffs, the applicants anc
relief agencies received prior to July 21. Other projects from a much relief agencies received prior to July larger pending list of applications are being qualified with these same requirements.
In each instance these initial allotments are subject to fulfillment by the applying local body of assurances that work on the project be com-
menced by Oct. 1, 1936, reach a peak by the end of the year and be completed by Oct. 1, 1937
Schools, water works, sewers, public buildings, bridges, municipal power
plants, viaducts, hospitals, libraries, fire stations, laboratories, street plants, (adacts, hospitals, nized, local works comprise thin list, and in previous PWA programs. In of its need and backed its choice with an offer to provide more than hal of its need ane backed its choice wntribution from local funds.
Regulations for proceeding with construction of these 347 projects follow those developed steadily by PWA in two previous programs undertaken
 the local body making the appolication. These bodies will let, superintend and administer the work according to local practice, subject to the terms in their grant or loan agreements with PWA which will assist and inspect
the work to insure fulfillment of agreement, and sound, economical, permanent construction
Frunds for the 347 allotments result from the recent action of Congress Preeing accumulated assets or the Public Works Administration in the out additional appropriation of money. Congress specified up to $\$ 300$.-
000,000 of the PWA revolving fund, resulting from prior loans made by 000,000 of the PWA revolving fund, resulting from prior loans made by
PWA which are being recovered with interest and profit, should be used at the direction of the Presidente for allotment grants to assist local bodies in carrying forward the same type
undertaken in earlier PWA programs.

## News Items

Illinois-Governor Approves Emergency Relief Bills-Governor Horner on Aug. 17 signed the seven relief bills passed by the General Assembly, which increase the State's donation to $\$ 3,000,000$ from $\$ 2,000,000$ a month, according to Springfield press dispatches of that date. It is said that the bills carry emergency clauses and become effective at once.

Michigan-Governor Orders Checkup on Finance FiguresWe quote in part as follows from a special Lansing dispatch to the Chicago "Tribune" of Aug. 13, dealing with the muddled reports on the State's finances which were made public recently:

Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, exasperated by two widely varying official reports as to the conditions of the State's finances, today demanded that
the conflicting figures be reconciled and a true picture be given the tax payers.
The Governor today called into conference Theodore I. Fry, Democratic State did not, as frequently has been asserted by Gov. Fitzgerald, live
 moned George Thompson, his buige
"'it'stop public can th be bamboozled on this thing," said the Governor. "It's too serious a matter when two state agencies are made monkeys of by their own financial reports.". Fry's report, now being prepared for publication, which shows disbursements during the fiscal year exceeded receipt by approximately $\$ 440,000$ and the repert of the state administrative board's accounting div
by $51 / 2$ million dolars.

Abolition of Property Tax Sought-A proposed constitutional amendment to abolish property taxes, the present principal source of revenue for cities such as Detroit, and

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

Dealer Markets

for other local units of government, was placed on the November ballot. Henry H. Lammers, of Jackson, president of the Michigan Property Tax Repeal Association, is said to have filed petitions containing 275,000 signatures, twice the number required, with the Secretary of State. In addition to abolishing ad valorem taxes, the amendment would permit the Legislature to set up a system for levying State and local income taxes.
The property taxes to be abolished under the plan currently amount to $\$ 113,000,000$ a year, according to report.
The collection of an additional $\$ 34,000,000$ to $\$ 42,000,000$ to meet existing debt charges would be permitted until the debts are paid, it is said.
The text of the proposal reads: No tax shall, from and after Dec. 31, 1937, be assessed or levied by
the State or by or for the benefit of any county, township, school district,
city, village or other political subdivision of the State upon real property city, village or other political subdivision of the state upon real property
or tangible or intangible personal property, except for the payment of
int or tangible or intangible personal property, except for the payment of
interest upon and principal of obligations heretofore incurred.
Nor shall any privilege, license or occupational tax other than those now provided by priw, be hereafter assessed or levied upon the ownership possession or use of real property or tangible or intangible personal property. ncome from other sources The proceeds of all taxes. upon incomes shall be distributed to the several counties, townships, school districts, cities, villages and other political
subdivisions of the state, as may be provided by law

New Jersey-Special Legislative Session on Relief Awaits "Sound Plan"-Governor Harold G. Hoffman announced on Aug. 18 that he would call a special session of the State Legislature to provide additional financing for emergency relief as soon as the legislative leaders could agree on a "sound common sense plan." The Governor is reported to have said that by a "sound plan" he did not necessarily. mean the $2 \%$ sales tax which he succeeded in pushing through the 1935 Legislature, only to have it repealed after a fourmonths' trial. It was asserted by Governor Hoffman that he has no "pet tax" for revenue to be submitted for action when and if he calls a special session.

New York City-Final Draft of New City Charter Pre-sented-The final draft of the proposed new city charter, differing in only a few points from the preliminary document made public last April, was filed on Aug. 17 with Michael J. Cruise, City Clerk, by the New York City Charter Revision Commission. A referendum on the adoption or rejection of the said charter will be held at the general election on Nov. 3. We quote in part as follows from an article on the subject which appeared in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 18:

Provision is also made that voters shall decide on the question of proportional representation as a separate issue. That means that voters can if they desire.
One other major departure from the draft published last April and approved at that time by most public figures, restored to the Comptroller he right to sell city bonds.
he Comptroller's function in order to give him more time to duty from the financial activities of the city, but widespread criticism forced the Organized labor had pressed vigorously for insertion of the collective bargaining clause in the charter include restriction of property owner
Other changes in Other changes in the charter include restriction of property owner
assessments to a maximum of $10 \%$ above the original estimates and an increase in the number of Councilmen, who will supersede the Board of Aldermen, from 29 to 32, to give Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx each another member.

Pay-as-You-Go Policy
If proportional representation is adopted, the number of Councilmen chosen each two years will vary with the vote cast, each borough having member guaranteed to Richmond
The pay-as-you-go policy has been modified to avoid undue strain upon the budgets of the next few years. The principle is retained that anthe budgets of the next eew years. The principle is retained that an-
nually increasing proportions of the cost of most non-self-supporting im-
provements will be paid from current income.
Instead of increasing the tax-paid proportion by $5 \%$ each year, the final
charter draft increases it by $2 \%$ each year. That is, in 1938 only $98 \%$ of the cost of such improvements can be borrowed; $96 \%$ in 1939 , and 90 on until at the end of 50 years the entire cost of this type of improvement must come from current income.
Docks, water supply, rapid transit systems and other authorized public
services, bridges and tunnels, and real estate, having long life and earning potentialities, may be paid for with sinking fund bonds, which are perming to this extent because of constitutional complications. For other long-term borrowings, serial bonds only are authorized.
Improvements on the eventual pay-as-you-go list are classified, and according to their nature. Serial bonds for construction and original equipment of intercepting sewers and sewage disposal plants, and construction of fireproof buildings may have a 35 -year maturity period. Those for equipping fireproof buildings cannot be issued for longer than 30 years.

Arkansas-IIIInois-MIssourd
Municipal bonds
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Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## ALABAMA

 DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT.(P. O. Decatur), Ala.-WARRANTSALE-The $\$ 16,500$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-annual school Warrants offered for
sale on Aug. $15-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 1117-was awarded to the Morgan County sale on Aug. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 143, p. 1117 Was awarded to the Morgan County
National Bank of Decatur, according to the District Secretary. Dated
August 15, 1936. Due from Jan. 15, 1937 to 1941.

## 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

CONWAY, Ark- - BONDS WILL BE REFUNDED-Bonds of a total of $\$ 91,500$ will be refunded by Street Improvement District No. 12 to with increased collections, will make possible payment of principal and interest, on time. Walton' sullivan \& Co., Little Rock, will act as the
district's refunding agent. The $5 \%$ interest rate on the original bonds will be unchanged.
 payable in 1935 and $\$ 9,500$ payable in 1936 . During the emergency period, however. the district has paid interest. Prior to 1933 it paid $\$ 38,500$ of
principai on the original issue of $\$ 130,000$.

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS <br> \$5,000 Long Beach Park \& Playground

 5's 6-1-52 @ 3.45\%
## $\mathscr{B o o t h e} \mathcal{G}_{i}$ illette $\mathcal{E}$ C. <br> 634 SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES <br> teletype la 566

## California Municipals

DONNELLAN \& CO.

## 111 Sutter St.

Telephone Exbrook 7067
San Francisco, Calif.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS CALLED-It was announced by the State Comptroler on Aug. 11 that a total of $\$ 6,700,000$ in regis-
tered warrants are called for payment on Aug. 20 . It is also reported that on Aug. 13 a total of $\$ 10,000,000 \mathrm{in}$. State relief warrants were called and
We are informed that the above call covers all warrants issued from
Oct 25,1935 , to Dec. 3,1935 , which are numbered $\mathrm{D}-25561$ to $\mathrm{D}-35640$, Oct. 25,1935 , to Dec. 3, 1935, which are numbered D-25561 to D-35640,
$\mathrm{E}-3 \mathrm{i} 921$ to $\mathrm{E}-40760$, and $\mathrm{G}-4601$ to G-5960, payable at the State Treasurer's office. This is the ninth call and was originally estimated to be made on
or before Sept. 10 . $r$ before Sept. 10 .
DINUBA HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Calif.-BOND ELECTIONAugust 28 has been set as the date of an election at which the voters will
be asked to approve a bond issue of $\$ 85,000$ for construction of a new high school building.
KINGS COUNTY (P. O. Hantord), Calif.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by E.F. Pickerill, County Clerk, that the county has purchased at par as $21 /$ s, the $\$ 60,000$ Reefe-Sunset Union School District bonds
approved by the voters on Jan. 14 . approved by the voters on Jan. 14
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND SFFERING-L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 1 for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ bonds of santa Monica City School
District. Interest is not to exceed $5 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Jan. 1 ,
1936 . Payable serially on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1951 . Certified check 1936. Payable serially on Jan. 1. from 1942 to 1951. Certified check
for $3 \%$, required.
Assessed valuation of taxable property in district for year 1935 is $\$ 47$ 604,860 and amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is
$\$ 993,000$. Estimated population, 34,730 .
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND OFFERINGG-The County Clerk will receive bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 1 for
the purchase of $\$ 23,000$ bonds of Los Nietos School District. Interest is the purchase of $\$ 23,000$ bonds of Los Nietos School District. Interest is
not to exceed $5 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due Sept. $1,1949$. Cert. check. for $3 \%$, required. Assessed valuation of property in district, $\$ 3,124,470$;
bonded debt, $\$ 56,000$; area, 3.73 square miles; estimated population, 2,420 . LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (P. O, Los
Angeles), Caif.-BONDS NOTSOLD-NEW OFFERING TO BE MADE Angeles, Caiif.-BONDS NOTSOLD-NEW OFFERING TO BE MADE1117 -were not sold, the district rejecting all bids received. low, the district rejected the bids because they were too high. Rather than accept the large premium offered for $5 \%$ bonds, the officials made it known
that they would issue a new call for tenders, with the bonds to carry a lower interest rate.
These bonds are part of a 1924 autnorization, and the voters of the dis-
trict at that time approved issuance of the securities as $5 \%$ obligations. trict at that time approved issuance of the securities as $5 \%$ obligations. The
series offered yesterday comprises the last of the $\$ 35,000,000$ authorization, and the bonds were to mature serially from July 2,1937 , to 1964 . A syndicate headed by Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., and Edward B, Smith \& Co. submitted the best tender of par value and a premium of both Eastern and Pacific Coast firms, likewise submitted closely competitive tenders.

| that the said bonds will be reoffered for sale on Aug. 26 . |
| :--- |
| the Supervisors |

MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif--BOND OFFERINGO. F. Joy, County Clerk, will receive bids.until 10 a. M. Aug. 20 for the purchase at not ess taan par or no more thant $5 \%$ D. Denom. 5 for $\$ 4000,5$
which are to bear interest at
for $\$ 500,5$ for $\$ 600$ and 5 for $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Prin. and semi-ann, int. (M. \&\& S. 1 payabio at the County Treatury. Due yearly
 1951, and $\$ 1,000$, 1952 to 1956 .erkertified ched
NATIONAL CITY, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has passed an ordinance fixing sept. 17 as tie hall.
SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, Calif--DIShas petitioned in Federal Court or an injunction to halt the sale of $\$ 12,-$ 000,000 bonds by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. The comand interest of the district's bonds. The company stated in the petition and it estimated its share in paying off the principal and interest of the bonds would be about $\$ 1,918,000$.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10.000$ issue or Pauma school District bonds offered for sale on Aug. $17-$ paying a premium of $\$ 17,80$ equal to 100178 , a basis of about $4.97 \%$. SANTA BARBARA, Calit.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 21,000$ not to exceed


## Rocky Mountain Municipals <br> ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MON'IANA <br> NEW MEXICO - WYOMING

DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY DENVER
Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvi 51

## COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.-BOND CALL-The following refundng water, series 61 bonds are being called for payment at the City Treasurer's office, or at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. in New York City, on
Sept. 1 , on which date interest shall cease: Nos. 1 to 100 , for $\$ 1,000$ each; Sept. 1, on which date interest shall cease: Nos. 1 to 100 , for $\$ 1,000$ each;
Nos. A-1 to A-100, for $\$ 500$ each; Nos. B-1 to B-150, for $\$ 100$ each. All DELTA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22-36 (P. O. Cedaredge), Colo.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated that at an election held on edge, , the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 50,000$ in $41 / \% \%$ semi-ann.
Aug.
refunding bonds that were sold to Sidlo, Simons, Day \& Co. of Denver, refunding bonds that we
subject to the election.

PUEBLO, Colo-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Commissioners PUEBLO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pueblo), Colo.
BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids will be received until noon on Aug. 25
by G. G. Robertson, District Secretary, for the purchase of an issue of by G. G. Robertson, District Secretary, for the purchase of an issue of
$\$ 140,000$ refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1936 . Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ to $1945 ; \$ 10,000,1946$ to $1952 ; \$ 20,000$,
1953 to 1955 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1956 . These bonds are being issued to refund 1953 to 1955, and $\$ 5000$ in 1956. These bonds are being issued to refund
a like amount of bonds dated Nov. 1 , 1926 Due on Nov. 1,1946 , optional on Nov. 1,1936 . Their issuance is subject to an election to be held on
Sept. 26. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office or at Sept. 26. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer s ofrice or at
the Bankers Trust Co. in New York. The approving opinion of Myles P.
Tallmadge, of Denver, will be furnished. A certified check for $\$ 10,000$, Thallmadge, of Denver, will be furkished. A certified check for $\$ 10,000$,
payable to the District Treasurer, must accompany the bid. (This report supplement
WESTMINSTER, Colo.-BONDS TO BE PURCHASED-It is stated by the Town clerk that the PWA has approved a loan of $\$ 8,500$, and a grant of $\$ 5,318$ for water system improvements. He reports that the
Board of Trustees has accepted a proposal from Gray B. Gray, Inc., of , to purchase these bonds.
WILEY, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by E. M. Tanner, Town Clerk, that the State

## CONNECTICUT

FAIRFIELD, Conn.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 250,000$ tax-anticipation notes maturing June 15, 1937 has been sold to Newton, Abbe \& Co.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 125.000$ coupon tax

 \&t Co. of Hartiford were second high, offering 100269 for $11 / \mathrm{s}$.
Aug. 1936 . Due $\$ 25,000$ yearly on July 1 from 1937 to 1941 .

## FLORIDA

BROWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla--COURT ORDERS SPECIAL BOND PAYMEN I FUND Jude Holland of the U. S . a special tax levy upon all taxabeble property, including homesteads, at full
 suit brought by members or the Broward Coun
 the Board of pubic instruction, that the plan to refund sios,000 in out-
standing $6 \%$ school bonds, noted in these columns early in June- $\mathbf{V}$. 142 , p. 3895 is now before the State Supreme Court for validation. The isChicago, as fiscal agents for the county in the refunding.
MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Ocala), Fla.BOND SALE-The two issues of $51 / \%$ semi-annual bonds aggregating $\$$ par by local investors. The issues are dividend as follows: Due $\$ 1,000$ on 3,000 Fort McCory Special Tax School District No. 34 bonds. Due

FLORIDA, State of-TREASURY BALANCE GAINS—An Associated Press dispatch from Tallahassee on Aug. 11 had the following to say: fiscal "'The state of Florida pinished July, the first month of the new fircal
year, with a $\$ 5,187,544.10$ balance in the treasury, an increase of $\$ 297,902.77$ over the same month last year. receipts totaled \$2.442, 4 , of the 148 funds handled by Mr. Knott. General revenue was next with The Federal aid road fund had a $\$ 342,903$.76 balance and $\$ 114,498.74$ mission balance was \$33,422.92."

