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The Commercial Markets and the Crops
Cotton


Published Every Saturday Morning by the Wilitam B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City

 Entered as second-class matter June 23. 1879 , at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879 . Subscriptions
in United States and Possessions, $\$ 1500$ per year, $\$ 9.00$ for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, $\$ 16.50$ per South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, $\$ 18.50$ per year. $\$ 10.75$ for 6 mona, $\$ 16.50$ per Year. $\$ 9.75$ for 6 months
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## The Financial Situation

THE past week furnished two surprises, both of. them relating to the fiscal affairs of the Federal government. The first came late on Tuesday when the President issued a lengthy and detailed estimate of receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year revising those made at the first of the year. The second took the form of an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday morning that he would ask for some $\$ 400,000,000$ "new money" at the middle of the month. While a number of those who make it a point to follow Treasury matters very closely had not entirely put from their minds the possibilitylthat there might be an offering of government securities designed to bring additional funds into the Treasury at about this time, most members of the financial community had considered it almost a foregone conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury would content himself with refunding the obligations falling due on the 15th of the month.

## Too Good an Opportunity

The announcement of the Secretary on Thursday, surprising also by reason of the fact that it was made several days prior to the time at which anything further was expected in the way of news concerning Treasury operations this month, carried certain explanations of the decision to add to the cash at the disposal of the government which seemed to raise more questions in the minds of most people than they settled. It was said that the Treasury wished to finance the needs of the Home Owners'. Loan Corporation so that the latter would not need to go into the market directly, and that collection of the so-called "wind-fall" taxes had been postponed for 90 days. It had been the understanding that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was no longer active in making loans. As to the postponement of collections on account of the "unjust enrichment" taxes, to use a political euphemism, nothing had been heard of the matter before.
But, as is well-known, the government bond market has of late been unusually strong, apparently as a result of institutional demand. It is conjectured

## Self-Reliance and Greatness

"The last three years have done much to sap away the foundations of that American character which has made this nation unique in the history of mankind, unique in its spirit of independence and progress, unique in its wealth and its standard of living, unique in the opportunities it offers to thique in man."
Beneath the superlatives with which these phrases of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency abound, the thoughtful man will find reverberations of certain fears that have been seriously troubling him for some time past.
Has the average American really lost-that spirit of independence and selffreliance which must be the foundation of rue greatness, either in this country or any other? For our part, we do not believe that he has, but we are obliged to take notice of the eagerness with which the unfortunate, and, with deep regret be it said, even the business man, has in recent years journeyed to Washington, "ither figuratively or literally, there to seek "relief"' of one sort or another.
This tendency to cry for help was particularly conspicuous during the year or two prior to the inauguration of the New Deal, and during the first year or two of its life. It probably has its roots in war and early post-war developments, as well as in the general philosophy of the New Era, which was by many supposed to have eliminated the necessity for supposed to have eliminated the necessity for
hard, continuous and intelligent work. It certainly was enormously encouraged by the open-handed spending of the New Deal during the first two or three years of the present Administration.

Conditions of this sort are, of course, exceedingly difficult to measure or appraise with nicety, but we observe what we believe to be the beginning of a trend away from this unAmerican trait at the present time. We think that business men, and probably many others, have definitely begun to realize that in the long run their salvation lies in themselves and not in the government. This revulsion of feeling, if it really is getting under way, is probably a natural result of the extreme paternal ism of the New Deal. Certainly in no other sense can it be attributed to anything that has been done or said in Washington.
The Republican Party has wisely chosen to call the whole matter sharply to the attention of the American public, and doubtless is to be credited with a substantial part of whatever reawakening is taking place. Nothing could be more important to our national well-being than a revival of the spirit of self-reliance among our people. We are hopeful that we shall soon recover the full measure of it.
therefore that Treasury officials concluded that it would be unwise to permit so good an opportunity to sell more securities slip by, the more so since there are numerous elements in the current situation which conceivably might weaken the market for government obligations and thus embarrass the Treasury, possibly at a time when it would be politically damaging. This interpretation, which seems to be rather general, was of course strongly suggested by certain remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury about carrying vary large cash balances as a sort of insurance against contingencies. But be all this as it may, the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday did not seem to many to be particularly consistent with the statement of the President on Tuesday that the government would probably not find it necessary to borrow more than about $\$ 750$,000,000 during the entire current fiscal year, and that the intention was to draw down cash reserves in very considerable part to help cover the deficit.

## The Budget in Detail

However, the statistics presented by the President furnish most food for thought and need the most careful analysis to guard against false impressions. Although, given the methods of accounting actually in use in Washington and assuming that all goes as planned, the statement of the President is not open to particularly serious criticism, the fact remains that there are many pitfalls into which the unwary may easily plunge. In general, the President estimates that, apart from certain items labeled "realization upon assets,". receipts during the current fiscal year will amount to about $\$ 5,643,000,000$, as against about $\$ 4,116.000,000$ during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. Against these he sels "expenditures for recovery and relief" at some $\$ 1,835,000,000$, against $\$ 2,777,000,000$ last year, other expenditures at $\$ 5,348,000,000$, against about $\$ 5,700,000,000$, giving a total expenditure excluding debt retirement of $\$ 7,183,000,000$, against $\$ 8,477,000,000$. The net deficit to be derived from these figures is obviously $\$ 1,540,000,000$, against $\$ 4,361,000,000$.

Can these figures be taken at their face value as indicating a striking reduction in the true deficit this year as compared with last? They certainly will not be so accepted by those who know accounting principles. The first refinement that must be effected if the real position of the budget is to be understood has to do with the bonus for which the President is of course in no way responsible. It had been understood that the entire cost of the bonus payments under the law passed early this year was charged against the budget for the fiscal year 1936 when the bonds were issued, and that if and as the bonds were presented for payment the transactions resulting would be treated as a redemption of public debt. The item in last year's figures under the title "Adjusted Compensation Payments" standing at some $\$ 1,673,000,000$ seems to be in accord with this understanding. We accordingly assume that the entry in this year's figures under the same caption in the amount of $\$ 560,000,000$ is to be taken as a debt redemption entry, although it is not so termed in the statement itself. At any rate, these bonus outlays must be considered in a special category, and eliminated from the totals if a true picture of the trend of constantly recurring expenditures is to be obtained. If we eliminate these items from the figures for the two years, total expenditures become $\$ 6,623,000,000$ against $\$ 6,804,000,000$.

As slight as the reduction in outlays is thus made to appear, one cannot stop with this adjustment. There are other grossly misleading methods in use in the government offices. The worst of these is perhaps the intermingling of capital expenditures, so-called, and receipts from the liquidation of capital assets with current operating outlays. When capital expenditures are made, they appear in the accounts that the public is permitted to see merely as "expenditures," unsegregated in most instances and unlabeled, or at least not so labeled as to present anything greatly resembling a true picture of what is taking place. When capital assets so acquired are liquidated, the proceeds, unbelievable as it may seem for a government that is so insistent upon "honest" accounting on the part of business men, are treated not as a receipt at all, but as a deduction from expenditures.

## Eliminating Capital Transactions

Evidently some sort of adjustment is necessary on this account if a true picture of the trend of things fiscal in Washington is to be procured. But how? The detailed figures of the Treasury Department are so arranged, or perhaps, better, so unarranged, that no such segregation can be effected completely or with assurance. It so happens that a number of governmental agencies which last year were either still "investing" on balance, or else were showing but a relatively small "excess of credits," are now reporting much larger volumes of capital asset liquidation. The net "excess of credits" reported last year by such agencies was $\$ 270,000,000$. The President estimates that they will amount to some $\$ 620,000,000$ during the current fiscal year! That is to say, the elimination of these capital transactions as far as these particular agencies are concerned would require that $\$ 270,000,000$ be added to expenditures for last year and $\$ 620,000,000$ added to those (as estimated by the President) for this. If we make this adjustment of the figures from which bonus transactions have been eliminated, we have
outlays at $\$ 7,243,000,000$ this year against $\$ 7,074,-$ 000,000 last year.
But of course some of the other agencies of the government are likewise engaged in capital operations. Perhaps the addition of these full amounts rather overstates the case. Consultation of the periodically published consolidated balance sheet of the various government corporations and credit agencies lends some support to the idea that such additions are too large, since the decline in the proprietorship of the government in net assets of these bodies during the 1936 fiscal year was only about $\$ 205,000,000$. If this latter figure can be taken as a correct statement of the volume of proceeds from liquidation of such assets used during the period in question for other than capital expenditures, the figure of $\$ 270,000,000$ already employed is roughly 25 per cent too large. If we add not $\$ 270,000,000$, but the $\$ 205,000,000$ reported in the consolidated balance sheet to the 1936 total of expenditures (as adjusted to eliminate the bonus) we obtain $\$ 7,009$,000,000 for the fiscal period. Now if we deduct 25 per cent from the $\$ 620,000,000$ estimated by the President as the "excess of credits" to be expected from certain agencies during the current fiscal year, we obtain the figure of $\$ 465,000,000$. Adding this sum to the estimated outlays for the current year, we obtain a figure of $\$ 7,088,000,000$ for this period as comparable with the practically identical figure of $\$ 7,009,000,000$ already arrived at for last year.