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION JACKSONVILLE<br>Tampa<br>Orlando<br>Miami

## Florida Municipals LEEDY, WHEELER \& CO. Orlando, Fia. Jacksonville, Fla. <br> Bell Sysidm Telerypa <br> Dorlanto 10 Dachsonvilie No. 96

## FLORIDA

HOLLYWOOD, Fla.-BOND ELECTION-It is said that a special eferencum will be held on Nov. 3 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of \$35,000 in revenue bonds, wh
Public Works Administration, to extend sewers.
LAKELAND, FIa.-DISTRIBUTION TO BE MADE-Florida MunicIpal Bondholders' Protective Committee announces a aistribution to its depositors on Lakelan occount of interest collected rrom the city, in an amount equal to $40 \%$ or the face amount of cooponse or interest claims on matured Sept. 1, 1935, and ending Aug. 31, 1936 . This distribution is being made Sept. 1, 1935, and ending Aus. 31,1936 . This distribution is being made
ooail depositors or record as of Aug. 31, 1936. Checksepresenting the distribution will be mailed to depositors as of such record date about 10 days after the record date. The City of Lakeland has outstanding approximately $\$ 6,624,000$ general
obligation bonds, of which the committee has $\$ 2,58,500$, principal amount
deposited with it. The city also has outstanding approximately $\$ 769,000$ deposited with it. The city also has outstanding approximately sfig,00 the city-owned light and water plants have been pledged. The committee has returned to its depositors all of these co-called "pledged" bonds,
excepting $\$ 73$, 000 face amount, which it stil holds at the request of dopositors so as to act as a mere collection agent for them. The city has been
paying the principal and interest on such "pledged" issues upon presentapaying the princi.
tion at maturity.
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.-CERTIFICATE OF ISSUANCE AUTHOo proceed with the issuance of $\$ 113,00$ in water improvement certinceaters.
A loan of $\$ 95,000$ is reported to have been approved by the Public Works Administration.

## GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent of Schools, is said to have recommended to the
Board of Education the immediate issuance of $\$ 6,480,000 \mathrm{in}$ school 1 improve ment bonds.

## IDAHO

RIGBY, Ida.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p.m. on, Aug. 31, by Amos S. Clements, City Clerk, for the purchase of
a $\$ 25,000$ issue of'water works refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to
 Prust and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office, or at some bank or
truw York City, to be designated by the city. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the City Treasurer, is ${ }^{\text {required. }}$
p. (This re).

ST. MARIES, Idaho-CONFIRMATION OF ELECTION-Walter Boberg, City Clerk, confirms the report given in these columns recently to the effect that an election will be held on Aus. 25 in order to vote on the
ST. MARIES SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Idaho-BONDS SOLDAn issue of $\$ 90,0004 \%$ refunding bonds which
the voters has been sold to the State of Idaho.

## ILLINOIS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Arlington Heights), Ill.- BOND SALEDEETAILS S It is now reported by the President of the Board of Commissioners that the $\$ 23,0005 \%$ semi-ann. park
bonds reported to have been sold, as noted here in July-V. 143, p. $627-10$ were purchased by Seipp, Princell \& Co. of Chicago, for a premium of
$\$ 800.00$, equal to 103.47 , a basis of about $4.67 \%$. Due on July 1, 1956; $\$ 800.00$, equal to 103.47 , a basis of about $4.67 \%$, Due on July 1,1956 ;
optional as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1944 to 1946 , and $\$ 3,000,1947$ to 1956 .
BERWYN, IIl.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-It is stated by the City Clerk that the City Council has approved the refunding of $\$ 250,000$ in special
assessment bonds but that no bonds have been issued as yet for this purpose. CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago) IIl.-SEPT 1 BOND the deposit of $\$ 4,010,891$ in interest to meet the Sept 1 coupon on series the deposit of $\$ 4,010,891$ in interest to meet the Sept. 1 coupon on series
"A, ", ${ }^{\text {and }}$, refunding bonds. The interest will be paid at the, First' National Bank of Chicago.
Edward Heinz, Comptroller, made the following statement in regard to the coming payment; "'This constitutes the payment of the first maturing coupons on the refunding bonds recently issued through Halsey, stuart
$\&$ Co., Inc., to replace all outstanding bonds of the 22 superseded park districts, one of which had no bonds outstanding. Funds for this payment have been made available through tax collections.
The Halsey; Stuart syndicate, comprising about 60 dealers and banks The Halsey, Stuart syndicate, comprising about 60 dealers and banks
throughout the country, dissolved on Aug. 6 . The original issue of the
Chicago Park District amounted to $\$ 32,121,955$.
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ill.-REFUNDING OF RFMC members it was announced that no further action will be tanty Board members it was announced that no further action will be taken at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
The RFO declined to turn in its
program carried out earlier this year by the on the $\$ 47,000,000$ refunding program carried out earlier this year by the county. A bill now pending
in Congress would cancel the $\$ 12,253,000$ poor relief bonds and shift the
cost of the expenditure from the county to the cost of the expenditure from the county to the Federal Government.
DOWNERS GROVE SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Downers Grove), an ordinance providing for the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ in $4 \% \%$ funding, series 1936 bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. $1,1,1936$. Due $\$ 10,000$ from Co. in Chicago.
EAST BEND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Dewey), Il1.-BOND SALE-A Bonniwell, Neil \& Camden of Chicago as 3 s, paying a premium of $\$ 280$, equal to 100.96 .

Volume 143
GENOA, III.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 6,000$ issue of water revenue bonds rerted to have been sold as 4 s at par.
LA GRANGE, I11.-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated that at an elecof $\$ 510,000$ in water works bonds.
OLNEY, III.-BOND SALE-City Clerk Charles N. Edmiston informs
Not that the city has contracted with N. L. Rogers \& Co. of Peoria for the us that the city has contracted with N. L., Rogers \& Co. of Peoria for the
sale of $\$ 175,000$ sewer and water bonds. PEARL COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pearl), II1.-BOND SALE-It is stated by A. L. Miller, District Secretary, that port for a premium of $\$ 245$, equal to 103.50 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Dec. 1 ,
1937 to 1943 .

SCOTT COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Winchester) IIl.-BOND SALE DETAILS The County Clerk reports that the $\$ 30,000$ were purchased $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, as noted in these columns recently-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 1119 mature on Dec. 11937 to 1946 .
VIENNA, III- BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 12.500$ water system bonds report on which appeared in these colonds were purchased by the First National Bank and the Drovers Stat
WESTFIELD, III.-PRICE PAID-It is now reported that the $\$ 3.000$ 4/2\% semi-annual road bonds purchased by the First National Bank of $\$ 1,000$ from 1937 to 1939 , incl

## INDIANA

EATON, Ind- - BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town Clerk that $\$ 17,0004 \%$ semi-ann. Water works revenue bonds were purchased by the INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-NOTE SSALE-The two issues of temporary p. $1119-$ were awarded to two different bidders.

The $\$ 500,000$ loan payable from current revenues was taken by Jackson \$27. The Union Trust Co., the Fletcher Trust Co., the American National Bank, the Indiana National Bank, the Indiana Trust Co. and the Mer chants National Bank, all of Indianapolis, combined to submit the second high bid, a premium of $\$ 57$ at a $.875 \%$ interest basis.
roup which bid second high on the $\$ 500,000$ loan. They went to the same group which bid second high on the $\$ 500,000$ loan. They took the smaller
oon on a $.75 \%$ interest basis, plus a premium of $\$ 23$. Jackson-Ewert, nc., were second high at a premium of $\$ 5$ on a $.75 \%$ interest basis.
All the notes run for 79 days.
,
KOKOMO, Ind.-MATURITY-The $\$ 70,000$ time warrants which were awarded on Aug. 12 to the Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Koko
interest basis, plus a $\$ 10$ premium, will mature Nov. 12,1936 .
MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Martinsville), Ind.-BOND OFFERING for the purchase at nounty Auditors, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Sept. 1 , are to bear interest at no more than $5 \%$, in a multiple of $14 \%$. Denom he years from 1937 to 1946 , incl. Certified check for $3 \%$ of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Commissioners required. Opinion
of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis, will be furnished by the county.
NORTH VERNON, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Erwin C. Amick, City ot less than par of $\$ 12,50041 / 2 \%$ sedimentation basin refunding bonds enom. $\$ 500$. Dated sept. 15, 1936. Interest payable semi-annually ue Sept. 15, 1946. Certified check for $\$ 100$, required.
PIKE COUNTY (P. O. Petersburg), Ind.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ was purchased jointly by the Citizens State Bank, and the First National Bank, both of Petersburg, at $5 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 90.27$, according to e County Auditor. Due on Dec. 27; 1936.
VINCENNES; Ind.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ temporary loan Ewert, Inc., of Indianapolis, at $11 / 4 \%$ interest, plus $\$ 25$ premium. Due


## Iowa Municipals

Polk-Peterson Corporation
Dot Moines Building


## IOWA

BUENA VISTA COUNTY (P. O. Storm Lake), lowa-BOND OFFERING DETALDS-In connection with the offering scheduled for Sept. 3 columns recently - V . $143, \mathrm{p}$. 1119 it it is stated by $\mathbf{C}$. Coykendall, Admin istration Engineer, that the bids will bereceived until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and the bonds are more fully described as follows: Denow. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1, 1936 . Due as follows: $\$ 12,000,1938$ to $1942 ; \$ 24,000,1943 ; \$ 64,000,1944 ;$
$\$ 180,000,1945$, and $\$ 36,000$ in 1946 and 1947; optional May 1, 1942 or any interest paying date thereafter. Bidder to name the interest rate payable May 1 , at the County Treasurer's office. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds ready for signature. The approving opinion of Chapman \& $3 \%$ is required.
CALHOUN COUNTY (P. O. Rockwell City), Iowa-BOND OFFERthe $\$ 400,000$ issue of primary road bonds notice scheduled for Sept. 4 of these columns recently-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 1119 - it is stated by C . Coykendall
 1946 and 1947; optional May 1,1942 , or any interest paying date there after. Other details of sale are as given under the Buena Vista County

CHEROKEE
DETAILS-In COUNTY (P. O. Cherokee), Iowa-BOND OFFERING $\$ 500,000$ primary road bonds, notice of which was given in these columns recently-V. 143, p. 1119 -it is stated by C. Coykendall, Administration
 1942, or any interest paying date thereafter. Other details of sale are as outined under the Buena Vista County, lowa, offering report.
DYERSVILLE, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-A special election has been called for Aug. 31 at which a proposal to issue $\$ 15,000$ swimming pool bonds
SWEA CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, IowaBOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 25,000$ bonds was sold recently to Jackley
Co. of Des Moines and Veith, Duncan, Worley \& Wood, of Davenport.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-The City Council will receive bonds. GOWR IE, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town Clerk that
the $\$ 74,500$ municipal light plant bonds discussed in these columns recently $-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .1119-$ have been sold.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City), Iowa-BOND OFFERof the $\$ 40000$ in connection with the offering scheduled for Sept. 4 columns recently-V. 143, p.1119-it is stated by C. Goykendall, in these 1,000 Engineer, that the bids will be received until $3 \mathrm{p} . \frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{m}}$. Denom $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept, 1,$1936 ;$ Due as follows: $\$ 12,000,1938$ to 1942 ;
$\$ 24,000$ 1943; $\$ 64,000,1944 ; 180,000,1945 ;$; $\$ 36,000,1946$ and $1947 ;$ details of sale are similar to those given under the Buena Vista County ffering notice, reported above.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P.O. Dakota City), Ia--CERTTFICATE ALE-The $\$ 23,000$ secondary road anticipation certificates of indebted ness, maturing Dec. 31,1937 , which were offered on Aug. $18-\mathrm{V}, 143$, p.
$1119-$ were awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co, of Des Moines on a $1 \%$ interest basis.
LE ROY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Blairstown) Aowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 19-V. 143, p. 956 - was awarded to the Bento
POCAHONTAS COUNTY (P, O. Pocahontas), Iowa-BOND ept. 3, of the $\$ 400,000$ primary road bonds, report on which was given in these columns recently-V. 143, , p. 1119 -it is stated by C . Was given .
 $\$ 1,000$. Dated sept. 1,1936 . Due as follows: $\$ 12,000,1938$ to 1942 ;
$\$ 24,000,1943 ; \$ 64,000,1944 ; \$ 180,000,1945$, and $\$ 36,000$ in 1946 and 1947;
optional May 1, 1942, or on any interest paying date thereafter.
SHENANDOAH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BONDS, VOTEDThe voters at a recent election approved the issuance of $\$ 35,000$ schoo
building and improvement bonds.

## KANSAS

AUGUSTA, Kan.-BIDS REJECTED-All bids received for the $\$ 70,000$ $2 \%$ internal improvement bonds offered on Aug. $17-\mathrm{V}$. 143, p. $1120-$ count of $\$ 47.40$, was submitted by Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co. of Wichita Dated Aug. i, i936. Due in from 2 to 10 years.
City park improvement bonds was approved by the voters at a recen election.
GARDEN CITY, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election a $\$ 10,000$
bond issue for parks was approved by the voters.
GOODLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Goodland), Kan.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election will be held on Aug. 29 in ing bonds.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oskaloosa), Kan.-BOND OFFERING
-W. I. Ferrell, County Clerk, will receive bids until 10 a . m. Aug. 28 for the purchase of $\$ 25,00021 / 4 \%$ road bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1 1936. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 . Due $\$ 2,500$ yearly on Jan. i KANSAS, State of-REPORT SHOWS BIG TREASURY BALANCEThe Kansas State Treasury closed its fiscal year June 30 With an unencumbered cash balance of $\$ 1,575,507$ in its year june revenue fund, J. J.
Rhodes, State Treasurer, reported recently. The balance a year ago was Rhodes, State Treasurer, reported recently. The balance a year ago was
$\$ 1,07,405$. Similarly, the cash balance, not excluding outstanding, warrants in
the fee fund, including highway department funds, was $\$ 8,138,071$ compared with revenue fund receipts for the last fiscal year were $\$ 8,262,722$ and warrants drawn on the fund totaled $\$ 7,700,927$. For the previous year, receipts were $\$ 8,267,306$ and warrants drawn, $\$ 7,636,340$. Thus general
revenue expenditures for the last year were $\$ 64,586$ lower than the previous year.
Receipts from fee funds for the last year totaled $\$ 20,303,279$ and warrants
redemed $\$ 19,366,241$, redeemed, $\$ 19,366,241$, The previous year's receipts were $\$ 17,551,414$ The State's unmatured bonded indebtedness, consisting only of soldiers 000 this year
NESS CITY, Kan.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance has been
passed authorizing the city to issue $\$ 90,000$ refunding bonds. OTTAWA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ottawa), Kan.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Aug. ${ }^{\text {said to have approved the issuance of the } \$ 125,000 \text { in school construction }}$ bonds. bond.
$\$ 5,000$ issue COUNTY (P. O. Stockton), Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ issue of 2, po public assistance bonds offered for sale on Aug. 19
ing to the 14120 . Was awarded to the Stockton National Bank, according to the County Clerk. Dated July 15, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Fredonia), Kan.-BOND OFFERINGpurchase of $\$ 9,500$ 2 $2 / 4 \%$ coupon unemployment relief bonds. 24 for the Aug. 1,1936 . Due in 10 equal annual instalments beginning Aug. 1, 1937 .
Certified check for $2 \%$ of amount of bid, required. micd check
WICHITA, Kan.- BOND OFFERING-C. C. Ellis, City Clerk, wil
eceive bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. Aug. 31 for the purchase of $\$ 159,000$ coupon receive bids untiement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept internal improver coupon inue approximately one-tenth each year for 10 years. Cert. check for $2 \%$ of bid, required.

## KENTUCKY

Themy City Clerk, that sealed bids were received until noon on Aug. ${ }_{21}$ Thomy, City Clerk,
(tho be opened Aut sealed bids were received until noon on Aug. 21
bonds the purchase of a $\$ 95,000$ issue of funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1,11936 . Due on Nov. 1 as
follows $\$ 8,000,1946$ to 1955 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1956 Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable at some bank or trust company to be designated by the city.
LInance, will receive bids untill OFFERING- a . Aug. 25 fohn R. Lindsay, Director of $4 \%$ street improvement bonds. ${ }^{\text {Denom. }} \$ 500, \$ 100$ and $\$ 106.43$. Due on
Aug. 17 as follows: $\$ 900,1937 ; \$ 1,000,198 ; \$ 900,1939 ; \$ 1,000,1940$;
$\$ 900,1941 ; \$ 1,000,1942 ; \$ 900,1943 ; \$ 1,000,1944 ;$ and $\$ 1,006.43,1945$. Cert. check for $\$ 500$, payable to the Director of Finance, required.

## LOUISIANA

(P.O. Crowley), La.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by A T Brict 1 Secretary of the Parish School Board, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Oct. 5 for the purchase of a $\$ 384,500$ issue of school bonds.
Interest rate is not to exced $6 \%$, payable $M$. $\&$ N. Dated Nov. 1,1936 Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000,1939$ and $1940 ; \$ 5,500,1941 ; \$ 17,000$
$1942 ; \$ 18,000,1943 ; \% 19,000,1944 ; \$ 20,000,1945 ; \$ 21,000,1946 ; \$ 22,000$,
$1947 ; \$ 22,000,1948 ; \$ 24,000,1949 ; \$ 25,000,1950 ; \$ 26,000,1951 ; \$ 28,000$
$1952 ; \$ 29,000,1953 ; \$ 31,000,1954 ; \$ \$ 32,000,1955$, and $\$ 34,000$ in Board or at the National City Bank in New York. The approving opinion $\$ 7,690$, payable to H. H. Hawsey, President of the School Board, must
CALDWELL PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Columoffered for sale without success on June 24-V.142, p. $4378-$ have been
purchased by Scharff \& Jones, of New Orleans, as 5 s at par. Dated
June 1, 1936. Due from June 1, 1937 to 1956 .

- NEW ORLEANS, La.-CITY SALES LEVY PLANNED-Imposition of a $1 \%$ sales tax, effective as of Oct. 1 , when the new State levy goes into effect, is provided for in an ordia dispatches of Aug. 13. The mesouncil according to New Orleans press dispatches of Aug. 13. The the measure is exemption is not provided for fresh fruits, produce and meats. Canned food retailing at 10 cents or less is exempted under the State act as finally adopted but no similar provision is included in the municipal measure. will be utilized to improve the status of the city's treasury and to finance ublic improvement project
TANGIPAHOA PARISH (P. O. Amite), La.-BOND ELECTIONIt is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 22 in order t
the issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in Ponchatoula School District bonds.
VERMILION PARISH (P. O. Abbeville), La.-BOND ELECTION POSTPONED-We are informed that the election scheduled to be held on Aug. 18 to vote on the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ in court ho


## MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-It is reorted that an order r providing for the issuance of 10 . 10,000 in pubic improve ment bonds for 1936 was introduced in the City Council recently.
SOUTH PORTLAND SEWERAGE DISTRICT, Me--BOND OFFERnoon (Eastern Standard Time) Aug. 25, for the purchase at not less tha par of $\$ 25,000$ coupon sewerage and drainage ssystem bonds. Bidders ar to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1, \%$. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1, 1936 . Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1 and Sept. 1)
payabie at the National Bank of Commerce of Portland. ${ }^{\text {Due }} \$ 5,000$ yearly on sept. . from 1951 to 1955 .
These bonds wili beissued under the supervision of and certified as to their legality approved by Carroll s. Chaplin, Fortland, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers, incident to this issue will bee filed with said bank where they may be inspected. Bonds will be delivered
to the purchaser on or about Sept. 4,1936 , at National Bank of Commerce to the purchaser on or

Financial Statement, Aug. 15, 1936
Assessed valuation of City of South Portland for 1936-_- $\$ 12,127,140$ Assessed Valuation ors South Portland Sewerage District (not
Bonded Indebted
including this issue)
 No water bonds. Population of South Portland Sewerage District, 14,000

## MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.-UNPAID TAX PENALTIES GO INTO EFFECT A scalo of penaltities and interest, starting at $11 / 2 \%$ and reaching $81 / \% \%$ by according to newspaper reports.
HARFORD COUNTY (P. O. Bel Air), Md.-NOTE OFFERINGSealed bids will be received until Aug. 31, according to report, by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of two issues of $3 \%$ semi-ann. notes aggregating $\$ 500,000$, divided as follows:
$\$ 400,000$ road construction extension, and $\$ 100,000$ road construction refunding notes.
MARYLAND, State of BONDS TO BE ISSUED-It is reported by Joseph O'C. McCusker, State Deputy Comptroller, that the proposed $\$ \$ 1500,000$ of $23 \% \%$ emergency bonds will be issued as of Oct. $15,1.1336$. The
WASHINGTONCOUNTY(P.O. Hagerstown),Md.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 135,000$ school bonds offered on Aug. 18 V V. . $43, \mathrm{p} .628$-were awarded to W. W. Lanahan \& Co. of Baltimore as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a premium of $\$ 1,483.65$,
equal to 101.099 a a basis of about $2.40 \%$. Phelps, Fenn \& Co . of New
 1947 to 1965.


## MASSACHUSETTS

 BOSTON, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,260,000$ eoupon serial and Trust Co. of New Yere awarded to a syndicate headed by the BankersTre and including the National City Bank of New Trust Co. of New York, and including the National City Bank of New
York, E. B. Smith \& Co., Blyth \& Co., Lazard Freres \& Co., all of New
York the First Michigan York, the First Michigan Corp. of Detroit, Washburn \& Co. of Boston and
the Inlinois Co. of Chicago, on a bid of 100.169 for $21 / 2$, a basis of about

Group " $A$ "- $\$ 5,250,000$ Serial Bonds
$\$ 5 ; 000,000$ City of Boston, Municipal Relief Loan, Act of 1936 bonds.
Payable $\$ 500,000$ annually, Sept. 1, 1937, to Sept. 1, 1946, incl. 250,000 Payable $\$ 500,000$ annually, Sept. 1,1937 , to Sept. 1, 1946, incl to Sept, 1,1946 , incl., and $\$ 12,000$ annually Sept. 1,1947 , to
100,000 Quincy Market Building $\$ 4000$ Serial Bonds
 8,000 annually Sept. 1, 1937, to Sept. 1, 1946, incl., and \$7,000 annualy Sept. 100,000 New Intermediate School, Pepiliips Brooks District, Dorchester,
-bonds. Payable $\$ 5,000$ annually Sept. 1,1937 , to Sept. 1, 100,000 South Boston High School Addition bonds. Payable $\$ 5,000$ 10,000 annually Sept. 1, 1937 , to Sept. 1,1956 , incl. Class School, John Marshall District, Dorchester, bonds. Payable $\$ 1,000$ annually Sept. 1,1937 , to Sept. 1, 1946, incl.
$\$ 100,000$ Hospital Department, New Buildings and Alterations and 300,000 Schools, West Roxbury District bonds. Payable $\$ 15,000$ annually Sept. 1 , 1937 , to Sept. 1, 1956, incl.
Group $D$, $\$ 150,000$ Sinking Fund Bonds
$\$ 150,000$ Traffic Tunnel bonds, City of Boston, Act of 1929, Series C by the city after 20 years from the date of this loan on any by the city after 20 years from the date of this loan on any
date upon which interest is payable.
All bonds will be issued in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, and will be dated Sept. 1, 1936. Int. will
A bid of were three other syndicates formed to bid on the above bonds. composed of the Chase National Bank of New York the Firitted by a group Brown Harriman \& Co., Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Co. of Chicago, R. L. Day \& Co., Estabrook \& Co., L. F. Rothschild \& Co. of Roosevelt \& R Weigold, Kelley,
\& Co Richardson \& Co. and Newton, Abbe
\& Co.
Ariother syndicate, composed of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., the Bancamerica-
Blair Corp., Phelps, Fenn \& Co., J. \& W. Seligman \& Co., Geo. B. Gibbons
\& Co., Darby \& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, the Manufacturers \& Traders
Trust Co. of Buffalo, Bacon, Stevenson \& Co., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co Shields \& Co., Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Morse Bros. \& Co., Charles
 254 and $\$ 15000024^{2} 4$ s.
00023 s . The other members bid 100.09 for $\$ 5,150,0002 \frac{1 / 5}{2}$ and $\$ 1,110,-$ Co., Paine, Webber \& Co, Kean, Tayior \& Co., Eldredge \& Co., Hemphiil, Noyes \& Cober A. G. Becker \& Co., Cassatt \& \&o., Burr \& Co.., Schaum-
berg, Rebhann \& Lych, the Equitable Securities Corp., Rutter \& Co., Lawrence Stern \& Co., 'schoellikopp, Hutton \& Pomeroy.' Putnam \& Co.,
the Wells-Dickey Co.istern Bros. \& Co, Wilmerding \& Co. Harold E , the Wells-Dickey Co, stern Bros. \& Co, Wilmerding \&t Co. Harold E.
Wood \& Co., Lobdeil \& Co., Campbell, Phelps \& Co. and Wheelock \&
Cummins. Cummins
BROCKTON Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue anticipation temporary loan notes ofer a $0.59 \%$ discount basis. Notes are dated Aug. 19, Bank and areckayable $\$ 200,000$ on April 16,1937 and $\$ 100,000$ on
May 19,1937 . The National Shawmut Bank of Boston bid $0.61 \%$ dis-
EASTHAMPTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-A $\$ 13,000$ issue of coupon water loan notes was Bostore as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.42 , a basis of abou
National Bank of Bon
$1.10 \%$. Due from Aug. 15, 1937 to 1941, incl. Dated Aug. 15, 1936 .
HAVERHILL, Mass.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 25,000$ macadam loan bonds
offered on Aug. 21 were awarded to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston on a offered on Aug. 21 were awarded to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston on a
bid of 100.446 for 114 s , a basis of about $1.09 \%$ L. F. Carter \& Co. of bid of 100.446 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $1.09 \%$. L. F. Carter \& Co. of
Boston bid 100.392 for $1 / 1 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated July 1,1936 . Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on Boston bid 100392 for 1941 , s. inclusive.

Financial Statement Aug. 1, 1936
Net valuation for year 1936---
Total bonded debt, including this issue
1936

## Sinking funds other than wate Population (1935), 49,516.

$-\$ 53,237,605.34$
$1,568,103.15$

MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 6,000,000$ note $18-\mathrm{V}, 143, \mathrm{p} .1120$-were awarded $\mathrm{t}, 1937$ which were offered on Aug on a $0.305 \%$ interest basis. The First Boston Corp. bid $0.315 \%$ interest - We give below a complete list of the bids received J. Name- Morgan \& Co., New York
 Chase National Bank of New York and Whiting, Weeks
\& Knowles, Inc., Boston $.305 \%$
$.315 \%$ Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Boston--W York; Ladenburg,
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc, New Thalmann \& Co., New York; G. M.-P. Murphy \& Oo., New York; Washburn \& Co., Inc., Boston, and
Battles \&o. Inc., Philadelphia.-.......................

## New York; Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., Boston; Day Trust Co., Boston; Merchants National Bank;

. $40 \%$
67.00

MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-FEDERAL GRANT FOR FLOOD RE the Federal Government had agreed to provide $\$ 1,850,000$ to appropriation by the Massachusetts Legislture of $\$ 1,850,000$ to match an
the construction and reconstruction of 132 bridges in th be spent for the construction and reconstruction of 132 bridges in the flood-stricken area. Paul Edwards, State WPA Administrator, was
L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, of the grant.
NEWTON, Mass.-BIDS RECEIVED-The following is a complete lis of the bids received for the $\$ 150,000$ street improvement and water bond
which were awarded on Aug. 14 to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston: which were awarded on Aug. 14 to Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston:


 E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Boston



Price Bid
100.127
101.027
100.779
100.589
100.56
100.52
100.512
100.33
100.322
100.08
SOMERVILLE, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN REQUESTED-Mayor float a loan of an additional $\$ 500,000$ to the amount of $\$ 3,200,000$ which has been borrowed already. The loan would be made in order to enable the
city to pay off outstanding debts and to continue operations for the city to pay off outst
remainder of the year.
TAUNTON, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Lewis A. Hodges City
Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a . m . (Daylight Saving Time) Aug, 25 Trer the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 30,000$ coupon or registered mu for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 30,000$ coupon or registered mu-
nicipal relief loan bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1936 . Prin. and semi-ann. int. Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on July 1 from 1937 to 1946, inclusive.
These bonds will be valid general obligations of the City of Taunton and all taxable property in the city will be subject to the levy of unlimited engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to their genuine ness by the First National Bank of Boston. The legality of this issue will be examined by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, a copy of whose opinion will
accompany the bonds when delivered without charge to the purchaser The original opinion and complete transcript of proceedings covering al details required in the proper issuance of these bonds will be filed with the First National Bank of Boston, where they may be inspected. Bonds will be
delivered to the purchaser on or about Sept. 4 . Financial Statement Aug. 15, 1936
Assessed valuation for year 1935 (incl. motor vehicle excise) _-. $\$ 36,671,236$
Total bonded debt (not incl, present loan)
 Population, 38,000 .

## We Buy for Our Own Account MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS Cray, McFawn \& Company DETROIT

Telephone CHerry 6828

## MICHIGAN

ESCANABA, Mich- BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-Barcus, Kindred \& Co. of Chica, are ore ofrering to investors the \$4.5.000 street paving bonds
recently purchased by them. The bonds, bearing $4 \%$ interest, are offered recently purchased by them. The bonds, bearing $4 \%$ interest, are orfered
at prices to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.40 \%$, Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1 , at prices Prin. and semi-an. int. (Jan. $i$ i and Jum. \$1, panable at the City
Treasurer's office. Due $\$ 9,000$ yearly on July 1 from 1937 to 1941, incl. Bonds are a direct obligation of the city, and are payable from unlimited general tax
FARMINGTON, Mich.-BOND CALL-Notice is being given by Harry
Moore, Oity Clerk, that the city is calling for payment at par and interest

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on Oct. 15 all refunding bonds of the issues dated Oct. 15, 1934, and maturing on Oct. 15 , 1954 , being listed as follows: $8,00048 \% \%$ water bonds, numbered 2 to 24 , inclusive
$46,000484 \%$ sewer bonds, numbered 3 to 10 , inclusive
4 bumbered 3 to 48 , inclusive
Farming should be presented for payment at the Farmington State Bank in HAMTRAMCK Mich. BONDDSALEEIt is stated by Peter E: Toledo, purchased on Aug. 6 , that Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. of
 $\$ 67,000,1938 ; \$ 67,350,1939$; $\$ 67,000,1940$ to $1943 ; \$ 52,000,1944$ and 1945 .
and $\$ 53,000,1946$ to 1963 . Prin. and int. (M. \& $\$$.) payable at the Bank
of Hamtramek.
HAMTRAMCK, Mich.-BOND REDEMPTION-Notice is given by Peter E: Szymczak, City Comptroller, that the city is calling for redemption
on Sept. 1, the following refunding bonds; all of which bear the date of on Sept. 1, the following refunding bonds; all of which bear the date of
Sept. 1, 1933: $\begin{array}{cr}\text { Serics } & \text { Amount } \\ \text { A } & \$ 50,900 \\ \mathbf{B} & 30,000 \\ \mathbf{O} & 131,000 \\ \mathbf{D} & 147,000 \\ \mathbf{E} & 183,450 \\ \mathbf{F} & 275,000 \\ \text { G } & 130,500 \\ \mathbf{H} & 139,000 \\ \text { I } & 88,000 \\ \mathbf{J} & 250,000 \\ \mathbf{K} & 70,000 \\ \mathbf{L} & 33,000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Interest } & \text { Date of Maturity } \\ 6 \% \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 5 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 5 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 4 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1963 \\ 5 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1943 \\ 6 \% & \text { Sept. } 1,1943 \\ 536 \% & \end{array}$

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified that the same should be of the said bonds.
All bonds not so presented for payment on the above mentioned date hall cease to bear interest from and after said date.
IONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ionia), Mich.-BONDS VOTEDAt an election held on Aug. 10 the voters are said to have approved the Public Works Administration project costing about $\$ 68,00$ ).
MANISTIQUE, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City Clerk that at an election held on Aug. 11, the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 53,000$ in street improvement bonds by a wide margin. The bonds will according to report.
MICHIGAN, State of-MUNICIPAL FINANCES SHOW IMprovement in the financial condition of many Mas been a marked imaccording to I. D. Brent, State Public Works Administration director, As a resurt, there has
bond market, he says.
"Many bonds issued in connection with PWA projects have been sold privately, and in several cases, at less than a $4 \%$ basis-the uniform "Municipalities that were forced to default on their obligations, due to poor tax collections, moratoriums, \&cc, are showing a rapid improvement PONTIAC, Mich.-SEPT. 1 INTEREST PAYMENT TO BE METas to whether funds will be on hand at the City Treasurer's office to pay interest on outstanding bonds sept. 1 . He explains that the bonds specify the National Bank of Detroit as the paying agent, and bondholders should
redeem coupons there. The money is already on hand, he says, and will be redeem coupons there. The money is already on hand, he says, and will be
turned over to the National Bank of Detroit before the date of payment. SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.-INTEREST RATE-The $\$ 25,000$ special assessment paving bonds which were awarded on Aug. 10 to Crouse \& Co. at $3 \%$, making the net interest cost about $2.50 \%$. Other bidders were:
 Citizens State Bank, South Haven. First of Michigan CorpWAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Detroit), Mich.-BONDS OFFERED TO $2 \%$ highway refunding bonds is being made by a banking group headed 2\% highway refunding bonds is being made by a banking group headed
by Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., of New York, and including Cray
McFawn \& Co., Detroit; McDonald, Moore \& Hayes Inc McFawn \& Co. Detroit; McDonald, Moore \& Hayes, Inc, Detroit, and
Martin, Smith \& Co., Inc., Detroit. The bonds are dated May Martin, Smith \& Co., Inc., Detroit. The bonds are dated May 1,1936 ,
and mature from May 1,1938 to 1940 incl. They.are priced to yield from
 of which Detroit is the county seat, and are payable from general taxes. In addition, they are payable from a proportion of the county's share of the debt without the need for levying general taxes.