## Estimates of Receipts

All such adjustments are admittedly of the "rough and ready" type, but they can scarcely fail to leave the very definite impression that any real reduction in the deficit for the current year must be attributed, not to reduced operating expenditures, but to larger tax receipts. This leads us to turn our attention to estimated receipts. First of all, we encounter the question of how accurately receipts from the various taxes imposed have been estimated. Certainly, the record of the Treasury Department over a long period of years is not particularly good in this respect. Indeed, such estimates have on numerous occasions proved ludicrously inaccurate as compared, for example, with the work of the British Treasury authorities. But this is a field of conjecture, and the individual citizen who undertook to make estimates of his own would be rash indeed. Thoughtful students of such matters, however, are not likely to overlook the inclusion of such items as the capital stock and excess profits taxes carried at $\$ 121,000,000$; the tax on "unjust enrichment" at $\$ 82,000,000$ (collection of which the Secretary of the Treasury on Thursday said had been postponed for 90 days) ; and the taxes on carriers and their employees at $\$ 135,000,000$, any or all of which may be declared invalid by the courts.

Of course all of this leaves entirely out of consideration the volume of unrealized losses on some $\$ 4,220,000,000$ of so-called assets carried on the books of the government, the question as to whether the reserves (carried at $\$ 265,000,000$ ) provided for liabilities assumed on account of old-age pensions really cover the liabilities assumed, and the very evident doubt in the mind of the President as to whether the drought situation will oblige him to request from the new Congress further appropriations before the expiration of the current fiscal year. But the inquiry, even though carried only
as far as we have carried it, seems to show conclusively that progress toward a balanced budget by reduction in extravagance and waste, the only way in which real progress can be made, is nonexistent.

## Public Debt

Adjustments so made, or presently necessary if any prove to be necessary, may or may not seriously affect the estimates of the President concerning the effect of the year's operations upon the public debt outstanding in the hands of the public. First of all, the public debt figures usually take no account of the value of assets held by the government, whether in the form of cash or otherwise. Reduction in the cash balance carried by the Treasury and receipts from the sale of capital assets may well make it possible to avoid further borrowing in very appreciable degree. Moreover certain items, such for example as the $\$ 265,000,000$ set up for old age pension reserves, carry no necessity for current outlays. These reserves are to consist of government obligations bearing not less than $3 \%$ interest.' So far as can now be foreseen the Treasury will not be able to obtain obligations for the fund in the open market, but must issue special securities, for which the Treasury itself will receive the cash which it may and possibly will use for current requirementsa situation which raises serious questions about the wisdom of the whole so-called social security program.
This budget estimate now presented by the President was apparently issued at this time for political purposes. It is to be hoped that the intelligent voter will not accept the figures at their face value, but on the contrary will take paper and pencil and apply to the figures the same analysis he is accustomed to apply to the accounts of his'own business. They need it. In addition, it would be well for him to take careful note of the fact that the so-called regular expenditures are steadily mounting. These, like the poor, we have always with us; the "expenditures for recovery and relief" may some day, it is to be hoped, be eliminated entirely.

## Federal Reserve؟Bank|Statement

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{F}}$CHIEF interest in the current condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, is an advance of $\$ 70,000,000$ for the week ended Wednesday in the aggregate of excess reserves over legal requirements, to a total of $\$ 1,-$ $960,000,000$. This places the excess balances of member banks considerably over the figure which was officially predicted as the residue after the $50 \%$ increase of requirements. It appears questionable, Chowever, whether the recent advances will be long continued. They have been due largely to Treasury disbursements from its general account with the Federal Reserve banks and to gold imports. Further gains in our gold stocks can be anticipated, but the Treasury balance with the Reserve banks now has been reduced to figures usual before last December, when the practice of keeping at least $\$ 500,000,000$ in that account was started. Treasury financing and the quarter-date tax payments to the Treasury on Sept. 15 once again will tend to swell the Treasury balance with the Federal Reserve banks, causing excess reserves to fall sharply, for the time bêing. To a large degree such sharp variations are merely another result of the huge reservoir of idle funds.

Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced $\$ 22,000,000$ in the week ended Wednesday night, and are reported at $\$ 10,717,000,000$. The Treasury, however, deposited no less than $\$ 60,002,000$ gold certificates with the 12 banks, raising the gold certificate fund to $\$ 8,334,034,000$ on Sept. 2 from $\$ 8,274,032,000$ on Aug. 26. The redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes and cash in vaults both showed decreases, so that total reserves advanced to $\$ 8,615,544,000$ from $\$ 8,571,038,000$. Money in circulation increased by $\$ 41,000,000$, and a good part of this was reflected in the Federal Reserve note total, which moved up to $\$ 4,020,920,000$ from $\$ 3,993,664,000$. Total deposits with the banks increased only moderately to $\$ 6,827,410,000$ on Sept. 2 from $\$ 6,811,358,000$ on Aug. 26, but the variations in the several accounts are interesting. Member bank deposits gained no less than $\$ 109,120,000$, to $\$ 6,440,622,000$, while Treasury deposits on general account fell $\$ 36,188,000$ to $\$ 107,236,000$. Foreign bank deposits dropped sharply by $\$ 47,907,000$ to $\$ 50,267,000$, this recession following continuous increases throughout the preceding month. Non-member bank deposits fell $\$ 8,973,000$ to $\$ 229,285,000$. The large advance in reserves more than offset the increases of deposit and note liabilities, and the reserve ratio moved up to $79.4 \%$ from $79.3 \%$. Discounts by the System were marked up $\$ 1,364,000$ to $\$ 8,602,000$, while industrial advances dropped $\$ 32$,000 to $\$ 28,522,000$. No change whatever appeared in the open market portfolio, as bankers' bills held at $\$ 3,095,000$, while United States Government securities again totaled $\$ 2,430,227,000$.

## Corporate Dividend Declarations

FAVORABLE dividend declarations this week were many, and consisted of a representative group in business and industry. Below we give a few of the larger companies included in this category: Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co. declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ a share on its $\$ 100$ par common stock, payable Sept. 30, and compares with regular quarterly disbursements of $\$ 1.50$ a share made previously. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. increased the dividend on the no par common stock from 25 c . a share to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share, payable Sept. 30 next; the former distribution was the first to be made since May 16,1932 , when a dividend of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share was disbursed. The United Carbon Co. on Sept. 3 increased the dividend on its no par common stock from 60c. a share to 75 c . a share, payable Oct. 1. Cannon Mills Co. increased the dividend on the no par common stock from 50 c . a share to $\$ 1$ a share, payable on Oct. 1. Loew's, Inc., declared an extra dividend of 50 c. a share and a regular quarterly of like amount on the no par common stock, both payable Sept. 30. On Dec. 31, 1935, a similar extra disbursement was made on this issue. Borg-Warner Corp. declared an extra dividend of 75 c . a share and a regular quarterly of similar amount on the common stock, payable Oct. 1. Lehman Corp. declared a special dividend of $\$ 1$ a share and a regular quarterly of 75c. a share on the capital stock, both payable Oct. 9. A special distribution of like amount was made on July 10 last. United Drug Co. declared an initial dividend of 50 c . a share on the $\$ 5$ par common stock, payable Oct. 1.

## The New York Stock Market

MOVEMENTS of stock prices on the New York market were small this week, with a definite trend lacking in the great majority of issues. Good
buying occurred at times in some of the leading speculative vehicles, and quite a few new highs for the year and the movement appeared in such securities. Favorable business reports and forecasts aided the steel, copper, merchandising and carrier stocks in a few sessions. But occasional mild spells of liquidation also were noted. There was no pronounced tendency to lighten commitments toward the end of the week, as might be expected before a holiday if the speculative holdings were large. This seems to give warrant to the general conclusion that the market remains in a fairly sound technical position, despite the rise of the last 18 months and the huge influx of foreign funds into this market of late. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded $1,000,000$ shares in each of the full sessions, but the turnover did not rise far above that level on any occasion.
In the brief session last Saturday small gains were general, with the demand for railroad shares outstripping that for other types. Dealings on Monday were dull, with profit-taking in evidence among some high-priced specialties and the railroad stocks. Steel and utility stocks were steady, while gains appeared among the motor and copper issues. Variations on Tuesday continued to reflect considerable differences of opinion. Metal and merchandising stocks were in fair demand, and some industrial issues also improved, but losses were recorded in a majority of other shares. The session on Wednesday resulted in a broad advance which continued until the final hour, when liquidation cut the advances to a degree. Good net gains, nevertheless, were scored in almost all groups of issues. The opening on Thursday was good, but once again the tendency to realize profits made its appearance, and variations for the day consisted mainly of fractional recessions. Motor stocks improved on forecasts of continued excellent business, while a number of specialties advanced sharply. Numerous individual issues moved into new high ground for the year on the early advance. Small gains were recorded yesterday, with the character of the market not much changed. Industrial, utility and rail issues all participated in the modest improvement.
In the listed bond market impressive advances occurred in several sessions: United States Government securities moved into the highest territory ever attained by the outstanding obligations, despite announcement that $\$ 400,000,000$ in new money will be raised in the quarter-date financing. Bestrated corporate bonds did well, and bankers had no trouble whatever in disposing of new issues: Speculative bonds of all descriptions were marked higher, with railroad obligations in particular demand owing to good passenger revenues under the reduced fares. Latin American bonds were favorites in the foreign dollar section. Commodity markets were somewhat irregular, but grains and corn held close to the high levels attained in consequence of the drought in the West. The foreign exchange position remained unchanged, as French francs continued to hover around the gold export point, while sterling and its allied currencies were firm.
On the New York Stock Exchange 147 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 13 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 75 stocks touched new high levels and 20 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the

New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 618,350 shares; on Monday they were $1,149,000$ shares; on Tuesday, 1.143,770 shares; on Wednesday, 1,351,970 shares; on Thursday, $1,047,760$ shares, and on Friday, $1,174,510$ shares, On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 114,927 shares; on Monday, 211,240 shares; on Tuesday, 262,150 shares; on Wednesday, 275,040 shares; on Thursday, 221,190 shares, and on Friday, 222,875 shares.
The stock market this week was influenced to a great extent by the coming Labor Day holiday, and trading was undertaken in a very cautious manner. In the absence of a definite trend, stocks on most days were dull and irregular. However, at the close yesterday prices for the most part were firm and in many instances showed gains for the week. General Electric closed yesterday at $471 / 8$ against 47 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 44 against 43 ; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at 21 against $217 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at 47 against $463 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 158 against $1591 / 2$; International Harvester at $791 / 8$ against 79 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $851 / 2$ against $841 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 491/8 against 45 $7 / 8$; Woolworth at 55 against $541 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel at $1761 / 4$ against $1741 / 2$. Western Union closed yesterday at $891 / 4$ against 88 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $2291 / 2$ against 236 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1571 / 2$ against $1575 / 8$; National Cash Register at $261 / 8$ against 25 ; International Nickel at $555 / 8$ against $535 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $271 / 2$ against $27 / 8$; National Biscuit at $323 / 8$ against $313 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $373 / 4$ against $383 / 8$; Continental Can at $711 / 2$ against $693 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at 175 against $1771 / 4$; Standard Brands at $155 / 8$ against $151 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1411 / 8$ against $1391 / 2$; Lorillard at $227 / 8$ against 23 ; United States Industrial Alcohol at 35 against 33; Canada Dry at $151 / 2$ against $157 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $461 / 8$ against $471 / 8$, and National Distillers at $297 / 8$ against $293 / 4$.
The steel stocks registered fractional changes for the week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $707 / 8$ against 70 on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $1111 / 4$ against 111; Bethlehem Steel at $683 / 4$ against $661 / 2$; Republic Steel at $223 / 4$ against $221 / 2$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $831 / 8$ against $811 / 4$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $311 / 4$ against $311 / 4$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 67 against 66; Chrysler at $1141 / 4$ against 114, and Hupp Motors at $21 / 4$ against $21 / 4$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 25 against $241 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $311 / 8$ against, $293 / 4$, and B. F. Goodrich at $241 / 4$ against $241 / 8$. The railroad stocks continued to show strength, and closed higher for the week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $397 / 8$ against $381 / 2$ on Friday of last week ; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 823/4 against $813 / 8$; New York Central at 44 against $427 / 8$; Union Pacific at 140 against $1411 / 2$ bid; Southern Pacific at $431 / 4$ against $421 / 8$; Southern Railway at $221 / 2$ against $213 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at 27 against 27. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 62 against $633 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 19 against 181/2, and Atlantic

Refining at $271 / 2$, unchanged. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $391 / 8$ against $381 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $471 / 4$ against $471 / 4$; American Smelting \& Refining at 84 against $831 / 2$, and Phelps Dodge at $391 / 2$ against $381 / 2$.

Trade and industrial reports remain fairly favorable. The seasonal rise normally to be expected at this time is not much in evidence, but as against this circumstance it must be remembered that the usual summer decline did not take place this year. Steel ingot production for the week ending today was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $71.5 \%$ of capacity against $72.5 \%$ last week and $45.8 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy for the week ended Aug. 29 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,135,598,000 kilowatt hours against $2,125,502,000$ kilowatt hours the previous week and $1,809,716,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revene freight for the week to Aug. 29 totaled 753,742 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is a gain of 18,769 cars over the previous week and of 72,984 cars over the corresponding week of last year.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $1083 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 111c. as against $1061 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $423 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against 42 c . the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 12.05 c . as against 11.78 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.31 c ., unchanged from the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the same as on Friday of previous weeks.
In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $195 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $191 / 2$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 5.0311 / 16$ as against $\$ 5.031 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week; and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $6.585 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. as against $6.583 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

TRENDS were mixed this week on stock exchanges in the principal financial centers of Europe. It was finally accepted in all markets that the Spanish civil war would be localized and a degree of cheerfulness followed that realization. But internal factors assumed greater importance as the external developments waned in significance, and trends thus were determined very largely by immediate circumstances. On the London Stock Exchange a general and rather vigorous advance took place, predicated almost entirely on the continued improvement in business conditions within Great Britain. The Paris Bourse displayed nervousness on occasion, owing to the efforts of the Left Front Government to induce a return of capital from other countries. Gold engagements from Paris to New York signalize the insufficiency of the measures
previously adopted by the Blum regime, and the unsettlement was increased on Wednesday, when the Finance Ministry ordered French banks to report on all exportations of securities in which they acted as agents since Jan. 1, 1934. Uncertain conditions also prevailed on the Berlin Boerse, where fears of devaluation caused liquidation, while hope of further armaments orders provoked buying. The several European markets, in short, moved entirely in accordance with the internal factors that seem uppermost at the moment.

Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were quiet in the initial session of the week, but good inquiry developed for most issues and advances were general, if small. British Government issues strengthened on the realization that easy money conditions will continue for some time to come, while many cheerful spots were noted among the industrial issues. Gold mining shares were quiet and unchanged, but Anglo-American trading favorites improved on favorable week-end reports from New York. Shipping shares were in demand Tuesday, owing partly to the recapture by the Queen Mary of the blue ribbon for the speediest Atlantic crossing. British funds again improved, and gains appeared in a majority of the industrial securities. International issues were dull on sales of German obligations and recessions in trans-Atlantic issues. British funds continued their advance in a quiet session on Wednesday, but the movements were measured in small fractions. Industrial stocks moved in narrow limits, with gains and losses about equally numerous, while international obligations also were somewhat uncertain. The approaching end of the fortnightly account kept business to mod est levels on Thursday. Trading was listless in British funds, which hardly varied at all, while industrial stocks were irregular. Oil shares hardened and good results were noted in most international securities. Gilt-edged issues were soft in a quiet session yesterday, and most industrial stocks also lost ground, but oil shares gained.
Prices were steady on the Paris Bourse as trading for the week was resumed last Monday. The monthend settlement was arranged easily with money at $21 / 4 \%$. Rentes were firm, and small gains appeared in chemical stocks, but most other French equities were unchanged. Not much interest was taken in international obligations. Gains were general on Tuesday, with French securities in better demand than international issues. Rentes advanced fractionally, and French equities were in steady de: mand. Bank stocks, utility issues and industrial shares all participated in the improvement. The Bourse was faced on Wednesday with a renewal of the "fold-arms" strikes in some French industrial plants, the latest movement of this nature being occasioned by rising costs of living and the claims of workers that the wage advances granted earlier this year are insufficient in the circumstances. Rentes were marked slightly lower, and many French equities suffered modestly from profittaking sales. No changes of importance were recorded in the international section. An additional indication of the precarious internal situation was afforded Thursday, after the Finance Ministry ordered banks to report all exportations of securities in which they were concerned from Jan. 1, 1934, onwards. Rentes were dull on this development, while most French equities were soft. International obli-
gations returned to favor. Rentes and bank stocks were unsettled yesterday, but industrial and other equities improved.
On the Berlin Boerse much uncertainty prevailed at the start of trading, Monday, regarding possible sources of impetus for further industrial improvement within the Reich. The hope that further armaments orders would appear was balanced by the fears of currency devaluation and of increased taxation. After early weakness, prices improved and levels at the end were close to previous figures. The opening on Tuesday was firm, but the Boerse still was nervous about taxation and currency prospects and the gains were restricted by such fears. Heary industrial stocks and bank issues closed with net gains, while other securities were dull. Little business was done on the Berlin market Wednesday, but most of the speculative vehicles were firm. Electrical issues were sharply higher, and gains of a point or two were common among industrial stocks, but some profit-taking also made its appearance. After a steady opening on Thursday, prices weakened on the Boerse and almost all issues closed that session with small losses. Heavy industrial stocks and chemical shares were unloaded more than others, but the entire list was soft. Dulness prevailed yesterday at Berlin, and small losses were recorded in most issues.