## Northwestern Municipals

Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington

WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY
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## MINNESOTA

DULUTH, Minn.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-It is eported that legisislation has been drafted authorizing the issuance and that action will be taken immediately by the City Council, upon receipt
MOWER COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 14 -V. 143, p. 958 -was awarded to Bigelow, Webb \& Co., Inc., of Minneapolis, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 451.00$, equal to 100.3006 , a basis of about $2.215 \%$. Dated
Aug. 1,1936 Due from May 1,1939 to 1956 incl. The second highest Aug. 1, $19{ }^{\text {bid }}$ was of
of St. Paul. NEW ULM SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn--BONDS DEFEATED-
A $\$ 100,000$ bond issue for a high school builaing was defeated at a recent
ROBBINSDALE, Minn.-BONDS EXCHANGED-In connection as reported in these columns, it is stated by the City Recorder that $\$ 23.000$ bonds have been exchanged up to the present time with the original holders.
SPRING VALLEY, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Alfred Lundby, Village sewage disposal bonds which are to bear interest at no more than $41 / 2 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 1,00$. Dated sept. 1, 1936 . Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. Dayable at any as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$ to 1949 , and $\$ 2,000,1950$ to 1956 . Cert. check
for $\$ 500$, payable to the village, required. The village will furnish the executed bonds and the legal opinion of Junell, Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey
\& Barker of Minneapolis.
SWIFT COUNTY (P. O. Benson), Minn.-WARRANT OFFERING received until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 8, for the purchase of a total of $\$ 30,000$ received
warants, divided. as follows: $\$ 3,000$, dated oct. 1 , 1936; $\$ 3,000$, dated
Nov. 1, $1936 ; \$ 3,000$, dated Dec. 1, 1936; $\$ 3,000$, dated Jan. 1, 1937;
$\$ 3,000$, dated Feb. 1, 1937; $\$ 3,000$, dated $M a r c h ~ 1, ~ 1937 ; ~ \$ 3,000$, dated April ${ }^{2}$, dated; July 1, 1937. Toy 1, 1937, $\$ 3,000$, dated June 1, 1937, on or before Aug. 1, 1937;
These warrants are to be drawn against the Old Age Assistance Fund and These warrants are to be drawn against the Old Age Assistance Fund and
shall be sold at par. shall be sold at par.

# MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> Bought-Sold-Quoted Scharff \& Iones 180 rleans 

## MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 107,000$ 414\% refunding bonds that were sold recently to a syndicate headed by
Edward Jones \& Co., Inc., of New Orleans, as reported in these columns. 143, D. $800-$ are being offered for public subscription at prices to yield
from $3.65 \%$ to $4.00 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Coupon bonds, dated Sept. $1,1936$. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000,1941 ;$
$\$ 7,000,1942 ; \$ 8,000,1943 ; \$ 900,1944 ; \$ 10,000,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 11,000$,
1947 and 1948; $\$ 12,000,1949$ and 1950, and $\$ 1,000$ in 1951. Prin. and 1947 and 1948; $\$ 12,000,1949$ and 1950 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1951 . Prin. and
int. (M. \& S.) payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City.
Legality to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht, of St. Louis. Legality to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht, of St. Louis.
BROOKHAVEN, Miss.-BOND OPTION EXERCISED-In a letter
dated Aug. 20 we were informed by Scharff \& Jones, Inc. of New Orleans. dated Aug. 20 we were informed by Scharff \& Jones, Inc. of New Orleans, additional $414 \%$ refunding bonds, maturing on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$, $\$ 21,000$ in 1962 and 1963 . He states it is expected that the bonds will be c on Aug. 24
GULFPORT SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Miss.-BONDS chasers of an issue of $\$ 148,0004 \%$. school bonds offered by the Reconstruc-
tion Finance Corp are now offering the securities for public subscription tion Finance Corp are now offering the securities for public subscription
at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to $3.75 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. at prices to yield from $2 \%$ to $3.75 \%$, according to maturity. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ Dated Dec. 1,1935 . Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New
York. Due Dec. as follows: $\$ 4,0001937$ to $1940 ; \$ 7,0001941$ to $1948 ;$ $\$ 8,0001949$ and 1950 ; and $\$ 6,0001951$ to 1960. Legal opinion by Charles \& rrauernich or st. Louis.
YAZOO COUNTI (P. O. Yazoo City), Miss.-BOND OFFERINGuntil noon Sept. 7 for the purchase of $\$ 25,0004 \%$ general obligation jail payabie at the county depository in Yep 1,1936 . Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the county depository in Yazoo City. Due $\$ 8.000$, Sept. 1 .
$1937 ; \$ 9,000$, Sept. 1,1938, and $\$ 8,000$, Sept. 1, 1939. Certified check
for $\$ 500$, payable to the clerk, required.

## MISSOURI

BETHANY, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-The citizens have approved a 20,000 bond issue to build a reservoir.
CAMERON, Mo.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on
aug. 31 to vote on a $\$ 30,000$ bond issue for a new dam and a municipal swimming pool.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro), Mo.-BONDS DEFEATED purpose of constructing a new court house and jail, with the Public Works purpose of constructing a new court house and jail, with the Public Works
Administration matching the amount with a grant of $\$ 91,000$, was rejected at a recent election.
MISSOURI, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000,000$ issue of road,
series X coupon or registered bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17-V. 143, series 1121 was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, and the First National Bank, both of Chicago, the First Bank, of St. Louis, A. G. Becker \& Co. of Chicago, Eldredge \& Co. and
Rutter \& Co, both of New York, as $21 / 2$ s. paying a price of 102.579 , a basis of about $2.34 \%$. Dated Sept, 1, 1936. Due on
$\$ 1,500,000$ in 1955 and 1956, and $\$ 2,000,000$ in 1957 .
BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The purchasers reoffered the securities on the 1957 maturity. The bonds, in the opinion of counsel, have been awfully authonjed inder thinion of counsel that of Missouri, and offertions of the State, for the payment of which unlimited ad valocem taxes may be levied against all taxable property in the State. The bankers state that latest available information indicates that the bonds are legal invest-
ments for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts, ments for savings banks and
Connecticut and other States.
MISSOURI (State of)-REVIEW OF RULE AGAINST REFUNDING DENIED-The State Supreme Court on Aug. 13 refused tof reconsider its except under specific provision or by mutual agreement. Attorney General Roy Mckittrick was overruled on his motion for a rehearitg of an appliregister refunding bonds for several outstanding securities.
Mr. McKittrick, instituting the action for the State Board列 after the House of Representatives in its 19,35 session asked the bonds be

## MONTANA

BUTTE, Mont.-CITY OFFERS BONDS TO STATE-The city is bonds for which the city failed to locate a purchaser recently.
BUTTE, Mont-BOND CALL-It is reported that $6 \%$ funding bonds, numbered 1 to 117 , of an issue dated July 1,1921 , and optional on July 1 ,
1936 are being called for payment as of Sept. 1 , on which date interest

LINCOLN COUNTY (P O Libby
LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Libby), Mont.-BOND OFFERINGsamuel Carpenter, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will rewarrant funding bonds. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and
serial bonds will be the second choice of the Board. If amortization bonds are issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are sold, they will
be in the amount of $\$ 2,550$ each, or such other denominations as the Board may determine at the time of sale; the sum of $\$ 2,550$ will become payable on July 1, 1937, and a like amount on the same day of each year thereafter The bonds, whether amortization or serial, bonds, will bear date of July 1 , 1936 and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding $6 \%$, payable semiJuly 1,1941 . All bids other than by or on behalf of the State Board of Land Commisin the sum of $\$ 500$, payable to the order of the Clerk.

## NEBRASKA

BENKELMAN, Neb.-BOND SALE-The Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, is said to have purchased a $\$ 26,000$ issue of $33 / 4 \%$ semi-

NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS offering wanted<br>MMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, LINCOLN AND OTHER NEBRASKA ISSUES<br>The national Company OF OMAHA<br>First National Bank Bldgr A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 36 (P. O. Greenwood), Neb.- BOND SALE-It is stated by E. H. Armstrong, District Treasurer, \& Schweser of Lincoln, paying a premium of $\$ 125$ equal to 101.66 , a basis KEARNEY, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 35,000$ water bonds recently approved by the voters has been sold to the Kearney Cemetery Board
NORFOLK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-The District recently
of $\$ 75$.
NORFOLK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norfolk), Neb,-BOND CALL -The following $4 \%$ bonds are said to be up for payment on sept 1 , on $\$ 50,000$ refunding bonds, numbered 1 to 50 . Payable at the office of the 62,000 refunding, bonds, numbered 51 to 112 . Payable at the County
Treasurer's office. Dated Sept. 1, 1931. PLATTE VALLEY PUBLIC POWER AND IRRIGATION DISfarmer of Keystone, Neb, filed suit recently in Keith County Der and
Court to enjoin the further operation of the $\$ 9,700,000$ Platte Valley . The district, a Public Works AdMr. Feltz, who says he has owned the riparian rights on land just below the Platte Valley s dversion dam at Keystone for 48 years, contends his land is being destroyed by the project's diversion of water from the North
Platte River watershed to the South Platte River watershed.

## H. L. ALLEN \& Compaiy

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## MUNICIPAL BONDS

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Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

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

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J. -PARTIAL INTEREST PAYMENT-The City Council PAR Aug, 11. adopted a resolution directing a partial payment of paying 19 t. \% on account of interest in default on debt to a and including
Dec. 31, 1934.
ATLANTIC COUNTY (P. O. Atlantic City), N. J.-REFUNDING AUTHORIZATION POSTPONED Introduction of the refunding bond ordinance, which must be passed looking to the liquidation of the defaulted
debt of Atlantic County by virtue of the agreement adopted last May with dhe Protective Counmittee for Holders of County Bonds, will be deferred until the September meeting of the Board of Freeholders. According to
Edmund O. Gaskill, County Solicitor, nothing will be done about the debt problem at the August meeting.
By the terms of the projected ordinance, refunding bonds to the sum of $\$ 3,307,000$ will be authorized, and will be used to take up outstanding onds in default since 1933 . The county in that year, and because of the failure to collect taxes from the several cities, ceased to attempt to pay anything upon the principal of the bonded debt, and went behind with
interest.
When all defaulted bonds have been exchanged for the new refunding When all defaulted bonds have been exchanged for the new refunding hall begin in 1937 and continue without interruption until the obligations have been retired in full in 11950.
Another important bit of business which will probably come up for Another important bit of business which will probably come up for
special action at the September meeting, it is expected, will be the bringing special action at the September meeting, it is expected, will be the bringing
of mandamus suist in Supreme Court against those cities that happen to
of in default at that time. Somers Point. Absecon and Longport are in be in default at that time. Somers point, Absecon and Longport are in
that category now. Galloway and Weymouth townships have as yet rethat category now. Galloway and Weymouth townships have as yet re-
frained from signing agreements with the Freeholders to pay current taxes within 60 days of due dates, and therefore are also in jeopardy of mandamus suits.
The county legal department was recently directed to take action, and notified the delinquent and negligent cities to comply with the law. Actual chance to obey, and to pay.
BERGEN COUNTY (P. O. Hackensack), N. J.-NOTES SOLD-It
is stated by R. S . Van Valen, Deputy County Treasurer, that $\$ 150,000$ is stated by R. S. Van Valen, Deputy County Treasurer, that $\$ 150,000$
emergency notes have been purchased by the County Sinking Fund
Commission.
CAMDEN, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS AT HIGH-Reflecting contaxpayers' ability to pay, the City of Camden for the seven months ent in July 31, 1936, reports current tax receipts of $\$ 2,472,657.17$. This compares $\$ 419,325.05$, or in excess of $20 \%$. These collections for 1936 are the largest
for this period in the history of the city, the previous high seven-month Collections for the seven months of 1936 represent $42.17 \%$ of the total tax levy of the year as compared with $35.30 \%$ of the 1935 levy collected during the entire year. Payments in 1936 have been stimulated by decollection of rents to be applied to taxes, and strict enforcement of interest charges and penalties, George $\mathbf{E}$. Brunner, Commissioner of Revenue and
Finance, stated. In addition there is pronounced evidence of improvement in taxpayers' ability to pay, he said. During the seven-month period delinquent taxes were reduced $\$ 988,615.28$, leaving $\$ 3,620,529.68$ Receipts from miscellaneous sources for the seven months ended July 31
delinquencine
amounted to $\$ 530,330.75$, or substantially double the $\$ 266,679.78$ received amounted to $\$ 530,330.75$, or substantially double the $\$ 266,679.78$ received
from similar sources in the corresponding period of last year. Total receipts by the city for the seven months were $\$ 4,393,539.01$, as against
$\$ 3,689,999.45$ in the first seven months of 1935 , an increase of $\$ 703,539.56$. $\$$ Expenditures during the seven months amounted to $\$ 4,386,384.64$, ali
departments being well within the appropriation for that period, Comdepartments being well wi
missioner Brunner stated.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 95,000$ coupon or awarded to John B. Carroll \& Co. of New York at $2 \%$ interest, bidding $\$ 95.496 .51$ for $\$ 95,000$ bonds, a price equivalent to 100.522 , a basis of
about $1.90 \%$ Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ about $1.90 \%$ Dated Sept. 1 in 1936. Due Sept. 1 as foll
from 1937 to 1945 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1946. Other bidders were:

## For $\$ 95,000$ Bonds



For $\$ 94,000$ Bonds
 OFFERED TO INVESTORS-John B. Carroll \& Co. are offering the or the 1945 maturities. The 1946 maturities are priced at 99. The bonds are legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in New York and
from all present Federal income taxes.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Franklinville), N. J.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Funding Commission is said to have approved MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 42,00033 \% \%$ Interest payable semi-annually.
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-RESUME OF NEWS BULLETINS PUBLLISHED-Ira Haupt \& Co., of New York City, has prepared a leaflet containing a brief resume of news items that have come to their
attention, relating to the above township and its bonded debt. and is antention, relating to the above township and its bonded debt. and is
intended to give a brief picture of the financial history of the municipality during the past two and one-half years.
NORTH WILDWOOD, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 50,0004 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds offered on Aug, $18-\mathrm{V}$. 143, p. 959 -were . Due from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1947.
PASSAIC COUNTY (P. O. Paterson), N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED of $\$ 50,000$ in park bonds. Freeholders is said to have authorized the issuance

RED BANK SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS OFFERED TO of Red Bank, Board of Kennedy \& Co., Inc., is offering $\$ 130,000$ Borough and due Jan. 1, 1937 to 1954, incl. The bonds are priced to yield $0.40 \%$, to $3 \%$, according to maturity, and are legal investments for savings banks and trust funds, according to the bankers, in New York, New Jersey and RUMSON, $N . J$. $-B O N D S S O L D-A$ A $\$ 2,500$ issue of ambulance bonds is
reported to bave been purchased privately by J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of reported to bave been purchased privately by J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of Newark, as $31 / 28$, paying a premium of $\$ 1.82$, equal to 100.07 , a basis of
about $3.47 \%$. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Aus. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 500$ from Aug. 1 , about to 1941 , incl. Bonds maturing in 1940 and 1941 are callable on
Aug. 1,1939 . Aug. 1, 1939.
SAYREVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sayreville), N. J.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection. With the sale of the $\$ 112,000$ refunding last June-V. $142, \mathrm{p}, 4380-\mathrm{it}$ is stated that the bonds were sold as $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ payable J. \& D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1,1936 . Dere sue on June 1
as follows: $\$ 5,000,1937$ to $1944 ; \$ 7,000,1945$ to 1954 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1955 . VERONA
VERONA, N. J.-PAYMENTS REDUCE INDEBTEDNESS-A
eduction of $\$ 60,758$ on Verona's indebtedness on bonds; notes and interest was effected recently by the Council. Mayor Slayback estimated this would bring about an approximate $10 \%$ reduction in the 1937 tax rate. A resolution by Councilman Zink authorizing payment to the Verona Trust Co. of $\$ 22,000$ and $\$ 5,790$ interest on 15 assessment bonds and seven
general improvement bonds was adopted. Payment of $\$ 14,600$ on bonds and notes also was approved.
Transfer of funds from the current division to the trust division to pay notes of $\$ 12,000$, on which $4 \%$ interest is being paid, was authorized. Resulution authorizing payment to the county of $\$ 17,158$ for State and WEEHAWKEN T
hawken), N. J.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-A bond issue of $\$ 611,743$ will be floated by the township contingent upon the Board of Education receiving a Public Works Administration grant, it is said. The oonds will be issued to obtain revenue to
templated $\$ 1,112,260$ new school project.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.-BONDS OFFERED TO INVESTORSJ. S. Rippel \& Co.; B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.; Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner,
Inc., and Adams \& Mueller are offering $\$ 562,000$ Town of West New York Inc., and Adams \& Mueller are offering $\$ 562,000$ Town of West New York 1942 to 1951 , priced to yield $4 \%$ to $\$ 4.25 \%$, and $\$ 376,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ March 1 ,
due Oct. 1,1937 to 1968 , priced to yield $2.50 \%$ to $4.50 \%$.

## NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Mex.and is now offering Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago has purchased and is now oifering to investors an issue of $\$ 285,0004 \%$ coupon, registerable
as to principal, school building bonds, at prices to yield from $2.10 \%$ to
$3.25 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Jan. 1,1936 . $3.25 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1936.
Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable at the office of the State Treasurer in Santa Fe, or at the Central Hanover Bank \&
Trust Co., in New York. Due $\$ 15,000$ yearly on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1959 ,

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ZZTEC, N. Mex.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of coupon sewerage
 Due from 1939 to 1955, inclusive.