## Reciprocal Trade Treaties

OFFICIALS of the State Department in Washington intimated last Monday that the reciprocal tariff treaty program of the United States Government probably will be carried very much further before the special powers to negotiate such instruments which Congress granted the President expire in ten months. Fourteen pacts of this nature already have been signed with Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Belgium, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, France and Holland, Agreements with Costa Rica and Salvador are under negotiation and probably will be concluded soon, it was said. Limited understandings have been reached with Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia. The possibility was suggested last Monday, an Assoc. Press dispatch indicates, that a dozen additional treaties will be made before the Presidential authority lapses. Informal discussions on trade questions already have been held with Britain, Argentina, Chile and various other nations, chiefly in Latin America. Now that the Italo-Ethiopian incident is over, it is held possible that negotiations for a treaty with Italy will be resumed, as well. A study of the trade trends between the United States and other nations will determine where such agreements can be made most appropriately, it is indicated.

## Spain Fights On

LYALISTS and rebels fought desperately on in the Spanish civil war this week, with the outcome no clearer than it was at the start of the bloody struggle on July 18. It appears to be a war of scattered incidents, rather than of major planned operations, that the two sides are waging at the present time. Cities here and there, and even towns and small villages, are made the points of frantic attack and equally obstinate resistance by either side. The current period may well turn out to be merely the prelude to a closer organization that
will make possible large-scale and well-planned military movements. But for the time being it would be idle to say that rebels or loyalists have gained anything like a conspicuous success. There appears to be every prospect that the war will continue for a long time to come, and in these circumstances it is the more satisfying to note that neutral nations steadily are perfecting plans for maintaining a genuine aloofness. It appears, meanwhile, that the Madrid Government is experiencing internal strain as well as the pressure of warfare. A reorganization of the Cabinet was effected yesterday with Premier Jose Giral relinquishing his post and being supplanted by Largo Caballero, a Socialist. In addition to five Left Republicans, the new Cabinet contains six Socialists and two Communists and is considered far more radical than the predecessor regime.

The danger of incidents involving foreign countries again was demonstrated in a sensational manner, last Sunday, when a Spanish airplane dropped a number of bombs near the United States Destroyer Kane, some 38 miles off the Spanish coast. Fortunately, the Kane was not hit, but representations immediately were made both to the Madrid Government and to the rebel headquarters in Seville. Responsibility for the attack was disclaimed on both sides, but regrets were expressed and assurances given that complete investigations will be made. Following this incident, the State Department in Washington intimated that all our ships in Spanish waters might be withdrawn to prevent any more serious repetitions. Further warnings were issued to the 500 Americans still in Spain to leave that country without delay, and it was indicated that a date would soon be set when the United States Government would wash its hands of responsibility for those who elected to remain despite the warnings and the facilities placed at their disposal. The danger of complications again was illustrated Thursday, when the Italian Government announced that one of its nationals had been killed at Barcelona. Italy, it was stated, would increase the number of warships in Spanish waters because of this incident.

The neutrality program upon which all the major arms manufacturing countries of Europe have agreed was pushed steadily, and it seems that London will take the lead in implementing the proposal. The Italian Government late last week followed the German precedent and imposed an embargo on shipments of arms to Spain. The German Government suggested on Tuesday that the task of supervising the neutrality program should be delegate to a single country, and Great Britain was nominated for this difficult and hazardous business. In London, however, it was made known Monday that 11 countries planned rather to form an international committee to regulate the "hands-off" understanding. The participating countries would be Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Albania, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, Belgium, Turkey and Latvia. This group is to meet in London for an exchange of information on the arms embargo and for consideration of any points that may arise. Almost equally commendable is an international movement for mitigating the horrors and savagery of the Spanish conflict. Under the leadership of Argentina, efforts are being made by neutral diplomatic representa-

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tives to ameliorate the more desperate aspects of the struggle.

In this war of scattered incidents, the main theater this week was the town of Irun, on the northern cobast and just across from France. Loyalists held that frontier point, which also is an important railway junction, and rebel forces last week made strenuous efforts to capture the point. The loyal Basques held the attackers at bay and the rebels rushed reinforcements to the scene for an onslaught that continued almost all this week, until the struggle finally reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting, Thursday, with the defenders exhausted and unable to continue. Irun, of course, is merely one point among many along the northern coast that the loyalists hold, and if the expenditure of men, money and ammunition is duplicated in every case the war could only be settled by the complete prostration of both sides. Obviously enough, the forces attacking Madrid could hardly be concentrated by the rebel command on capture of the capital while loyalists controlled the northern coast in their rear, which accounts for the desperation of the battle for Irun. That town finally fell to the rebels yesterday.

Although the rebel march on Madrid was delayed for such reasons, efforts were made to intimidate the Loyalist Government in the capital by means of sporadic airplane attacks. Rebel fliers bombed the airports of Madrid repeatedly in recent weeks, but last Saturday they finally dropped bombs on the central sections, wounding many people. The Madrid regime claimed early this week to have located a rebel airport hidden in the Guadarrama Mountains, north of the capital, and loyalist airplanes are said to have destroyed the airport. Another spectacular incident occured at Toledo, where a force of nearly 2,000 rebels is imprisoned in the ancient Alcazar, where Moorish and Castilian monarchs once held sway. Government artillery pounded away steadily at the old fortress, and the loyalists now threaten to blow the old building to bits with dynamite if the rebels fail to surrender. The rebel forces in southern Spain do not appear to be making any progress for the time being. Authorities of the constituted Spanish Government continue to exercise the strict censorship, and most of the significant news from the capital reaches the outside world after long delays by way of courier to nearest French towns. Loyalists are known, however, to be pushing their endeavors to capture Saragossa, which is in rebel hands. But the war fare carried on there is described by a practiced war correspondent as "amateurish" and "unorthodox." In an account to the Associated Press, sent from Madrid to Hendaye, France, by courier, it is indicated on the basis of careful Red Cross statistics and estimates that the war caused between 75,000 and 100,000 fatalities to Aug. 22, while the number of wounded is placed at 300,000 .

## Armaments and Alliances

NTOT a week goes by without fresh indications of armaments increases by the principal world Powers and of changing allegiances in the several European groupings of countries. Additions to armaments have, of course, become a commonplace, but they do not lose their significance for that reason. The naval problem aroused renewed interest on Wednesday, when the Japanese Government for-
mally notified other signatories to the London naval treaty of 1930 of an intention to invoke the escalator clause in that pact with regard to submarine tonnage. The British Government invoked the same clause several months ago, and thus made it possible to retain some 40,000 tons of over-age destroy: ers which otherwise would have been scrapped by the end of this year. It was made known in London that a note had been received from Tokio in which the Japanese Government disclosed an intention of retaining approximately 15,500 tons of over-age and excess submarines over the treaty limits. For some time it has been apparent that retention of ships by any signatory will be emulated by other signatories, and no surprise was occasioned by the disclosure, Thursday, that the United States Government has informed Great Britain that it must "very reluctantly" keep in service 40,000 tons of over-age dèstroyers.
The increase of military establishments is even more pronounced in the case of land forces. The German announcement last week of a two-year conscript term, in place of the previous one-year term, aroused concern throughout Europe. Premier Benito Mussolini, with customary bellicosity, added to the uneasiness on Sunday, when he addressed the Italian troops who were just completing practice maneuvers at Avellino. The 60,000 troops who took part in the war game and the equipment they employed represent only a "modest and almost insignificant part of the total of men and means on which Italy surely can count," he declared. In the course of a few hours, and after a simple order, Italy always can mobilize $8,000,000$ men, Il Duce added. The idea of a lasting peace was rejected by the Italian dictator as an "absurdity" in view of the armaments race, and Signor Mussolini made it quite clear that a realistic view of the European situation leads to the conclusion that another war will take place. The Soviet Russian Government on Tuesday issued a call for two classes of recruits to the Red Army, and the Russian military establishment probably will be increased thereby, although it was not indicated how many troops would be added to those already in service. Soviet orators at a peace demonstration in Moscow made it plain, on the same day, that they fear a German Nazi move against their Communist organization. Air armaments are being increased sharply by all Powers, but there is little reliable information as to the additions in that sphere.
The intensive military preparations are not the only indications of a coming struggle which all governments profess to dread but for which all are hastening their arrangements. Equally significant are the changes in international alignments now in progress. Rumania is the latest country to effect changes that suggest an extension of German influence in Central and Eastern Europe. Nicolas Titulescu, who held the post of Foreign Minister in numerous Rumanian Cabinets, suddenly was dropped last Saturday in a rapid rearrangement of Cabinet posts by Premier George Tatarescu. His place was taken by Victor Antonescu, former Minister of Finance. This change was generally considered due to the opposition manifested by Dr. Titulescu to Rumanian organizations that lean heavily toward Nazi Germany, and it was portrayed in some reports as an indication that Rumania is falling under German influence. Further informa-
tion is necessary on this point, however, as Foreign Minister Antonescu is reported friendly toward France and is anxious to continue the Little Entente arrangement which affords the key to the French program for encirclement of Germany. It is interesting to note, meanwhile, that friends of Dr. Titulescu attributed his dismissal directly to German influence.

- Further indications appeared this week of the rapprochement between Germany and Italy. Berlin dispatches suggested that Premier Mussolini soon may return the visit paid by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to Italy two years ago. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, visited Dino AIfieri, the Italian Press Minister, at Venice last Saturday, and plans are said to have been made at the conference to engage in a joint propaganda campaign against Communism. In an address on Monday, Dr. Goebbels remarked that "Italy and Germany have the same ideals." The question of the Franco-Polish alliance also received attention, owing to a visit paid to Paris by the Polish dictator, General Edward Rydz-Smigly, last Sunday. This was a rapid return for the journey made to Warsaw two weeks ago by the French Chief-of-Staff, General Marie Gustave Gamelin, which was undertaken frankly in an effort to revive the Franco-Polish understanding. It was suggested in Paris dispatches that General Rydz-Smigly was seeking French assistance for purchases of war materials, while French economic and political concessions to Poland also were mentioned as a possible outcome of the conferences. Finally, it is necessary to take into consideration the endeavors being made by Germany to allay French apprehensions regarding German armaments increases. After Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the German Minister of Economics, returned to the Reich late last week from his visit to Paris, it was rumored in Berlin that the conversations were highly successful in the sense that they prevented increases in the tension between France and Germany.


## League of Nations

EXTENSIVE proposals for reorganization and reform of the League of Nations have been received by the League Secretariat in Geneva during the last 10 days from a number of the memberStates, and many of the suggestions promptly were made public. The League is to meet later this month to consider such ideas. After its dreadful failure in the Italo-Ethiopian incident, changes in the League Covenant were obviously necessary, and all members were invited to express their views prior to the September Assembly meeting. Almost all the proposals so far made call for a strengthening of the League and its powers. Soviet Russia offered a plan on Aug. 28 whereby the League Council could make a rapid decision on any case of aggression by a three-fourths majority of members present, disputants excluded. Council decisions, according to the Moscow ideas, would bind all League members and thus tend to make the League more effective. Argentina presented proposals the same day which call for "universalization" of the League and changes in the Covenant to make it harmonize with the Kellogg-Briand treaty and the Argentine proposals for keeping the peace in the Western Hemisphere. New Zealand made suggestions on Tuesday that would make the League a highly
powerful organization. In a note signed by Prime Minister M. J. Savage, the New Zealand Government proposed the allocation to the League of a definite proportion of the armed forces of its members, to the extent it desires of the whole of those forces, land, sea and air. Norway suggested on Tuesday that the League machinery for preventing war might be augmented through supervision of arms traffic and the maintenance of a permanent disarmament conference. French proposals for dropping the unanimity rule in important matters under dispute were supported in the Norwegian communication, and also in a note from the Latvian. Government.

## 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:


## Foreign Money Rates

TN 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 $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

T${ }^{\top}$ HE statement for the week ended Sept. 2 shows a further gain in gold holdings of $£ 653,151$, which raises the total to another new high of $£ 246,-$ 497,633, in comparison with $£ 194,115,078$ the same period a year ago. As the increase in bullion was attended by an expansion of $£ 2,374,000$ in circulation, reserves declined $£ 1,722,000$. Public deposits rose $£ 824,000$ and other deposits $£ 1,077,619$. The latter consists of "bankers' accounts" and "other accounts," which increased $£ 155,919$ and $£ 921,700$ respectively. The Bank's reserve ratio fell off to $38.40 \%$ from $40.00 \%$ last week, compared with $36.30 \%$ last year. Loans on Government securities increased $£ 950,000$ and those on other securities of $£ 2,691,710$. Other securities consist of "discounts and advances" and "securities," which gained $£ \$ 1,-$ 419,695 and $£ 1,272,015$, respectively. The discount rate remains unchanged at $2 \%$. Below we show a comparison of the different items for several years: bank of england's comparative statement


## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Aug. 28 shows a further decline in gold holdings of 162,949,438 francs, bringing the total outstanding down to $54,511,102,374$ francs. Gold a year ago stood at $71,741,662,620$ francs and the year before at $82,036,-$ 782,507 francs. The reserve ratio is now $58.69 \%$, as against $74.61 \%$ last year and $80.04 \%$ the previous year. French commercial bills discounted record a gain of $939,000,000$ francs and temporary advances to state of $425,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation show an expansion of $706,000,000$ francs, which brings the total up to $84,324,565,865$ francs. Circulation a year ago totaled $82,240,467,640$ francs and two years ago $81,732,265,820$ francs. Decreases appear in advances on treasury bills, in advances against securities and in creditor current accounts. A comparison of the various items for three years is furnished below;

|  | Changes for Week | Aug. 28, 1936 | Auf. 30, 1935 | Aug. 31, 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | $\underset{-162,949,438}{\text { Francs }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 54,511,102,374 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 71,741,662,620 \end{gathered}$ | Francs |
| Credit bals. abroad. a French commercla | No change | 8, $8,106,467$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,062,620 \\ & 7,269,024 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,782,007 \\ 13,297,077 \end{array}$ |
| bllls discounted. | +939,000,000 | 7,102,541,877 | 7,574,691,828 | 3,116,422,256 |
| b Bills bought abr'd c Adv. on Treas bills | $\begin{gathered} \text { No change } \\ -425,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | 1,242,628,530 | 1,229,122,189 | 1,068,510,308 |
| Adv. against securs- | - $41,000,000$ | 3,453,453,231 | 3,102,644,705 | 3,140,365,664 |
| Note circulation... | +706,000,000 | 84,324,565,865 | 82,240,467,640 | 81,732,265,820 |
| Credit curr. accts.-. | $-23,000,000$ | 8,559, 186,138 | 13,909,163,991 | 20,763,499,576 |
| d Tem. adv. to State | +425,000,000 | 9,161,218,000 | , |  |
| hand to sight liab. | -0.61\% | 58.69\% | 74.61\% | 80.04\% |

## Bank of Germany Statement

T'HE statement for the last quarter of August shows a loss in gold and bullion of $1,008,000$ marks, bringing the total down to $69,420,000$ marks. Gold a year ago aggregated $94,779,000$ marks and the year before $74,907,000$ marks. The reserve ratio is now at $1.7 \%$, compared with $2.48 \%$ last year and $2.05 \%$ the previous year. Reserve in foreign currency, bills of exchange and checks, advances and other daily maturing obligations register increases, namely 79,000 marks, $498,431,000$ marks, $23,01 \dot{6}, 000$ marks, and $35,592,000$ marks, respectively Notes in circulation show an expansion of $401,000,000$ marks, which brings the total up to $4,539,326,000$ marks, in comparison with $4,031,831,000$ marks the same period a year ago. The item of investments records a decline of 355,000 marks. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items for three years:

*Vaildity of notes on other banks expired March 31, 1936. a Figures of Aug. 7.
latest available.

## New York Money Market

THERE is little to be said about the New York money market this week, as rates once again were merely carried over from last week, while the demand for accommodation remained small. Commercial demand for funds once again is appearing, but the volume is far from impressive, and it bears
hardly any relationship to the tremendous reservoir of idle funds. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were quite unchanged. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1\% for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans, while time money was offered freely at $11 / 4 \%$ for all maturities to six months. The comprehensive New York Stock Exchange tabulation of brokers' loans was announced Thursday, and it indicated a gain of $\$ 6,403,183$ during August, to an aggregate of $\$ 973$,784,584 at the end of that month. The Treasury sold last Monday an issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ discount bills due in 273 days, and the awards were made at an average discount of $0.149 \%$, 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 in fairly large supply and the demand has been good. Rates are $3 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and $1 \%$ for names less known.