> New York State Municipals County-City-Town-School District Gordon Graves \& Co. Mrabers new york stock axchanai
> 1 WALL ST., N. Y. Whitehall 4-5770

## NEW YORK

CLARKSTOWN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 14-V. 143, p. 960 -was awarded to the First National Bank of spring Valley, at a price of 103.107 a a basis of
about 2.91\%. Dated Aug. 14, 1936. Due from Dec. 1, 1937 to 1942, incl. COLONIE, LATHAM WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Newtonville),
 aggregating $\$ 44,000$, as follows:
$\$ 35,000$ water extension bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1, 1935 . to 1951 . Prin. and int. (M. \& N.) payable in legal tender at the
Guaranty Trust Co. in New York. Said bonds are issued for the porpose of paying the portion of the cost to be borre by the district for the construction of certain extensions to the existing water
system, pursuant to the Town Law and Chapter 782 , Laws of 1933,
 Due $\$ 500$ from Sept. 1,1938 to 1945 , incl. Prin. and int. (M. Bank.

suant to the town law.
5,000 road extension No. 2 bonds. Denom, $\$ 500$. Dated Sept 1, 1936.
Due $\$ 50$ from Sopt. 1, 1938 to 1947, incl. Prin. and int. (M. $\$$ S.) payable in lawfur motey at the New York Sta ational Bank Angany. Issued for the purpose of providings funds for construc the district, pursuant to the town law.
Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, expressed in a single rate in multiples or New York will be furnished the purchaser
able to the town, must accompany the bid.
EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 1, by Guy E pire equipment bonds. Bide will be opened in the Village Hall rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1110 th of $1 \%$.
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1936 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Sept. 1, 1938; to 1934 incl. Prin and int. (M. \&\% S.) payabie at the East Rockaway National Bank \& Trust Co. Or , at the option of the holder, at the Bank
of New. York \& Trust Co. Ti N New York City. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow, of New York. A certified check
for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to the Village, must accompany the bid.
FREEPORT, N. Y.-BONDS TO BE SOL D-Stephen W. Hunt, Village Measchrer, states that the ollowing bonds, approved by the voters on
March 17 , will be offered for sale at an early date: $\$ 200,000$ water supply March 17 , will be offered for sal
GLENHAM FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Glenham), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Albert E. McGutcheon, Secretary of the Board of Fire COMfor the, purchase at not less than par of $\$ 6$, 0000 coupon, fully registerable re apparatus bonds. Bidders named rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / 2 \%$ Principal and semi-a nnual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable at th Matteawan National Bank, Beacon, in New York exchange. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1937 to 1942 . Approving opinion of
The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the district is 3425,57 . The the tat bonded debt of the district, Including th above mentioned bonds, is $\$ 6,000$. The estimated population of the dis
trict (1930 census) was 918 . The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the district. The
fiscal year commences Jan. 1 . The amount of taxes levied for the fisca years commencing Jan. 1 , 1933, Jan. 1, 1934, and Jan. 1, 1935, was, respectively, $\$ 1,191, \$ 985$ and 1,1105 . The amount or suan was none. The taxes for the fiscal year commencing Jan. 1, 1936, amounted to Sire district have been advanced by the Town supervisor to the fire district
HANCOCK, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 4 D. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 21, by Vincent N. Elwood, street improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable
 sections 128 and 129 oock. The bonds will be issued and sold pursuan Sections 6,7 and 9 of the General Municipal Law, as amended, and the tatutes in such cases made and provided. The village operates under the Municipal Law of the State. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable, to the illage, must accompany the bid.
The following statement is issued in connection with the above offering: Financial Statement
Assessed valuation of real property for $1936, \$ 789,350$; special franchise Total bonded debt (including this issue), $\$ 25,000$,

Tax Collection Recor 1934
1935
ear End. Feb. 28- Tax Collection Record $\quad$ Yevy
The fiscal year is from March 15 to Feb. 28.
For the current fiscal year beginning March 1, 1936, the amount of tax The village operates under the provisions of the village law and th York.
The foregoing statement of bonded debt does not include the debt of any ther subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of said village.
LIBERTY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received Village Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 40.000$ issue of reok E . Cessna,
main bond. Interent rate sewer main bonds. Interest rate Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1-10$ of $1 \%$ and must be the same fo all of the bonds. Prin. and int. payable in la wrul money at the thational Bank of Liberty, in New York exchange. A ce
amount bid, payable to the Village, is required.
MALVERNE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,000$ coupon or iegistered tax revenue bonds offered on Aug. $20-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p . 1122 - were a ararded to
the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo as $21 / \mathrm{s}$ at a premium of $\$ 11.88$, equal to
100.099 a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. of New York
bid a premium of $\$ 8.40$ for 2.40 . Dated Sept. 1, 1936 . Due $\$ 3,000$ yearly on Sept. 1 from 1937 to 1940 , incl.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.-BOND SALE AUTHORIZED- It is sald that the Town Board has authorized the sale of the followitg bonds:
$\$ 44,346.25$ Post Road rights-of-way damages, and $\$ 36,000$ water works mains bonds.
MANCHESTER UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Clerk that the $\$ 10,000$ school bonds sold as 3 s at 100.19 , a basis of about $2.96 \%$ as noted here recently-V. 143, p. 1122 -were purchased by the State Bank of Shortsville. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1937 to 1946 , inclusive.
MINEOLA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Dwight G. Hunt, Village Clerk and Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. $m$. (Daylight Saving Time)
Aug. 31 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 125,000$ coupon, fully
 to name rate of interest, in a multitio of $1 / 2$ or 1 1-10\%, but not to exceed $5 \%$. 5 .
Denom. $\$ 1: 000$. Dated Aug. 1936. Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable. at the First National Bank, Mineoola, in New
 village, required. Approving opinion of C
New York will be furnished by the village.
NEW ALBION UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Cattaraugus, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ coupon, registerable were awarded to the Citizens Trust Co . of Fredonia on a bid of 100.50 for 2.70, a basis of atout $2.65 \%$. Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. of New York bid
a premium of $\$ 43.28$ for 3.20 . Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1937 to 1956, incl.
NEWPORT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untii 2 p. m. (Eastefn Standard Time) on Sept. 8, by Lumis C. Ford,
 DEW YORK, N. Y.-CITY RECEIVED \$10,857,858 IN TAXES taxes, incl: assessments collectible with taxes, was made during July by City, the report of Comptroller Frank J. Taylor row which more Taxes against the 1936 levy were reduced $\$ 6,886,811$. of which more
than $\$ 5,000000$ represented first half taxes. Another $\$ 2,099,072$ was received from the 1935 levy, reducing the total outstanding to $\$ 441,547,686$.
Delinquencies from the 1934 levy were reduced to $\$ 27,542,605$ from $\$ 28,392,392$ at the end of June, while the total outstanding against 1933 and prior years was cutal bonded debt was reduced about $\$ 6,000,000$ during the month, the Pigure being $\$ 2,495,744,581$, against $\$ 2,501,796,496$ at the end of June. 176,996. An increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ was shown in the amount of special corporate stock notes outstanding to a total of $\$ 66,000,000$. Total funded
debt and debt to be funded rose slightly because of this to $\$ 2,335,975,081$ from $\$ 2,333,176,081$. Temporary debt on the other hand was reduced to $\$ 159,769,500$ from $\$ 168,619,500$ at the end of June.
NEW YORK, N. Y.-BOND AUTHORIZATION MEASURE TO BE 25 it is said that a resolution will be presented for final to be held on Aug. the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the Comptroller to issue up to $\$ 7,000,000$ in special revenue bonds. These bonds are to be isy one year, the years 1937 to 1941 in a sum not to exceed $\$ 1,400,000 \mathrm{in}$ of equipment required by the Department of Sanitation.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Wiliam D. Robbins, City Manager, will receive bids until 11 a . ma. (Daylight Saving Time) registerable, general obligation, unlimited tax, waterworks improvement bonds, series D. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Principai and senti-annual interest (Feb. 15 and Aug. 15) payable at the Citty Treasurer's office, or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., in
New York, at holder's option. Due $\$ 4,000 \mathrm{Feb} .15,1952$, and $\$ 18,000$ on New York, at holder's option. Due $\$ 4,000$ Feb. 15,1952 , and $\$ 18,000$ on
Feb. 15 in 1953 and 1954 .ertified check for $\$ 800$, payable to the city,
reauired. Aproving opinion of Clay; Dillon \& Vandewater of New required. Approving opinion of
ORLEANS COUNTY (P. O. Albion), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75 .-$ 000 coupon or registered highway bonds offered on Aug. $20-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 801

- were a warded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of New York on a bid of 100.237 for 1.90 s , a basis of about $1.86 \%$. Dated July 20, 1936 . Due
July 20 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1938 to 1942 , and $\$ 10,000$ from 1943 to 1946 . PAVILION-AND BETHANY, GENESEE COUNTY, COVINGTON STON COUNTYR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, LIINGtric Ch, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Amy W. Lobaugh, Disfor the purchase at not bids until 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) Aug. 31
 multiple of $1 / 4 \%$ or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 500$, except
 1939 and 1940, and $\$ 3,310$ on Sept. 1 in 1941 . Cert. check for $\$ 500$, payabie to Martha Wheeler, District rreasurer, required. The crertificates are
direct general obligations of the distrit and are payable from unimited taxes.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed bids to report, by Le Grande Crippen, City Treasurer, for the purchase of a
$\$ 32,000$ issue of certificates of indebtedness. Dated Sept. 15, 1936. Due on Feb. 15, 1937.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.- BIDS RECEIVED-The Pollowing is the
official list of the bids received for the $\$ 150,000$ home and work reliep bonds official list of the bids received for the $\$ 150,000$ home and work reliep bonds
awarded on Aug. 14 to Stranahan, Harris \& Co. of New York: awared on Rus. 14 tr
 Bi J. Van Ingen \& Co. N. Y First of Michigan with Lazard Freres \& Co., N. R. W. Pressprich \& Co, N. Y Y- Col of Buffalo-: Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, N. Y.-........--


 Bank of Manhattan Co. with Sherwood \& MerriRate
1.70
1.70
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.80
1.80
1.80
1.80
1.80
1.80
1.90
1.90 Amount Bid $\begin{array}{r}\$ 230,230.00 \\ 230,181.70 \\ 230,529.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$


230,549.70
$\begin{array}{ll}1.90 \\ 230.00 \\ 2 & 230,322.00\end{array}$
ROCHESTER, N. Y. - BONDS AUTHORIZED-It is reported that the City Council has approved a report of the Finance Committee, authorizing
the issuance of $\$ 1,500,000$ in public welfare bonds.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council is said to have authorized the issuance of $\$ 640,000$ in debt equalization
bonds. It is understood that this action was taken in order that the bonds may be sold by Oct. 1 , as required by state law. They will reduce the 1937 city budget by the
turities of outstanding bonds.
UTICA, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The \$500,000 tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. $18=\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. p. 1123 Were
awarded to the Chase National Bank of New Yor, on a
basis, plus $\$ 3$ premium. The Chemical National Bank of New York, bid
$.20 \%$ interest, plus $\$ 7$ premium. Dated Aug. 20,1936 and payable Nov. $20 \%$ inte
20.1936 .
$\$ 25,000.00$

## CITY OF RALEIGH, N. C. Street $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Due January 1938 at $1.50 \%$ basis <br> F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY <br> Richmond, Va.

A. T. T. Tol. Rich. Va. 83

## MARKETS APPRAISALS INFORMATION NORTH CAROLINA STATE <br> AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALL SOUTHERN STATE AND MUNICIPALS

## KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD <br> ORPORATED

RALEIGH, N. O .

## NORTH CAROLINA

BURLINGTON, N. C.-NOTE SALE-A $\$ 20,000$ issue of revenue anticipation notes is reported to have
CASWELL COUNTY ( $P$. O. Yanceyville), N. C. NOTE SALE -It is Aug. 18, by the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. of Winston-Salem:
$\$ 63,000$ revenue anticipation notes at $4 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1.50$.
1,500 revenue anticipation notes at $6 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 7.50$.
DUNN, N. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Ordinances are said to have been passed recently by the Town Commissioners, providing for the
issuance of $\$ 154,298$ in bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 136,500$ refunding
and $\$ 17,798$ funding bonds
DURHAM COUNTY (P. O. Durham), N. C.-BOND ISSUANCE
ROPOSED-It is stated by D. W. Newsom. County Manager, that the county has made application to the Public Works Administration for a grant in connection with the $\$ 363,000$ school building bonds proposed recentiy by the County Commissioners. He states that if a grant should not
be authorized the bonds will probably not be issued. DURHAM, N. C-NOTE OFFERING-It is re
Dill be received until Aug. 25, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a
Gover $\$ 25,000$ issue of revenue anticipation notes
FORSYTH COUNTY (P. O. Winston Salem), N. C. - NOTE SALE
-A purchased by the Wachovia anticipation notes is reported to have been
plus a premium Co. of Winston-Salem, at $11 / 4 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 1.23$.
NORTH CAROLINA, State of ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL text of a news dispatch from Raleigh to the "Wall Street Journal" of
Aug. 18: Aug. 18:
issuance of additional State bonds in 1937, to rebuild present 'inadequate' stretches of main arterial highway and to reconstruct county roads, has been advocated by state Treasurer Charles. M. Johnson. $\$ 24,000,000$ since Jan. 1,1933 , and since the State's debt service require been for the past several years, the State could well afford to issue about $\$ 25,000,000$ in new highway bonds and rebuild the present inadequate stretches of main arterial highways and county roads, and ste requirement or increase taxes, Mr. Johnson said. He
its debt ser
contended present gasoline and motor vehicle taxes cannot be reduced if contended present gasoline and motor vehicle taxes cannot be reduced if
the State wants more and better highways. one State wants more and better highways. "Debt service requirements on outstanding road bonds will decrease rapidly after 1940 , so that even with the proposed issue, the total debt service nceds will be even less than for the past 15 years, he said, and
added the present fiscal condition of the State would allow a low rate of "Meanwhile aggregating approximately $\$ 8,000,000$, advanced by them when money, road building program was under way, may cause the issuance of additionial
road bonds, Mr. Johnson hinted. The State Road Debt Commission is now receiving data on the claims for presentation to the next General
Assembly. The issuance of bonds is seen as the only method by which the counties might be repaid.
PITTSBORO, N. C.-NOTE SALE CONTEMPLATED-A $\$ 72,000$ issue of revenue ant RALEIGH, N. C.-NOTE SALE-A $\$ 13,000$ issue of revenue anticipa-
tion notes is reported to have been purchased on Aug. 18 by the Wachovia
Bank \& Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, at $11 / 2 \%$.
RALEIGH, N. C.-BOND ISSUANCE APPROVED-The Local Government Commission is said to have approved the proposed issuance
of $\$ 695,000$ in refunding bonds, to replace obligations now bearing $5 \%$ interest, whereas it is hoped to issue the new boinds at $31 / 2 \%$ interest.
It is reported that the Commission also approved an issue of $\$ 100,000$ bonds to take up securities damaged by the recent floods.
ROBESON COUNTY (P. O. Lumberton), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR IZED-T o County Board of Commissioners is said to have ordered the issuance of $\$ 80,000$ in school building and equipment bonds, following a
request by the Board of Education, originally for a higher amount but
which was reduced at the order of the said Commissioners
SHELBY, N. Car.-BIDS RECEIVED-The following is an official SHELBY, N. Car.-BIDS RECEIVED-The following is an official
list of the bids received for the $\$ 52,000$ public improvement bonds which
were awarded on Aug. 11 to $R$. S. Dickson \& Co of Charlotte: were awarded on Aug. 11 to R. S. Dickson \& Co. of Charlotte:
Bidder- Rate Widher- Bank \& Trust Co.-For the 1st $\$ 44,000$.
For the balance
Kirchofer \& Arnold
 Lewis \& Hall, Inc,-For the 1st $\$ 42,000$..........
For the remainder-.
Equitable Securities Corp. and McAlister Smit For the 1st $\$ 27.000$ For the remainder-
$\$ 52,016.00$
$52,130.00$
52,037.10 52,035.00 Pate

52,374.40 52,000.00 SOUTHERN PINES be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 25 by W. W n Raleigh, for the purchase Local Government Commission, at his office ment bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J. \& J J. Rate
to be stated in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1 , 1936. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1938$ to 1948 , and $\$ 2,000,1949$ to Bank \& Trust Co. in New York City. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for
the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates and each bid must the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates and each bid must
specify the amount of bonds of each rate. Lowest net interest cost will speciry the amount of bonds of each rate. Lowest net interest cost wil
determine the award of these bonds by the town. No bid for less tha par and accrued interest will be entertained. Delivery on or about Sept. 10
at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Storey, Thorn-
dike, Palmer \& Dodge, of Boston, will be furnished. A certified check dor $\$ 540$, payable to the $S$ tate Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

## NORTH DAKOTA

 BOWBELLS, N. Dak-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-H. C. Wood,City Auditor, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 29, for the purchase of
$\$ 5,000$ certificates of indebtedness. ,

FLAXTON, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ bonds offered on Aug. Association on a bid of par for 41/5s. the Flaxton Community Hos-
pital Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$,
1939 and 1940 , and $\$ 1,000$, 1941 to 1946 . 1939 and 1940, and $\$ 1,000,1941$ to 1946.
JAMESTOWN, N. Dak.-BOND ELECTION REQUESTED-The City Clerk reports that the City Council has been requested again to call an election on the proposed issuance of $\$ 200,000$ in municipal auditor MOHALL, N. Dak.-REPORT ON SUPREME COURT DECISION ON
WARRANT PA MMENTS - Secretary Wattam of the North Dakota Bankers Association has just issued a bulletin to his members on the recent
city of Mohall special assessment warrants' case handed down by the city of Mohall special assessment warrants case handed down of that State.
Supreme Court of the the
Mr. Wattam analyzes the opinion, which, he points out, holds, in brief, that where a North Dakota municipality has reached its debt limit it canupon the warrants of any special improvement district at the maturity of the last special assessment improvement warrant. Mr. Wattam advises his bank association members that where the question of the debt limit of a
municipality may become involved before the maturity of the date of the mast warrant they should consult their attorneys with respect to the possibility of an uncollectible deficiency.
SCRANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Bowman County, N. Dak. -CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Oscar Dejaegher, District Clerk, will $\$ 1,000$. Int. payable annually. Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid, required.
VELVA, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Elling Tweet, City Auditor, will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Aug. 31 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 5,000$ underpass bonds. Payable serially in no more than five years. WILLOW CITY SCH
At a recent election the people voted favorably on the question of issuing At a recent election the people
$\$ 30,000$ school building bonds.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO.<br>700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING; CLEVELAND<br>CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