## Bankers' Acceptances

PRIME bankers' acceptances have been in lively demand this week, but prime bills have been scarce and transactions have been few. 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 $\$ 3,095,000$. Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as the dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:

 FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS


## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bank | $\stackrel{\text { Rafe }}{\text { infect on }}$ Sept. 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | Preotous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston-- | ${ }_{1}^{2} / 1$ | Feb. ${ }_{\text {Feb }}{ }_{2}^{1934}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23 /}$ |
| Phlladelphia. |  | Feb. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ Jan. 171935 |  |
| Cleveland. | $13 / 1$ | мау 111935 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Atlianta,- | 2 | May. ${ }^{\text {Man. }} 141935$ | 236 |
| Chicago |  | Jan. 191935 | $2 \%$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Minneapolis }}$ | 2 |  | 23 |
| Kannas Clty- | 2 |  | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{2 \%}^{23}$ |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange and the entire foreign ex change market continue to follow closely the trend apparent since the second half of July.' Sterling is firm on seasonal commercial account and also because uneasy money from all parts of the world continues to flow to London. The pound would continue to rise in terms of gold but for the intervention of the British exchange control which for the past few weeks seems to have held sterling relatively steady with respect to the French franc at around 76.40 francs to the pound. The range this week has been between ' $\$ 5.0215-16$ and $\$ 5.037 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.02$ 11-16 and $\$ 5.03 \frac{1}{4}$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 5.03$ and $\$ 5.0315-16$, compared with a range of between $\$ 5.023 / 4$ and $\$ 5.03$ 5-16 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
Saturday, Aug. 29_-.7.-7.406 $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday, Sept. 2_..........76.444 }\end{aligned}\right.$
 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, Aug. 29 _-132s. 21/2d. Wednesday, Sept. 2--138s. 3d.
 PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES
(FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)


From now on seasonal influences should be adverse to the pound with respect to the dollar and under normal conditions exchange should not again favor London until after mid-January. Tourist requirements, which have been a factor of especial importance in Great Britain this year, have now practically ceased. Heavy payments on import account generally tax London severely from the end of August until the close of the year.
For some months there has been a noticeable movement which is likely to continue for some time, of British and Continental European funds into American securities by way of London. The effect of such a trend should be adverse to the pound', but sterling shows no indication of weakness and it is believed that when the autumn drain is at its height, there will be no material change from present quotations for sterling. The firmness of sterling in terms of the dollar and all other currencies best indicates the huge volume of funds which seek London for safety. Only a complete reversal of the present untoward political and economic situation of Europe would check the flow of funds to London or cause sterling to show marked weakness in terms of the dollar or any other unit.

For some weeks it has been evident that the United States Treasury has been taking London silver. It is not to be understood that the Treasury is buying this silver directly but simply that the differential between the London price for silver and the United States Treasury's buying price has been sufficiently wide to encourage a few American banks and private concerns to import the silver for resale to the Treasury. The importations are made entirely at the risk of the importing bank or company as the Treasury gives no guarantee that it will purchase the imported metal. There is hardly any probability that the Treasury operations will be conducted in such a way
as to cause an advance in the market price of silver, as occurred last year when the Treasury maintained a supporting bid in the London market.
The price having been favorable, gold has also been imported in recent weeks for resale to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These transactions should strengthen sterling with reference to the dollar, but they have been hardly large enough to produce this effect or to offset the movement of foreign funds into American securities.
The financial, economic, and business situation of Great Britain cannot be characterized in other than optimistic terms. A still greater degree of prosperity is anticipated throughout Great Britain. Trade surveys reveal an upward movement in most lines of activity. The usual summer lull in domestic business and trade activity in Great Britain was entirely absent this season. All financial and business indices reflect business gains. Note circulation of the Bank of England is now $£ 44,161,000$ greater than a year ago and more than double the increase which occurred in 1935 over 1934. The rate of increase in bank clearings this year has been less rapid than in 1935, but bank deposits are at a record level, and there is a definite upward trend in bank advances.
New capital issues in London this year are running ahead of 1935 so far as offers of existing and new industrial companies are concerned, although the aggregate falls a little short of last year when some fairly large special financing was undertaken under Government guarantee.

Security values continue to rise in London. The "Financial News" index of 30 industrial stocks, based on July 1, 1935 as 100 , reached a new high record last week at 117.3, which compared with 114 a month earlier, with 106.9 at the beginning of the year, with 98.6 a year ago, and with the low of 41.6 in June, 1932, when the revival of British domestic began.
The Board of Trade index shows that industrial production in the June quarter, on the basis of 1930 as 100 , reached a new high level of 123.6, against 111.5 in the 1935 June quarter, and compared with 104.6 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Those who adhere to the cyclical theory of trade movements hold that the economic movement must be viewed with caution because of the fact that prosperity has been increasing for four years. However, the Government's rearmament program is a new factor which has disturbed and will continue to upset calculations based on periodic trade movements. There is indeed no sign of an early break in the industrial revival, but the influence of this improvement on world conditions is likely to be negligible as the activity is purely domestic in character.

Official London still bans foreign loans, but it is manifest from the steady accumulation of gold rereserves by the Bank of England that when the credit structure of the country is sufficiently strengthened, the prohibition of foreign lending will be ended and British funds will flow into foreign markets, so that expansion in foreign trade will take up any slack which may develop in the present domestic industrial situation.

Money is expected to continue easy in London for a long period, in accordance with the fixed policy of the British financial authorities. Money rates in Lombard Street continue unchanged from recent weeks. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two- and three-months' bills are $9-16 \%$, four-
months' bills 19-32\%, and six-months' bills $11-16 \%$. Gold on offer in the London market continues to be taken for unknown destination, chiefly for account of hoarders. On Saturday last there was available $£ 44,000$, on Monday $£ 127,000$, on Tuesday $£ 442,000$, on Wednesday $£ 197,000$, on Thursday $£ 108,000$ and on Friday $£ 234,000$. The Bank of England bought during the week $£ 471,063$.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Sept. 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK; AUG. 27-SEPT. 2, INCLUSIVE

Imports
$\mathbf{\$ 6 , 3 4 4 , 0 0 0}$ from France
$3,451,000$ from Canada
$3,765,000$ from Candia
2,765,000 from India 3,000 from Guatemala
$\$ 13,497,000$ total
Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: \$1,481,000
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 506,000$ of gold was received from San Francisco, of which $\$ 436,000$ came from Hongkong and $\$ 70,000$ from Australia.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 8,710,400$ was received of which $£ 3,537,900$ came from France, $\$ 3,057,600$ from Canada, $\$ 1,582,800$ from India and $\$ 532.100$ from England. There were no exports of the metal, , but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 350,000$. On Friday $\$ 1,882,300$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 1,691,800$ came from France, $\$ 176,000$ from India and $\$ 14,500$ from Nicaragua. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account increased $\$ 14,500$.

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 in limited trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.025-16 @ \$ 5.031 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 5.03 @ \$ 5.03$ 3-16. On Monday the pound opened the week firm, ranging from $\$ 5.02$ 15-16@ $\$ 5.031 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.03 @ \$ 5.031 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was slightly firmer in more active trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 5.031 / 8 @$ $\$ 5.031 / 4$ and cable transfers were $\$ 5.033-16 @$ $\$ 5.035-16$. On Wednesday the undertone continued firm, with the pound in fairly good demand. The range was $\$ 5.031 / 8 @ \$ 5.039-16$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.033-16 @ \$ 5.035 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday sterling continued steady in a rela + ively light market. The range was $\$ 5.031 / 2 @ \$ 5.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and \$5.03 9-16@\$5.03 13-16 for cable transfers. On Friday at closing sterling showed no decided change in undertone. The range was $\$ 5.039-16 @ \$ 5.037 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 5.035 / 8 @$ $\$ 5.03$ 15-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 5.035 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 5.0311-16$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 5.025 / 8$, sixty-day bills at $\$ 5.029-16$; ninety-day bills at $\$ 5.025-16$; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 5.029-16$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 5.031 / 4$. C'otton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 5.025 / 8$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs have shown decided weakness since July 19, when the outbreak of the Spanish civil war created a new wave of uncertainty respecting the French economic situation. The franc is weak in terms of all major currencies and gold has been shipped to New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berne in settlement of unfavorable commercial balances.

On Wednesday it was disclosed in Paris that Finance Minister Auriol had instructed all French banks to turn over to him full data as to the operations of French nationals who have exported capital from the country and still hold it abroad. The circular was as follows:
"I would be obliged if exact statistics were prepared of the amount of securities (securities, shares or bonds) not acquired in the course of buying and selling on the Bourse, which have been exported abroad through your establishment since Jan. 1, 1934, up to the receipt of this circular."

This means that the French Government has failed completely to bring about any important repatriation of French capital from abroad and indicates the lack of confidence of French capital as to the future of the franc and the economic outlook.

The instruction of the Finance Minister, phrased as a request for cooperation from the banks, is taken in Paris to signalize a change in policy. Frenchman, it would seem, believe that the Government, which has been cajoling, coaxing and reassuring capitalists in an effort to convince them that it is safe to bring their hoarded capital back into the country, will now adopt stronger measures. Reliance will be placed upon compulsion, not persuasion. M. Auriol's circular follows the public declaration about two weeks ago that the powers conferred under the new French law will be utilized fully for detection of French owned capital abroad. A month's grace was allowed under the law for such exporters to return their capital to France or to notif! the Government where it is held. The month has now elapsed.

Fear is undoubtedly entertained in France of an eventual census of wealth and some form of capital levy. It is evident that this apprenension far outweighs the fear of detection of the capital hoarded abroad. It seems probable that unless a decided and prompt change in the French economic situation develops, that delinquents who disregard the Government threats may be prepared to follow their capital abroad.

Issuance of the bank order coincides with the vesting by another new law of new powers in the Finance Minister for repression of attacks against the national credit by the spread of false rumors or incitement to cause bondholders to sell Government bonds or to cause depositors to withdraw deposits from French savings banks. It is understood that brokers will be free to advise clients and publicists to advocate deváluation, but otherwise the terms of the law are subject to such wide interpretation as might muzzle criticism should the Finance Minister so desire.
M. Charles Rist, formerly an important councillor of the Bank of France, in the introduction to a recent annual review of French economic conditions, stated that the nation is faced with the choice between "monetary economic political nationalism" or devaluation, which M. Rist considers must amount to at least $25 \%$. M. Rist concludes that the monetary question eclipses all others, that the stake is not only economic, but is political, and stresses that the worst nationalism is monetary nationalism.