BEDFORD, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-We are informed that the
 offered on Aug. 17, as noted here recently, were not sold as no bids were
received. The issues are divided as follows: $\$ 420,517.63$ special assessment, refunding bonds. Due from Oct. 1,1941 $23,000.00$ to 1950 incl.
to 1950 inclimited refunding bonds. Due from Oct. 1,1941 Bonds are subject to redemption on and after Oct. 1, 1941.
BROOKSIDE (P, O. Bridgeport), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,500$ sale on Aus. 17-V. 143, p. 802-was awarded to the Bridgeport National sane on, paying a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to 100.222 , a basis of about $4.95 \%$.
Due $\$ 500$ from Oct. 1,1937 to 1945 . incl. Due $\$ 500$ from Oct. 1,1937 to 1945. incl.
CLEVELAND, Ohio-BONDSALE-A syndicate managed by Lehman Bros. of New York, and including Blyth \& Co., New fork; EEtabrook \& Co., New York; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, New York; Phelps,
Fenn \& Co., New York; Morse Bros. \& Co., New York; Field, Richards \& Shepard, Cincinnati; Braun, Bosworth \& Co. T Toledo; Stranahan, and Breed \&'Harrison, Cincinnati, was awarded the $\$ 2,784,500$ coupon, chasers paid a price of 100.03 , taking a $\$ 2,138,000$ issue at $22 \% \%$ and a
block of $\$ 646,500$ at $21 / 2 \%$. The net interest cost to the city is $2.6884 \%$ annually. The bonds are described as follows:
$\$ 646.50021 / 2 \%$ serial limited tax refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$.
Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 46,500,1938 ; \$ 46.000,1939$ to 1949, 2,138,000 ${ }^{3 / 3 \%} \$$ serial unlimited tax refunding bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$.
Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 152,000,1938$ to 1941 , and $\$ 153,000$, Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 152,000,1938$ to 1941 , and $\$ 153,000$.
1942 to 1951 incl. Dated Sept. 1, 1936 . Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. \& S. 1) payable at CLEVELAND, Ohio-LIST OF BIDS RECEIVED-We give below a complete list of the bids received for the $\$ 2,784,500$ refunding bonds which
were awarded on Aug. 13 to a syndicate managed by Lehman Bros. of were awarded on Aug. 13 to
New York.-V. 143 , p. 1123 :


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The $\$ 1,215,500$ serial limited tax refunding bonds which were originally included in the offering had been withdrawn and sold to the Sinking Fund of $\$ 500$ and is dated Sopt. 1,1936 . The bonds mature on Sept. ${ }^{1}$ as
follows: $\$ 86,500,1938 ; \$ 86,000,1939$ and 1940 and $\$ 87,000,1941$ to 1951 . - CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio-VOTERS REJECT DEBT LEVYBy a vote of 3,424 to 2,838 the voters on Aug. 11 in a special election turned down the request of their city officials that they ap.
2.2 mill city debt levy outside the 10 -mill limitation.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY' (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND OFFERING -Geo. H. Stahler, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 11 a. m . (Eastern Standard Time) Sept. 4 for the purchase
at not less than par of $\$ 3,800,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon registerabie refunding bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 1,200,000$ general bonds, series A. Due $\$ 60,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1
 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ is Dated 0 oct. 1,1936 . 1951 . inclusin. and semi-annual int.
 payable from taxes levied inside limitations. Redeemable on any interest
 county.
DAYTON, Ohio-BOND ELECTION SCHEDULED-E. E. Hagerman, Director of Finance, reports that the city will place before its voters 000 in water works improvement bonds. It is said that this proposal has been actuated because of the effect of a recent state supreme court decision
on so-called $\because$ "Portsmouth" bonds. These bonds are payable primarily from the revenues of the water works but if such revenues are insufficient a tax levy outside the limitations will be made for their payment. It is understood that in the near future the city will street paving assessment bonds and \$162,000 in water works bonds. The
water works bonds will be refunded because of the court decision mentioned Whave The purchase of both of these refunding issues for investments.
DEFIANCE COUNTY (P. O. Defiance), Ohio-FOUR SCHOOL contemplated es set-ups which would involve the expenditure of approximately $\$ 322.000$ if the voters approve the plans at special elections. Richland and Farmer Township already has set the dates for special elections, the Hicksville School Board has approved submission of a a proposal to the, voters and the Richand Townhtip voters will ballot. Aug. 28 on an an $\$ 80,000$ plan for
Rection of an auditorium-kymnasium at Jewell and Farmer voters on Sept. 8 erection of an auditorium-gymnasium at Jewell and Farmer voters on Sept. 8 .
for a $\$ 92,727$ project for additions to the auditorium-gymnasium and school. Hicksvile contemplates a $\$ 100,000$ school building program and Highland The WPA set-ups are for the Federal Government to finance $45 \%$ and the districts the remaining $55 \%$ of the costs.
FRANKLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Franklin), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-AC an election held on Aug. O., the voters defeated the proposed issuance or intens.
intent of Schools.
FREMONT COUNTY (P. O. Sidney), Ohio-CERTIFICATE OFFER-ING-C. O. Case, County Treasurer. Wivil receive bEdid until 2 p. m. Aug. 26
for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ anticipation road certificates of indebtedness. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1 , 1936. Interest is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually on June 10 and Dec. 31 . Due $\$ 20,000$ on Dec.
in 1937 and 1938 . Printed cetrificates will be furnished by the county. GNADENHUTTEN Ohio-BOND SALE CANCELED-It is stated street ancol been canceled. Dated June 15, 1936. Due $\$ 200$ each six months from
Dec. 15, 1936, to June 15, 1946, incl. GROVE CITY, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ sewer and water bonds offered for sate on Aug. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p . 802 - were purchased by Grau
\& Co of Cincinnati. as 3 , s. paying a premium or $\$ 295$. ,qual to 101.18 , a basis of about $3.14 \%$. Due $\$ 1,000$ from April 1, 1938 to 1962 .
IRONTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING Ralph F. Mittendorf, Oity Auditor; will receive bids until noon Sept. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 6,0006 \%$
storm water sewer boods. Denom. $\$ 50$. Dated Oct. and semi-ann. int. (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the First National Bank
of Ironton. DDe $\$ 500$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1949 , incl. Certified check for $\$ 60$, payable to the city, required.
LAKEWOOD CITY SCHOOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lakewood), Ohio tendent of the Board of Education, that he will receive sealed bids until noon. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 14, for the purchase of an issuae of
$\$ 105,500$ St $3 \%$ refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 500$. Dated

 tion. Bonds to be issued under authority of Section $2293-6$ of the General
ode the Uniform Bond Act as may apply to this issue. The approving opinion of Squire, sanders \& Dempsey, of Cleveland, will be furnished the purchases. A certified check for 1 \%' of the amount bid, payable to the Treasurer
of the Board of Education, is required.
LICKING COUNTY (P. O. Newark), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGbids until 10 a. m . Aug. 29 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 20,500$

 missioners, required.
LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio-BOND OFFERING DETAILS In connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 24 of the $\$ 137,0004 \%$ p. 961 -it is stated by Adelaide E. Schmitt, Olerk or the Boant of Count
Commissioners, that these bonds are issued to refund a like amount which are about to mature. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Squire, sanders \& Dempsey of Cleve
land may be obtained by the purchaser at his expense.
MADISON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL
field), Ohio-BOND ELECTION NOT HELD DSTRICT (P. O. MansClerk of the Board of Education that the report given in thesed coy the recently, to the effect that an election would be held on Aug. 18 , to vote on
$\$ 48,000$ in school building bonds- $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .802$-was erroneous. MONTGOMERY COUNTY(P. O. Dayton), Ohio- BOND ELECTION
SCHEDULEDE It is reported that an issue of $\$ 180,000$ sanitarium construc tion bonds will be passed on by the voters at the general election in
NEWTON FALLS, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An ordinance is said to have been passed recently by the Village Council providing for the
issuance of $\$ 180,000$ in not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual electric light, heat and power plant bonds. Denom. 81,000 Dated sept. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 6,000$
on March and Sept. 1 from 1938 to 1952 . ${ }^{\text {D }}$. NORTH OLMSTED, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-The two issues of

$\$ 31,770$ special assessment bonds. Due from Oct. 1,1940 to 1950.
12,210 general bonds. Due from Oct. 1, 1940 to 1950. OHIO, State of - BRIDGE COMMIISSION PURCHASES SPAN FROM the purchase of the Parkersburg-Belpre Bridge spanning the Ohio River, according to report. It was stated
mission that Ohio gave $\$ 1,250,000$ in
Oh mission that ohio gave $\$ 1,250,000$ in $31 / \%$ bridge reve
Parkersburg Community Bridge Co., the former owners.

PERRY COUNTY (P. O. New Lexington), Ohio-BIDS RECEIVED poor relief bonds which were awarded the bids received for the $\$ 65,000$ of Oincinnati:
Stramehan, Harris \& Co., Toledo -.............................. Saunders, stiver \& Co., Oleveland Prudden \& Co, Toledo
Perry County Bank, New Lexust Co., Cincinnati-:-
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., Toledo..
Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., Cincinnati

PHILLIPSBURG VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Phillipsburg), Ohi- BOND OFFERING-Frank Ortman, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive bids until noon Sept. 5 for the purchase at not less
than par of 15,000 gymnasium-auditorium construction bonds. Interest payable annually. Due $\$ 750$ each six months from April 1,1937 to Oct. 1.
1946 , incl. Cert. check for $\$ 150$, payable to the Clerk of the Board of Education, required
VOTAIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Plain City), Ohio-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on Aug. 11, the voters are, said to have ap-
proved the issuance of $\$ 90,000$ in school building and equipment bonds proved the issuance of $\$ 90,000$ in school building and equipment bo
to be is.ued in connection with a Public Work Administration grant.
SEVILLE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000$ issue of $4 \%$ coupon semiV. 143, D. 802 - Was purchased at par by the Seville State Bank, according to the Village Clerk. Dated May 1, 1936. Due $\$ 500$ from May 1, 1938 , 1949 inclusive
to SHAKER HEIC
Director of Finance, will Ohio-BOND OFFERING-E. P. Rudolph,
 Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 . Due $\$ 4,0,00$ yearly on Oct. 1 from
Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15, as reported here recently, was awarded to saunders Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 417.50$ equal to
101.67 a a basis of about $3.00 \%$ D Dated July 1,1936 . Due $\$ 500$ each six months from April 1,1937 to Oct. 1, 1961, incl.
SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio-BOND OFFERING-W. B. until noon Sept. 9 for the purchase of $\$ 734,000$ refunding bonds, to bear interest at no more than $6 \%$. Dated Oct. 1. 1936. Principal and semiyeariy on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1945 . Cert. check for $2 \%$ of amount of bonds
bid for bid for, required.
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. , by Charles Austin, City Auditor,
for the purchase of four issues of $3 \%$ refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 759,000$, divided as follows
$\$ 490,000$ park bonds. Due $\$ 35,000$ from Oct. 1,1938 to 1951 , incl. 30,000 pubilic comfort station bonds, and $\$ 30,000$ fire station and site Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1, 1936. Bidders may bid a different rate
 less than par and accrued interest to the date of delivery will be considered interest (A. \& O.) payable at the Chemical National Bank in New York Legality to be approved by squire, sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland, at
the purchaser's expense. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of bonds the purchaser's expense. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of
bid for, payable to the commissioner of the Treasury, is required.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, Ohio-PROPOSED DEBT LEVY DErejected a atraposal that they than aprove the transer of a. 7 mill debt levy
routside the 10 -mill limitation. The vote is said to have been 237 "opposed and 113 simi WOOSTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wooster), Ohio- BOND ELECTION-It is reported that at the regular election to be
held in Noverber the voters will pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 48,000$
in school erection bonds.

## OKLAHOMA

CHELSEA, Okla.- BOND ELECTION-The City Council has called an election for Aug. 27 at which a pro
bonds will be submitted to the voters.
COAL COUNTY (P. O. Colgate), Okla.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated chased by the Piersol Bond Co. of Ollahoma, City, as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$."
DILL CITY, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by the City Clerk that he will receive sealed bids until Sept. 5, for the purchase of a
$\$ 6.000$. issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual water works sysem bonds. Due in 10
years. MAYSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Maysville), Okla.BONDS SOLDE It is stated by the District Clierk. that Mhe $\$ 25,000$ sechool BONDS SOLD- It is stated by the District Clierk that the $\$ 25,000$ sehoo
bonds approved by the vorers in March have been purchased by C. Edgar
Honnold of Oklahoma City. Honnold of Oklahoma City.
PAWHUSKA, Okla.- BOND ELECTION-The voters will be asked
t an election scheduled for Sept. 1 to approve a proposal to issue $\$ 17,500$ at an election scheduled for sept. 1.
PAWNEE, Okla.- BOND ELECTION-The City Council has passed an ordinance calling an election for Aug. 31 .
PERRY, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-The City Council will receive voted.
UNION CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57 (P. O. Union City), Okla.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 25.000$ issue of school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17-V. 143 , p. $1124-$ Was awar
the First National Bank of E1 Reno, according to the District Clerk.

## Oregon Municipals <br> CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon

## OREGON

 HOOD RIVER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hood River),Ore. BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on july $2-\mathbf{V}$. 143 ,
152-the voters defeated the issuance of $\$ 37,900$ in Cascade Locks school 152-th
LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 84 (P. O. Eugene), Ore. bids untin bids uatint p. m. Aug. 25, for the purchase of $\$ 3,500$

POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Monmouth, ${ }_{8}^{8} \mathrm{p}$. m . on Aug. 24 , by Gladys Osborn, District clierk, for the purchase of payable F. \& A. Denom. $\$ 300$. Dated Aug. 15,1936 Due $\$ 300$ rrom Aug. 1, 1937 to 1941 incl. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's offeck for $\$ 100$ must accompany the bid.
WIGASHINGTON AND CLACKAMAS COUNTIES JOINT UNION $\xrightarrow{\text { HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS NOS. } 9 \text { AND } 22 \text { (P. O. Sherwood), Ore. }}$
 Due on Sopt. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$, 1940 to 1951 , and $\$ 1,000,1$ 1922 to 1955 , No bid for less that. (M. And accrued interest will be considered. These No bid for less than par and accrued interest. wi.
bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 10 .
WILLAMINA, Ore.-BOND SALE-It is stated by H. W. Flannery. Oity Recorder, that a s 16,000 issue of water Works system bonds was puroth of Portland, as 43 s. Aat a price of 96.26 . a basis or about $4.80 \%$


## City of Philadelphia

41/4\% Bonds due February 27, 1981/51 Price: To Net $2.85 \%$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co.

1520 Locust Street
Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

CLEARFIELD COUNTY (P. O. Clearfield), Pa.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 245,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered on aug th First Botin Corp. of New York on a bid of 100.505 for 2 s , a basis of about $1.91 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 25,000$ yearly from 1938
from 1943 to 1946. Other bidders included:
Name,
Phelps, Fenn \& Co., New York, and E. W. Clark \& Co., Rate
Philadelphia_
Praham, Parsons $\overline{\text { \& }}$ Co., Philadelphia, and Dougherty, $21 / 4 \%$
 Bid

ECONOMY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaver), Pa.-
$B O N D$ SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 13-V. 143, p. 962 -was awarded to Singer, Deane \& Scribner, of Pittsburgh, as 4s, paying a premium of $\$ 82.50$, equal to 101.178 , a basi
about $3.80 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1936 . Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1945 .
FALLS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fallsington), Pa.-
BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7 o. on Sept. 4, by Howard W. Satterthwaite, District Secretary, for the purchase of a $\$ 31,000$ issue of $21 / 2,23,3,314,31 / 2,33 / 4$ or $4 \%$ coupon or regis-
tered school bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct. 1,1936 . Due on Oct. tered school bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Oct. 1,1936 . Due on Oct. 1
as follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ and 1938 , and $\$ 3,000,1939$ to 1947 incl. Interest payable A. \& O. Bids will be received for the entire issue at any of the above rates of interest but no bid combining two different rates will be accepted. The bonds are issued subject to the approval of the Depart-
ment of Internal Affairs. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the District Treasurer, is required.
HAZLETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-D. T. Evans, District Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p . m . Sept. 1 for the
purchase of $\$ 250,000$ coupon bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest purchase of $\$ 250,000$ coupon bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest,


McKEESPORT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be received until Sept. 14 by the City Comptroller for the purchase of a $\$ 400,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ semi-annual improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1 , 1936. Due $\$ 20,000$ from Sept. 1, 1937 to 1956, incl. These bonds were
approved by the voters at the general election in 1935 .

NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. McKeesport), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
$7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) on sept. 4 by A. L. Black, District
Secretary, for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of coupon school bonds. Secretary, for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of coupon school bonds.
Interest rate is not to exced $41 / \%$, payable M . $\$$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Sept. 1, 1936 . Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1944$ to 1946 :
$\$ 2,000,1947$ to 1951 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1952 . Interest rate to be stated in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. The sale of these bonds is subject to the approval
of the Department of Internal Affairs. The approving opinion of Burgwin of the Department of Internal Affairs. The approving opinion of Burgwin
Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the purchaser. A certiSied check for $\$ 500$, payable to George A. Todd, District Treasurer, must
accompany the bid.
NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa-BONDS SOLD-Of the $\$ 55,0004 \%$
coupon bonds offered on Aug. 18 the borough awarded a block of $\$ 25,000$ coupon bonds offered on Aug. 18 the borough awarded a block of $\$ 25,000$
to the Northumberland National Bank of Northumberland, at a price of 105 , basis of about $3.20 \%$. This was the only bid received in response to the request for offers on $\$ 25,000$ bonds. Leach Bros., Inc, of of Philadelphia,
bid 107.13 for the entire issue, all or none. The issue is dated Oct. 1,1936 . The bonds awarded will mature as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$, and $\$ 2,000$ yearly
from 1938 to 1949 . The balance of the issue comes due $\$ 2,000$ yearly

NORWOOD, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon fire apparatus Bonds offered on Aug. 14-V. 143, p. 474-were awarded to the Interboro Bank \& Trust Co. of Prospect Park on a bid of 101
$2.93 \%$. Dated Aug. 10, 1936 . Due Aug. 1, 1956.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-NOTE OFFERING POSTPONED TO SEPT, 1-On Aug. 19 State Treasurer Charles A. Waters and Robert L Frank Mather issued the of $\$ 45,000,000$ tax anticipation notes, series BT, from Aug. 19-V. 143 , p. 1124-to Sept. 1: 1 . cluded at our meeting today to postpone the opening of bids for the $\$ 45$,until noon on Sept. 1, 1936, in the office of the Governor."' been received but that they will not be opened until Sept. 1. As the result of the postponement, the settlement date has been advanced from Sept. 15 to Sept. 28 The directors of the Poor of Jenkins Twp., Pittston
Boro. (now Pittston City) \& Pittston Twp., Luzerne Boro. (now Pittston City) \& Pittston Twp., Luzerne
 equip. and furnish addition to school building; repair Archbald Borough, Lackawanna County-Refunding

 PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES following is the latest list of bond issues approved b

Aug. $10^{1936} 287,000$

Aug. $10-25000$
Aug. 11 45,000
Aug. 11 18,000 APPROVED-The d d
. nd date of approval:

Municipality and Purpose-
Sharon Hill Borough, Dela highway improvoughts elaware County-Sewers, repay general fund for moneys advanced for said purposes
Springield
Township,
Delaware County---Refunding Towanda Borough School District, Bradford County -Refunding bonded indebtedness - .-. Ellwood City Borough, Lawrence County-Construct Jennerstown Borough, Somerset County-Reconstruc tion and permanent improvement of highway --... Mayfield Borough School District, Lackawanna Co.Clifton Heights Brating expenses Delaware County-Funding floating indebtedness $\$ 8,106.56$; complote construc-
tion of Borough Hall, construction of trunk line sexers and highway improvements $\$ 21,893.44$ - - -
Lower Yoder Township, Cambria County-Funding floating indebtedness, $\$ 4,500$; purchase materials for road projects, building culvert, $\$ 3,000$-1-- C-unty---
Zelienople Borough School District, Butier Could Altering high school building, erecting addition
 Acquire site and grounds for school buidings; erect,
equip and furnish new buildingsUpper Merion Township School District, Montgomery County-Refunding bonded indebtedness.----Public public park and playground West Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery CountySwoyerville Borough School District, Luzerne County of Swoyerville -.-.
Towamencin Township County-Funding floating indebtedness in the sum eauipping and furnishing an addition to present school - Borough, Centre County-Funding float-
Bellefonte
ing indebtedness. 136,000 Deputy Mayor, is said to have vetoed the City Council's ordinance provid ing for the submission to the voters of a $\$ 5,000,000$ issue of Works Progress administration project bonds at the November election. It was pointed out in the veto that the desired ordinance was ent in mind for spending RICHLANDTOWN, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 21,7003 \%$ water onds offered for sale on March 9-V. 142, p. 1161-were not disposed of

THROOP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Stephen E. Gombar, Secretary of the Board of School Directors, will receive bids
until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Aug. 29 for the purchase of $\$ 51,000$ school bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, making choice from $21 / 2 \%, 23 \%, 3 \%, 314 \%$,
$31 / 2 \%, 33 \%, 4 \%, 41 / 2 \%$ and $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Interest payable seminnually. Due onnAug. 1 as allows: $\$ 6,000,1937$, and $\$ 5,000,1938$ to 1946 .
UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bridgeport, R. D.), Pa.-BOND CALLL- 1 it is reported that bonds number for payment at par and accrued interest, on Sept. 1, on which date interest shall cease. These alı coupons attached.
WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BOND OFFERINGElla R. Stewart, Secretary of the School Board, will receive bids until Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due as follows: $\$ 2,000,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 4,000,1947$
nd $1948, \$ 5,000,1949$ and $1950 ; \$ 6,000,1951$ and $1952 ; \$ 8,000,1953$ and
954 , and $\$ 9,000,1955$ and 1956 . Certified check for $\$ 1,000$ required and 1948; $\$ 5,000,1949$ and $1950 ; \$ 6,000,1951$ and $1952 ; \$ 8,000,1953$ and

## RHODE ISLAND

WSTERLY,R.I.-NOTE OFFERING-James M.Pendleton,Town Treasurer, will receive bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) Aug. 26 for dated Aug. 26, 1936 and maturing Nov. 10,1936 . Notes will be in follow-
ing denominations: 2 for $\$ 25,000,4$ for $\$ 10,000$ and 2 for $\$ 5,000$. The notes will be ready for delivery on or about Aus. 27 at the Firss National Bank of Boston, 17 Court Street office, Boston, for Boston funds. Said notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank
of Boston under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, and all egal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected.

|  | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | $\$ 431,172: 47$ | $\$ 432,367.23$ | $\$ 430,113.90$ |
| $-\cdots$ | $6,080.85$ | $3,856.52$ | $2,555.04$ |

$\$ 60,000$ City of Charlestown, So. Car. $3 \%$ water bonds due Sept. 1, 1965
McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. 67 BROAD STREET NEW YORK GREENVILLE. S. C. C. ChARLESTON, S. C.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

BERKELEY-COLLETON-DORCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT, (P. O. Walterboro), S. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 234,000$ issue of highway Greenith \& Co. of New York, and McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc., of a basis of about $2.723 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1936. Due from Feb. 1, 1943 The second highest bid is reported to have been an offer of $\$ 1,970.51$
premium on 3 s , tendered by R.S. Dickson \& Co. of Charlotte, N. C. CHARLESTON, S. C.-PUBLIC OFFERING OF BONDS-Public offering of a new issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ City of Charleston, S. C.. 3\% water Freres \& CO., Inc., and McAlister, Smith \& Pate, Inc. The bonds are They are priced to yield from $2.00 \%$ to $3.00 \%$, according to maturity. The bonds will be valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Charles-
ton, $S, C$., in the opinion of counsel, payable from ad valorem taxes to be ton, S. C., in the opinion of counsel, payable from ad valorem taxes to be
levied against all taxable property therein, without limitation as to rate or amount. In addition, these bonds are further secured by an irrevocable pledge to establish and maintain water rates necessary to service water
bonds. The bonds are tax free in the State of South Carolina and interestexempt from all present Federal income taxes.
It is stated that the above bonds mature on $\$$ ept. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$,
1940 to $1946 ; \$ 30,000,1947$ to $1950 ; \$ 25,000,1951$ to $1953 ; \$ 35,000,1954$ to 1964 , and $\$ 25,000,1965$ to 1950; $\$ 25,000,19$
(The report of sale on these bonds was given in these columns recently -
SOUTH CAROLINA (State of)-BONDS OFFERED PUBLICLYGoldman, Sachs \& Co. and Eldredge \& Co., Inc., are offering $\$ 330,000$

The bonds are priced to yield 2.70 to $3.15 \%$, according to maturity In the opinion of the bankers the bonds are legal investment for savings banks in
New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and certain other States.
 or sale of electrical power, but are direct and unconditional obligations of the
State of South Coron

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BURKE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.-BONDS by the voters at a recent election.
CLEGHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22, S. Dak.-BOND OFFER Aug. 29 for the purcher $\$ 500$. Int. payable semi-annually.
EUREKA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.-BOND $E L E C T 1 O N-T h e ~ B o a r d ~ o f ~ E d u c a t i o n ~ h a s ~ o r d e r e d ~ t h a t ~ a ~ s p e c i a l ~ e l e c t i o n ~$ be called Sept. 1 for the purpose of votong on a proposal to issue $\$ 25,000$ sionx bung bonds.
SIOUX POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Elk Point), S. Dak. -V. 143, p. 963 -was pur issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17 41/ $\%$ according to the District Clerk. Due $\$ 500$ annually from 1937 to
1940 , incl. WINNER, S. Dak-BOND ELECTION-The City Council recently passed a resolution calling a special election to be held on Aug. 25 for the
purpose of voting on the question of issuing $\$ 58,000$ water works improve
ment bonds.

## TENNESSEE

The BADLEY COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Tenn.-BOND ELECTIONon Sept. 17, to have the voters pass on the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ in school addition bonds, to be used on a PWA project
COOKEVILLE, Tenn.-BOND OFFFRING-Sealed bids will be re-
ceived until 1 p. m. on Sept. 1 by J. E. Owen, City Clerk, for the purchase ceived until 1 p . m. on Sept. 1 by J . E. Owen, City Clerk, for the purchase
of an $\$ 18,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual water extension bonds. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2000$ from of an $\$ 18,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-annual water extension bonds. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ from April 1,1937 to 1945 incl. These bonds are
said to be general obligations of the city and will not be sold for less than said to be general obligations of the city and will not be sold for less than
par and accrued interest.
par and accrued interest.
JACKSON, Tenn.-BOND ELECTION NOT SCHEDULED-It is
stated by Mayor A. B. Foust that no election has been held as yet to stated by Mayor A. B. Foust that no election has been held as yet to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 575,000$ in electric power
distribution bonds, mentioned in these columns in July-V. 143, p. 475 . Kirector of Finance, is said to have called for redemption on Aug. 15 all outstanding warrants, issued and dated from Sept. 30,1934 , to Dec. 31, 1934. Said warrants will be paid with accrued interest at the office
LOUUDON COUNTY (P. O. Loudon), Tenn.-BOND SALE-It is reported that $\$ 4,0004 \%$ semi-annual school and court house bonds have
been purchased jointly by C. H. Little \& Co. of Jackson and W. N. Estes Co. of Nashville for a premium of $\$ 2,500$, equal to 105.68 .
information is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled following information is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. agge of the two issues of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual coupon bonds,
p. 1125 : $\$ 140,000$, report on which was given here recently-V. 143 ,
Financial Statement (As of July 1, 1936)
Real and personal property owned by the city
rue value of real and personal property in the municipality $\$ 31,000,000.00$


$\begin{gathered}\text { Less-Water works bonds, incl. above- } \\ \text { Water works bondsincl. above, P. W. A.-- } \\ \$ 3,184,000.00 \\ 280,000.00\end{gathered} 17,323,000.00$

Street impt. \& sidewalk bonds, incl. above,
have been levied- improvement notes
School building and improvement bonds of 465,000.00
$250,000.00$
$1,866,000.00$
$995,000.00$
bonds maturing $\$ 5,000,1937$ to 1940 , and $\$ 24,0003 \%$ bonds, matur ng
$\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1944 . CLEVELAND, Texas-BOND ELECTION CANCELED-It is stated
by the City Secretary that the election which was scheduled for Aug 11 to vote on the issuance of the $\$ 90,000$ in water works purchase and sewer system bonds, as noted here-V. 143 , p. 963 -was recalled, pending a Public Works
Administration allotment
FORT WORTH, Texas-BOND SALE-It is stated by Henry Keller,
City Secretary, that $\$ 29,000$ airport bonds have been purchased recently City Secretary, that $\$ 29,000$ airport bonds have stated by Henry keller,
by Donald O'Neill \& Co. of Dallas as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Due from Aug. 1,1937 tocently GEORGETOWN, Tex.-BOND SALE-The City Council on Aug. 15 accepted the bid of Gregory, Eddleman \& Co. of Houston, for the purchase
of $\$ 55,0003 \%$ revenue bonds at a price of 100.32 . It is said that these of $\$ 55,0003 \%$ revenue bonds at a price of 100.32 . It is said that these
bonds, which will be used for improvements to the water and light plant,
mature in 10 years mature in 10 years.
$414 \%$ street paving bonds approved by the voters on Nover the $\$ 100,000$ to be offered for sale in the near future.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that in election will be held on Aug. 25 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 49,000$ rants.
ODESSA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Odessa), Texas-PRICE PAID bonds purchased by the Superintendent of Schools that the $\$ 85,000$ schoo bonds purchased by the State of Texas as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, as noted here in July-
V. 143, p. 475 -were sold at par. Due from Feb. 15,1937 to 1951; callable
after Feb.
arter Feb. 15, 1941.
SWEETWATER RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sweetwater),
Texas-BONDSALE DETAILS-It is now reported that the $\$ 50,000$ school Texas-BONDSALE DETAILS-It is now reported that the $\$ 50,000$ schoo here recentiy-V. .143, p. 963 -were sold as 48 at par and mature on July
15,1966 . 15, 1966.
TERRELL, Tex.-BOND SALE-Beckett, Gilbert \& Co. of Dallas have purchased and are now offering to investors at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ to improvement revenue refunding bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. 1, 1936 . Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable at
the City Treasurer's office or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.
 Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$, $1937, \$ 6,000,1938$ to $1941 ; \$ 7,000,1942$ to 1945 $\$ 8,000,1947$ to $1949 ; \$ 9,000,1950$ and $1951 ; \$ 10,000,1952$ to $1954 ; \$ 11,000$,
1955 and $1956 ; \$ 12,000,1957$ and $1958 ; \$ 13,000,1959$, and $\$ 4,000,1960$.
Bonds were approved by the voters, and are exclusive first lien on and pledge of revenues of the city's watecr wor bs and
sewer sewer systems after deductions of operating and maintenance expense.
TEXARKANA, Texas-BOND $S A L E-T h e ~ \$ 1,200,000$ issue of $5 \%$
semi-ann. gas system revenue bonds offered for sale on Aug. $18-\mathrm{V} .143$, semi-ann. gas syschased jointly by Geo. L. Simpson \& Co. and H. O. Burt July 27,1936 . Due from March 15, 1939 to 1952 .
TEXAS, State of-PROPERTY TAX UNCHANGED-The automatic tax board recently fixed an ad valorem state tax rate of 62 cents for the next year, it is said. There was no change either in the total rate or its component parts from last year. The constitutional maximums of 35 cents as was the 20 cent rate for the available school fund.
TIMPSON, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City Secretary that the $\$ 25,000$ electric light and power plant refunding bonds
purchased by H. C. Burt \& Co. of Houston, as noted here recently-V. 143 , purchased by H. C. Burt \& Co. of Houston, as noted here recently-V. 143 ,
p. $1125-$ bear interest at $41 / \%$ and mature as follows: $\$ 1,000,1937$ to
$1940 ; \$ 2,000,1941$ to 1949 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1950 .

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

## UTAH

GRAND COUNTY (P. O. Moab), Utah-BONDS SOLD-It is stated at an election held on Aug. 7, were purchased by Edward L. Burton $\& \mathbb{C o}$. of Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT

BENNINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Bennington), Vt.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 50,000$ issue of coupon court house and jail bonds offered for sale on Aug. 100.533 , awasis of about $1.895 \%$. Dated June 1,1936 . Due $\$ 5,000$
from June i, 1937 to 1946 , inci from June 1, 1937 to 1946, incl. The second highest bid was an offer of 100.1897 on 2 s , submitted by The second highest bid was an offer of 100.1897 on 2 s , submitted by
Webster, Kennedy \& Co. of New York. Third high was a tender of 100.482 Webster, Kennedy \& Co. of New York. Third high was a tender of 100.482
for $21 / 4$ s. submitted by L . S. Carter \& Co. of New York, Mansfield \& Co.
of Hartford offered 100.358 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, while Arnold, Scully, Jenks, Wynne of Hartford offered 100.358 for $21 / 4$, while Arnold, Scully, Jenks, Wynne
\& Co. of Burlington, Vt., offered 100.18 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. MIDDLEBURY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Middiebury), Vt. until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time), Aug. 28, for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 18,000$ coupon water bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. $1,1936$.
Princial and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable at the
First National Bank of Boston, in Boston, or at the National Bank of Middlebury, in Middlebury Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1939 to to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay' both principal and int They will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of, Boston; their legality will be
approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, whose opinion will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins, whose opinion will be
furnished the purchaser. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or about September 4 at the First National Bank of Boston, 17 Court St. office,
Boston. Boston.

Financial Statement, Aug. 1, 1936
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Assessed valuation 1935-1.-. (fire district has no bonded debt) } & \$ 84,300 \\ \text { Total bonded debt of the town } & 36,000\end{array}$


* To be refunded from the proceeds of the sale of these bonds.
Population of the district, 300 . Population of the town, 3,000 .