The current statement of the Bank of France shows a further loss in gold holdings of $162,949,438$ francs, which follows upon a combined loss in the two previous statements of $314,587,103$ francs. The next statement of the Bank is expected to show a further loss in gold holdings.

The French Treasury has made a very poor showing in its efforts to dispose of the recent issue of "popular" or "baby" bonds. Latest available reports on the issue indicate that only $3,500,000,000$ francs have been taken by the public.

Belgas have since devaluation of the unit shown exceptional steadiness. Since the installation of the Popular Front government in Paris signs have multiplied that the belga has become a favored currency for refugee capital. In reviewing the financial situation in Belgium at the recent semi-annual meeting of the National Bank of Belgium, Governor Franck stressed thè favorable exchanges and increasing gold reserve as reflecting the attraction of the belga as a refuge for capital. He declared that the private banks have been obliged to keep large volumes of capital liquid because of the lack of investment opportunity for short-term money, for which the rates are insignificant, and because of the fact that no bank dares to keep foreign investments even for a few days. A new loan of $1,000,000,000$ belgas similar to the $4 \%$ loan into which the entire internal public debt was converted after the belga was devalued is announced for the purpose of providing funds for the repayment of costly external loans, including the American portion of the $19267 \%$ Stabilization Loan. The $4 \%$ loan of 1935 , which a year ago was quoted at 92 , is now at par.
Italian lire quotations are held steady by the Italian exchange control. The market in lire is decidedly limited. The ban against publication of economic and monetary statistics which went into effect last December is still in force, but it is evident to financial observers that Italy must have lost a great deal of gold since the beginning of the Ethiopian campaign. The Italian Government is clearly pressed for foreign exchange.

A Reuters dispatch from Rome to London on Saturday last stated that an important decree had been promulgated authorizing an issue of special Italian Treasury bonds in foreign currency on foreign markets. The bonds will be redeemable in 12, 18, 24 and 36 months and are to be exempt from all present or future Italian taxation. The rate of interest has not as yet been announced, but the interest will be paid in lire. The purpose of the issue is to obtain foreign currency for the Italian Government. The bonds cannot be placed in this market through the agency of either banks or investment houses. The London market shows a complete lack of interest in the proposed offering. London suggests that the only possibility in the market is that outside financiers might be tempted to deal in the issue.

There is nothing in American law or regulation to prevent the private sale of the bonds in the United States to Italians domiciled here and to Italian sympathizers. It is generally conceded that the object of the issue is solely to draw American dollars to Rome, as in no other country is there so large an Italian population. Italian immigrants in Brazil, Argentina and Mexico form a large and important section of the population of these countries, but the acquisition of South American exchange would have no value to the Italian Treasury. Kingdom of Italy 7s of 1951 are selling on the New York Stock Exchange around 81-82. At this price their yield to maturityis fractionally in excess of $9 \%$. These bonds were brought out in 1925 at $941 / 2$ to the extent of $\$ 100,000,-$ 000 . Their high since issuance was $1043 / 4$ in 1933 and their low $603 / 4$ early this year.

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

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar | Range <br> This Week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ance (franc) | Parity 3.92 | Parity 6.63 | 6.58 5-16 to 6.58 9-16 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | 16.88 to $16.891 / 2$ |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | $7.861 / 2$ to $7.871 / 2$ |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.30 | 32.67 | $32.591 / 2$ to 32.61 |
| Holland (guilder). | 40.20 | 68.06 | 67.90 to 67.931/2 |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 76.52 against 76.37 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $5.033-16$, against $6.577 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $5.0311-16$, against $6.583 / 8$, and commercial sight bills at $5.0011-16$, against $6.553 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.891 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.901 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $16.883 / 4$ and 16.883 . Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.22 for bankers' sight bills and 40.23 for cable transfers, in comparison with $40.211 / 2$ and $40.221 / 2$. Italian lire closed at 7.86 for bankers' sight bills and at 7.87 for cable transfers, against 7.86 and 7.87. Austrian schillings closed at 18.86, against 18.87; exchange on Czechoslovakia at $4.135 / 8$, against $4.131 / 4$ on Bucharest at 0.74 , against 0.74 ; on Poland at $18.831 / 2$, against 18.84 ; and on Finland at $2.223 / 4$, against $2.221 / 8$. Greek exchange closed at $0.931 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at 0.94 for cable transfers, against $0.935 / 8$ and $0.941 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war is dull but quotations have been exceptionally steady for the past few weeks. This is particularly true of the Holland guilder and the Swiss franc. Both the guilder and the Swiss franc are fractionally under dollar parity, due chiefly to a slight movement of investment funds from these currencies to American securities without any compensating demand for either unit. Both Holland and Switzerland are in a strong banking position and in both countries there are enormous amounts of idle funds yielding practically no return, with the result that the slightest movement of either currency to London or New York tends to lower the quotations in terms of the dollar. Both units are exceptionally firm with reference to the French franc and it is generally believed that in recent weeks France has lost gold to Amsterdam and Berne. The Scandinavian currencies are firm, following the trend of sterling. Spanish pesetas are not quoted.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.88, against 67.89 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 67.89, against 67.91; and commercial sight bills at 67.86 , against 67.71 . Swiss francs closed at 32.59 for checks and at 32.60 for cable transfers, against $32.591 / 2$ and $32.601 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 22.49 and cable transfers at 22.50 , against 22.46 and 22.47. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.96 and cable transfers at 25.97 , against 25.94 and 25.95 ; while checks on Norway finished at 25.30 and cable transfers at 25.31 , against 25.28 and 25.29. Spanish pesetas are not quoted in New York.

$E^{x}$XCHANGE on the South American countries is generally buoyant and inclined to firmness in sympathy with sterling. There are no new developments of importance in the South American foreign exchange situation. Higher prices now prevailing for the exports of these countries in raw materials and foodstuffs serve to strengthen the exchange quotations. The Argentine peso in the free market is firm
and shows a strong tendency to approach the official quotation. The Central Bank of Argentina is carrying gold at home to the extent of about $1,225,000,000$ paper pesos, giving a reserve of gold to note circulation of approximately $132 \%$.

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 33.57 , against 33.51. The unofficial or free market close was 28.30, against $28.10 @ 28.15$. Brazilian milreis, official rates, are $81 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and 8.44 for cable transfers, against $81 / 4$ and 8.44. The unofficial or free market close was $5.90 @ 5.95$, against $5.92 @ 5.95$. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.19, against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 25.10, against 25.25.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries follows trends long established. These currencies are relatively firm in terms of the dollar, moving as they do in close sympathy with sterling. Japanese yen are held very close to the ruling rates for sterling by the strictest of exchange controls. India in recent weeks has been an important buyer of silver in the London market, but these purchases have little influence on the rupee, which is legally affixed to sterling at the rate of 1s. 6 d . per rupee.
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 29.48, against 29.45 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 313/8@31 7-16, against 315-16@, 313/8; Shanghai at 305-16@30 7-16, against 301/4@ $303 / 8$; Manila at 50 , against 50.05 ; Singapore at 59.20 , against 59.10 ; Bombay at 38.03 , against 38.01 ; and Calcutta at 38.03, against 38.01.

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

T'HE 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.-- | $\stackrel{\text { 246,497,633 }}{ }$ | 194,115,078 | 192, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ 28,463 | 191,659,266 | 139.957875 |
| France.-.- | 436,088,819 | 573,933,293 | 656,294,260 | 658,223,427 | 139,957,675 |
| Germany b- | 2,244,800 | 3,257,500 | $2,896,700$ | 12,438,750 | -35,254,150 |
| Italy | 88,092,000 | 90,773,000 | $90.582,000$ | 90,391,000 | 90,264,000 |
| Netherlands | - $5 \mathbf{5}$,246,000 | 49,272,000 | ${ }^{68,812,000}$ | 75,643,000 | 61,652,000 |
| Nat. Belg. | 77,912,000 | 99,832,000 | 75,557,000 | 68,88500000 | $85,880,000$ 74,720 |
| Switzerland. | 49,900,000 | 46,370,000 | 63,675,000 | 61,462,000 | 89,165,000 |
| Sweden-.-- | 24,081,000 | 19,884,000 | 15,427,000 | 13,942,000 | 11,443,000 |
| Denmark.-- | $6,533,000$ $6,604,000$ | $7,394,000$ $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 2 , 0 0 0}$ | 7,397,000 | 7,397,000 | 7,400,000 |
| Noway--- | 6,604,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,577,000 | 6,569,000 | 7,911,000 |
| Total week-Prev. week.$1,031,064,7,863,8596$ |  | 1,146,126,871 | 1,251,496,423 | 1,263,510,443 |  |
|  |  | 144,440,686 | 1,248,337,320 | 1,262,363,143 | 1,258,406,836 |