## VIRGINIA

CLINTWOOD, Va-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the Town Clerk that the $\$ 10,000$ water systam bonds reported to have been
sold-V. 143, p. 1126-were purchased by the Cumberland Bank \& Trust sold-V. 143, p. 1126-were purchased by the Cumberland Bank \& Trust
Co. of Clintwood, as 5 s at par, and mature on July 1 as follows: $\$ 500,1937$
to 1946 , and $\$ 1,000,1947$ to 1951 . to 1946 , and $\$ 1,000,1947$ to 1951 .
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council
reported to have authorized the issuance of $\$ 40.000$ in harbor dredging is reported to have authorized the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ in harbor dredging
bonds. NEWPORT NEWS, Va.-BONDSALE-Local banks recently purchased
an issue of $\$ 68,000$ street paving bonds. RICHMOND, Va.-ANNEXATION ORDINANCE DEFEATED-It is stated by Landon B. Edwards, City Comptroller, that the ordinance to
single vote when it came before the members of the Board of Aldermen on
Aug. 11. The bonded debt limit of the city would have been increased by Augle vote when it came before the members or uhe Board
a margin of $\$ 2,880,000$ if it the propor the city
city would have been adopted.
VIRGINIA, State of-GOVERNOR REPORTS GENERAL FUND OF $\$ 564,821$ - Virginia started the 1937 -1938 fircal year with a surplus of
$\$ 564,821$ in the general fund, Governor George C . Peery announced after receiving final reports for the year. . In so doing, the Common wealth had wiped out a general fund defficit of
$\$ 1,726,80$, had restored salary cuts to State employees and had substantially reduced the public debt.
Total State revenues, the Governor said, were $\$ 62,960,507$-an increase
of $\$ 3,464,728$ over the previous fiscal period. It was the largest income of $\$ 3,464,728$ over the previous fiscal period. It was the largest income
in the history of the state. Total expenditures were set at $\$ 60,705,930$, in the history of the state. Total expenditures were set at $\$ 60,705,930$,
an increase over the previous figure of $\$ 3,749563$.
Total general fund receipts were $\$ 20,819,758$ and withdrawals from the
 were $\$ 17,777,023$, leaving a general fund excess, of income over expenses
of $\$ 3,042,73$.
Alcoholic beverage control board profits increased $\$ 1,274,342$ to a Alcoholic beverage control board profits increased $\$ 1,274,342$ to a total
of $\$ 3,555,546$.

NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS<br>Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana<br>Ferris \& Hardgrove<br>SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND<br>Teletype-SPO 176 Teletype-SEAT 191 Teletype-PTLD ORE 160

## WASHINGTON

TEKOA, Wash.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Tekoa State Bank, of
Tekoa, purchasers on Aug. 8 of $\$ 5.000$ coupon street improvement bondsV. 143, p. 1126-paid par for 4 s . Bonds are coupon in form, in denomina-
tions of $\$ 100 . \$ 200, \$ 500$ and $\$ 600$. Interest payable Jan. and July. Due serially from 1937 to 1946 .
WHITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Colfax), Wash.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ issue of coupon school bonds offered
for sale on Aug. 15-V. 143, p. 964 -was awarded to Richards \& Blum or sale on Aug. 15-V. 143, p. 964 -was awarded to Richards \& Blum
of Spokane for a premium of $\$ 118$, equal to 100.368 , on the bonds divided ds follows: $\$ 10.000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 2,000$ as $31 / 1 / \mathrm{s}$. The next highest bid was an
offer of $\$ 80$ premium on $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, submitted by the Tekoa State Bank of Tekoa.

## WISCONSIN

KENOSHA, Wis.-BOND OFFERING A.
Finance, will receive biss until 2 p. m. Sept. 4 for $\begin{aligned} & \text { following school refunding bonds: } \\ & \$ 12,000 \text { bonds, series of } 1928 \\ & 15,000 \text { bonds, second series of } 1923 .\end{aligned} \quad 12,000$ bonds, series of 1924. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 15. 1936. Due Sept. 15, 1950. Principal urer's office. Bidders are to name rate of interest, not to exceed Sale will not be made at less than par. Certified check for $\$ 500$, payable
to the city, required. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chito the city, required. Legality approved by Ch
cago. City will furnish the completed bonds.
LA CROSSE, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Aug. 31 by Fred Le. Kramer, bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$, payable M. \& S. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 30,000$ rom Sept. 1,1937 to 1946 , incl. Rate of interest to be stated in multiples of 1,4 of $1 \%$. Prin. and required to furnish the printed bonds. These bonds are issued subject to
the favorable opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, which will be furthe favorable opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, which will be fur-
nished to the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the urer, must accompany the bid.
MANAWA UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wis.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the district approved a proposal to issue

MARINETTE, Wis.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Oounty Clerk that the $\$ 350,000$ highway bonds author
held on April 7 , as noted here, have been sold.
OCONOMOWOC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oconomowoc), Wis. -BOND ELECTION -It is stated by $R$. T. Jones, District Clerk, that an election will be held on Aug. 25 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 160,000$
in high school addition bonds. p. (This re

## WYOMING

WORLAND, Wyo--BOND CALL-The entire issue of $6 \%$ water exon which date interest shall cease, at the Stock Growers National Bank of Cheyenne. Due on Sept. 1, 1951, optional on Sept. 1, 1936

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets
BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.
25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO ELGIN 6438

## CANADA

CANADA, Dominion of-REVENUE SHOWS $25 \%$ INCREASE-Reflecting a sseady business recovery, the revenue reaching the Federal
Treasury for the first four months of the current fiscal year and ended Treasury for the first four months of the current fiscal year and ended
with July 31 shows a gain of about $25 \%$ over the same period last with July 31 shows a gain of about $25 \%$ over the same period last year.
For the month of July alone there is an increase of a little over $20 \%$. The increase in expenditure for the four months this year was less than
$10 \%$. $10 \%$.

Gains in Every Branch
Total revenue for the four months ended July 31 last was almost $\$ 170$,month of July alione the revenue was $\$ 34,268,000$, as compared with about $\$ 28,500,000$. There were gains in every branch of revenue, but the notable advances were in income tax, sales tax and customs, resulting both from this year yielded over $\$ 72,000,000$, as against a little over $\$ 58,000,000$ in the corresponding four months last year, or a gain of nearly $25 \%$.
More notable was the gain in income tax revenue for the single month of July. Th 3 total for that month in the current fiscal year was a little
over $\$ 6,000,000$. over $\$ 6,000,000$. of about $50 \%$. a gain of over $20 \%$; while for the month of July alone this revenue was
$\$ 13,000,000$, as against $\$ 10,000,000$ or a $\$ 13,000,000$, as against $\$ 10,000,000$ or a gain of over $30 \%$. For the
four months customs revenue was about $\$ 26,500,000$, as against $\$ 24,500,000$ Expenditures Increase
Total ordinary expenditure for the four months was about $\$ 124,500,000$,
over $\$ 34,500,000$, as against $\$ 33,665,000$. Special expenditures, including relief projects and Canadian National Rys. deficit, amounted to a little over $\$ 40,000,000$ for the four months, as against $\$ 32,500$
LOAN DETAILS ISSUED-The "Canada Gazette" on Aug, 7 contained particulars of Dominion Government loans to western Provinces totaling Manitoba $\$ 8,500,000$ approved in orders in council dated July 23 . May $2,7,23$ and 27 , and June 1 and 7 . It also got $\$ 562,000$ for its share
of direct relief of direct relief.
A loan of $\$ 500,000$ went to Alberta as a renewal of a loan maturing Aug. 1 .
British Columbia got $\$ 900,000$ for its share of a public works program. "PDMONTON, AIta-COURT, RULES CITY CANNOT ACCEPT "PROSPERITY CERTIFICATES"-We quote in part as follows from a Aug. 14:. injunction was granted here today by Mr. Justice T. M. Tweedie of the Alberta Supreme Court. Ron, Edmonton mining engineer, "suing on his own statement of claim. Defendants named were Majo J. Clarke of Edmonton statement of claim. Defendants named were Major J. Clarke of Edmonton,
City Clerk Alfred Russell, and Hon. J. W. Hugill, K.C., as Attorney-
General of the Province.

## Halts Government Deal

"The City of Edmonton" is prevented by the injunction from any agree ment Edmonton accepts or undertakes to accept 'prosperity certificates' from the Government or from any , other person or persons until the trial of this action or until further order." certificates.
The action
The action nullified an agreement whereby the Government would have
given the city $\$ 85,000$ in certificares in lieu of a $\$ 55,000$ August cash relief given the city $\$ 85,000$ in certificates in lieu of a $\$ 55,000$ August cash relief
grant. Council agreed Wednesday night to accept the Province's offer. $\$ 55,000$. Worth of Script
According to the offer, the city would purchase $\$ 55,000$ worth of certificates with the cash grant. The Province would give the city an addi-
tional $\$ 30,000$ in certificates, which Edmonton would guarantee to keep in circulation for the nest two years, or, in effect, until the certificates had LA PRAIRIE, Que--BOND SALE-The $\$ 36,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann.
improvement bonds offered for slae on June $22-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. $4226-$ is re ported to have been purchased by Rene T. Leclerc, Inc., of Montreal, at a
price of 98.03, a basis of about $4.17 \%$. Dated July 2, 1936 . Due in 30 years, optional in 15 years.
PICTOU, N. S.-BOND SALE-A $\$ 10,000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ semi-annual improvement bonds is reported to have been purchased by 0. H. Burgess 20 years.
QUEBEC, Province of-LIBERALS VOTED OUT OF OFFICE AFTER
LONG TERMS-An Associated Press dispatch from Quebec on Aug 17 commented in part as follows on the result of the election held on that diy: The Union Nationale party, with "Reform" as its slogan, swept into power in Quebec Province tonight. It won an overwhelming victory in provincial elections, ending th
the provincial Legislature. Premier Adelard Godbout, who succeeded Louis Alexander Taschereau
last June, lost his own seat. Many members of his Cabinet als last June, lost his own seat. Many members of his Cabinet also were defeated, including Lucien Dugas, Speaker of the House; Wilfred Gognon,
Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Stuart McGougall, Provinciai Treasurer. Two other Ministers defeated were Cesaire Gervais, Minister of Public Works and Mines, and Edgar Rochette, Minister of Labor, Game According to the final returns, the Union Nationale party won 75 seats According to the final returns, the Union Nationale party won 75 seats
in the $90-\mathrm{member}$ House. The Liberals carried only 15 constituencies,
the Canadian Press reported.
ST. HYACINTHE, Que.-CORRECTION-We are informed by M. A. effect that the city was offering $\$ 25,0004 \%$ bonds for sale on sealed tenders on Aug. 18However, Mr. David points out, a nearby municipality, St. Joseph
Village, St. Hyacinthe County, independent of the City of St. Hyacinthe advertised in the 'Quebec Official Gazettent on Aug. 1 , the proposed sa'e of
25,000 in municipal waterworks construction bonds.

ST. LAMBERT, Que.-DECLARED BANKRUPT BY COURT-Justice Guibault of the Montreal superior Court has issued a judgment placing the lawyers of the Quebec Municipal Commission that the south shore city had failed to meet interest payments on loans in specific instances. the St. Lambert City Council endeavored to solve its financial problems by refinancing the bonded debt with consent of the bondholders. Negotiations were started but the initial plan was not accepted by the bondholders. Subsequently, with approval of Commission officials, the city passed
a by-law to refund its debt by effecting a new bond issue of $\$ 3.3$ millions and providing for redemption of all outstanding bonds and bank loans. This by-law was incorporated in the form of Bill No. 19 which was placed before the last session of the Quebec Legislature. It reached and passed the matically fell to the ground.
At the regular council meeting June 15, the City Council passed a resolution asking the Quebec Municipal Commission to place the city in default. The petition before the Superior Court, on which judgment has been given

ST. MARYS, Ont.- BOND SALE-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann.
mprovement bonds is reported to have been purchased by the Dominion improvement bonds is reported to have been purchased by the Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto at a price of 104.67, a ba
Dated Aug. 12, 1936. Due in 10 annual instalments. SOREL, Que.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 96,000$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-annual
school bonds offered for sale on July 28 -V. 143, p. 476 - Was purchased
jointly by L. G. Beaubien \& Co.

WINDSOR, Ont-GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF
CITY FINANCE BOARD-The following report on the affairs of the above City was taken from thD-The following report on the affairs of the above city was taken from the Toronto "Financial tost" of Aug. 15:
supervision over the financial affairs of the City of Windsor has exercised amalgamation of Windsor. Walkerville, East Windsor and Sandwich last year and which is responsible for the refinancing plan at present before the Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Ontario Government. Legislation providing for dissolution of the Commission was passed at the last session of the legislature.
except that it city Council now assumes direction of its own finances except that it remains under the supervision of the Ontario Department of
Municipal Affairs. Like the Commission the department will have power
to veto any proposed civic to veto any proposed civic expenditure of which it does not approve.
Ends Stormy Period

Dissolution of the Commission brings to an end a rather stormy period
the administrative history of the border municipalities. Since the in the administrative history of the border municipalities. Since the exercise its supervisory powers, there has been constant conflict between the Commission and the Oity Council. On a number of occasions the the City Council Recently the Council refused to impose a special relief tax levy which the Commission had ordered. However, acts of the Commission have
been validated by statute so that the Council has no alternative but to proceed with levying the special four-mill tax.


[^0]:    Member Federal Reserve System and N. Y. Clearing House Association

[^1]:    zNew York.
    Gasol
    $\$ .182$
    zBrooklyn.
    Newark...
    Cammen
    Boston. Ga
    $\$ .182$
    .177
    .168
    .165
    .165
    z Not including $2 \%$ duty olty sales tax.

[^2]:    banks and brokers.

[^3]:    Deb 58 series C

[^4]:    -Announcement is made of the formation of the firm of Arthur Kahn \& Co., members of the New York Curb Exchange, with offices at 40 Wal St., New, York City. The partners of the new firm are Arthur Kahn and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Gorrie. The firm will clear through Herrick, Berg \&
    Co. and will represent Co. and will represent that house on the Curb.
    of Herrick, Berg \& Oo., where he started work as a runner and where of Herrick, Berg \& Oo., where he, started work as a runner and where
    until recently he was head of the trading department. and in this position has handled orders for some of the largest industrialists in the country. Mrs. Gorrie is one of Wall Street's best known women executives. She served for many years as assistant to E. V. R. Thayer, during the period and became the first woman ever to occupy a desk on the platform with the Chase officers. For several years she was Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Punta Alegre Sugar Co., and is now Treasurer of the Fellsmere Sugar Co. of Florida.
    -Formation of Conroy \& Co., Inc., is announced by Thomas D. Conroy, formerly of Hegarty, Conroy \& Co., Inc., with offices at 120 Broadway, New York. Associated with M.. Conroy are Vern Dushayne, R. G. McPherson, Walter R. Schwalb, William Neely, Jacob R. Lovett. L. Merle
    Kennard and C. W. Quinn. The company will deal in investment securities--Noel Armstrong, last year associated with Wood, Low \& Co. and for more than 10 years prior to entering Wall Street engaged in dealing in commodities with foreign countries, has joined the investment department of
    Baker, Weeks \& Harden. Mr. Armstrong has had considerable experience in acting in an advisory capacity on the investment of estate funds.

[^5]:    American Cyanamid Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings--6 Mos. End. June 30| Oper. profit after exps-- | $\$ 3,823,083$ |
    | :--- | ---: |
    | Other income--------- | 384,773 |

    Total income-1-2.-.-
    Deprec'n \& depletion.-:
    Research \& devel. exp.Interest
    Federal income tax-----
    Net income-:-
    $\square$

    Shs. of common stock |  | 1935 | 1934 |  |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | 3 |  | $\$ 3,291,189$ |  | 1933

    $\$ 2,001,257$ Note- No mention was made of any provision for Federal surtax on
    undistrib uted profits.-V. 142, p. 3330 .

[^6]:    y Net deficit_-.-.-. - $\$ 7,609,364 \quad \$ 8,029,553 ~ \$ 6,530,504 ~ \$ 9,528,179$

[^7]:    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total_-........-s5,083,404 } \$ 4,998,443 \\ x & \text { After deducting reserve for depreciation of } \$ 412,152 \\ \$ 5,083,404 & \text { in } \\ \$ 4,998,443 \\ 1936\end{array}$ x After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 412,152$ in 1936 and
    $\$ 420,481$ in 1935, and mortgage payable of $\$ 54,000$ in 1935 and 1936 .
    y Represented by 125,000 shares of no par value.-V. 142, p. 3523 Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-


    #### Abstract

    

    Listing- The New York Stock Exchange has, authorized the listing of 200,000 of the company; as trustee, and delivery to officers and employees of the


[^8]:    -V. 143, p. 1092.

[^9]:    Note-LInters exported, not included above, were 19,331 bales during July in
    1936 and 18,298 bales in $1935 ; 240,549$ bales for the 12 months ended July 31 in 1936 and 18,298 bales in' 1935 ; 240,549 bales for the 12 months ended July 31 in
    1936 and 205,246 bales in 1935. The distributlon for July, 1936, follows: United Kingdom, 5,243; Netherlands, 3,386; Belgium, 21; France, 2,023; Germany, 6,963;
    Italy, 380; Portugal, 741; Canada, 355; Japan, 4; British Honduras, 22: South Atrica, 192.