## Law and Business Review the New Deal

It would have been, on the whole, remarkable if the American Bar Association had formally adopted, as it was urged to do, the report of a special committee on Federal legislation which was presented at the Boston meeting of the Association last week. Questions of procedure aside, the adoption of the report, as distinct from its formal reception, would not only have committed the Association to a searching criticism of New Deal policies and their tendencies, but it would also, by implication, have rebuked the considerable number of members of the Association who, directly or indirectly, have lent their professional aid in drafting New Deal
legislation, elaborating arguments to meet the expected criticisms of the courts, and worked out the details of giving the legislation effect. The Association may also have felt that the professional standing of the bar would be impugned by the adoption of a report whose closing sentence could easily be construed as an appeal for the defeat of President Roosevelt in November. As far as the public is concerned, however, the refusal to adopt the report was only an unimportant formality, since the report was given to the press and has been published in full.
The committee which prepared the report was appointed in 1934 under a resolution which declared that "the rapid development in recent months of novel legislative and governmental trends in the Federal Government, affecting the rights and liberties of American citizens and our constitutional form of government, has resulted in a great diversity of opinion throughout the United States as to the effect of these theories," and that "the people of the country, at all such times, look to the bar for advice and counsel in such a crisis." These developments and trends, "as affecting the rights and liberties of American citizens and the maintenance of the guaranties furnished by the United States Constitution," the committee was directed to study. The immediate reference was to the legislation enacted by the Congress of 1933, but the report was delayed, and as submitted at the Boston meeting the survey included also the legislation of 1934 and 1935.
In spite of the further elaboration of the New Deal over this longer interval, the committee found that the "trend" was "just as uncertain today as it was two years ago. Laws specifically proposed as emergency measures with limited life have been declared by important members of the Administration to be the beginning of permanent changes in national policy." The main problem, as the committee appears to have understood it, is that of maintaining the constitutional rights of the citizen against the encroachments of government. On that problem the decisions of the Supreme Court, while establishing a high "mortality rate" for important legislation, were nevertheless found to throw "surprisingly little light," and the opinion was expressed that the deeper and more personal concern of the citizen was with his constitutional rights rather than with the question whether laws affecting him are made by the Federal Government or by his State.

Inquiries by the committee disclosed the existence of significant doubt of the ability of the courts to "continue to act as a buffer between the citizen and the legislature." The doubt, the committee thought, had been "emphatically dispelled" by the Supreme Court, and the Administration had acquiesced "to the extent of adjusting some of its policies and legislation." "There is no indication," however, the committee boldly declared, "that the Administration recognizes any obligation whatever to protect the individual citizen in his constitutional rights." The sense of constitutional responsibility is conspicuously lacking in Congress, and legislation is passed with the assumption that if it is unconstitutional the courts will throw it out, and other legislation will be as lightly enacted in its place. The situation, the report pointed out, is beyond the
reach of the courts, for while they can set aside Acts that are unconstitutional, they have no power to compel Senators and Representatives to hold themselves responsible for recognizing and protecting the Constitution in legislation that is pending.

One result of this attitude is the abnegation by Congress of its duty to legislate by delegating, or trying to delegate, legislative authority to the Executive, and the consequent creation of "a horde of administrative officials" who constitute a menacing Federal bureaueracy. The high-water mark in this "trend" was reached in the National Recovery Administration. "Business men themselves," the committee declared, "participated in the process of code making, and also in the administration of the codes after they had been approved," and "some of the most distinguished business leaders of the Nation projected into" the Administration plan, which it is insisted was "a more conservative and elastic measure" designed primarily to head off the 30 -hour bill which had already passed the Senate, "the additional proposal to permit business to 'stabilize' itself by suspending the anti-trust laws with respect to agreements made under codes of fair competition." The point is well taken, although its sharpness is dulled somewhat by the fact that industry and business were practically forced to draw up and accept codes by drastic pressure and threats from Washington, and that whatever business leaders "projected" into the Administration scheme appears to have been accepted with satisfaction.

A similar uncertainty, the committee found, existed regarding the efficary of the due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments in protecting the citizen's freedom of enterprise. Irrespective of what the Supreme Court may hold in the future, "no student," the committee declared, "may now be confident in defining the constitutional limitations upon the control of business enterprise by the States," while the various opinions of the members of the Court in the Guffey coal case "make even more doubtful the existence of any constitutional bar to Congressional determination of volume of output and of prices of those engaged in interstate merchandising. . . . It is increasingly clear that many of the constitutional guaranties, however potent they may appear to be in barring direct legislative invasion of rights of the citizen, fade away before a determined attack by a Congress which is unconcerned with the maintenance of our traditional institutions." As illustrations, the committee pointed to the haste of Congress to "plug every opening" through which the seizure of gold could be attacked, the passage of an amended agricultural Act to accomplish by means of a use of general revenue instead of a special tax the control of agricultural production which the Court had condemned, and the construction of numerous Federal power projects "which are designed to displace existing private enterprises or to impose upon them a control which the Federal Government has no power to impose directly and which would violate the constitutional guaranties if imposed by the States."

These are weighty charges. They go to the heart of the New Deal policies. They point to a purpose on the part of the Administration to effect, directly or indirectly as occasion may offer, fundamental changes in the American constitutional system which, once they are accomplished, will put in in-
creasing jeopardy the personal rights which the Constitution now guaranties. The outlook is not less ominous because what is done is disguised as an attempt to remedy abuses, curb the excesses of individualism and rehabilitate the "forgotten man."
The summary statement of principles and policies issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on August 29, and said to carry the approval of the 1400 organizations and 700,000 members of the Chamber, combines both critical and constructive proposals. "The relation of government to business and commerce," the Chamber declares at the outset, "is primarily that. of preserving equal treatment for all, assuring to every one adequate protection in the development of individual initiative and enterprise." "Federal control of production in private enterprise is," accordingly, "indefensible and against the public interest" and government competition unfair. Neither "statutory law, government subsidy, license, quota" or any other form of coercive control should be exercised over producers, processors or distributors of agricultural products, nor should any group of producers receive preferential treatment, and "the use of the Federal tax power primarily to compel States or individuals to conform to social or economic readjustments, with revenue only incidental," is condemned as "contrary to sound public policy."
The Chamber calls for such modification of the antitrust laws as would permit "agreements increasing the possibilities of keeping production related to consumption;" opposes any restriction of the freedom or authority of the Supreme Court or other Federal courts, and urges that emergency expenditures for unemployment relief be made by the States, with reimbursable Federal advances "only on application of those States or municipalities which are unable to obtain the needed funds for that purpose." Referring to the Federal Reserve System, it calls for vigorous resistance particularly to "all attempts unduly to centralize power. over reserves and commercial banking . . . as destructive of the real utility of the System and conducive to the establishment of a central banking mechanism directly amenable to political influence and dictation." It is for business to provide "the greatest possible degree of economic security to the individual," and interference by government in "attempts to reduce the whole complex problem to one of legislative formulae can only postpone the final solution by making it more difficult for business to assume its own obligations in the matter."

The underlying ideas in the report of the American Bar Association committee and the platform of the United States Chamber of Commerce are the maintenance of individual initiative in economic life, the preservation of personal constitutional rights against Congressional or Executive encroachment, and a minimum of government interposition anywhere. In whatever form these ideas may be presented, they are the primary issués before the country, and no discussion of exceptions or qualifications should be allowed to obscure them.

## Europe Ponders the Politics of Force

Speaking at Avellino on August 30, at the close of the grand maneuvers of the Italian army; Premier Mussolini reminded his audience, which included radio listeners in every important community in Italy,
that the "more than 60,000 men, 200 tanks, 400 pieces of heavy artillery, 400 mortars, 3000 machine guns and 2800 armored cars" that the next day would pass in review before King Victor Emmanuel represented "at most a modest and almost insig. nificant total in comparison with the total of men and means on which Italy can surely count." At any time, he declared, "in the course of a few hours and after a simple order," Italy could mobilize $8,000,000$ men. "With the most crushing of victories in one of the most just wars," he continued, Italy had acquired Ethiopia and would be occupied "for many decades" in developing it. For that reason, but not alone for that, Italy will "reject the absurdity of eternal peace, which is foreign to our creed and to our temperament. We desire to live a long time at peace with all; we are determined to offer our lasting, concrete contribution to the project of collaboration among peoples. But after the catastrophic failure of the Disarmament Conference, in the face of the armaments race already under way and irresistible from this time on; and in the face of certain political situations which now are in the course of uncertain development, the order of the day for Italians, for Fascist Italians, can be only this: We must be strong. We must be always stronger. We must be so strong that we can face any eventualities and look directly in the eye whatever may befall. To this supreme principle must be subordinated and will be subordinated all the life of the nation."
The seriousness with which this remarkable declaration has been taken is significant of the change which for a year and more has been taking place in European politics. Nowhere have Mussolini's words been passed over as mere rhetoric or bluster. The Avellino speech has been recognized as a considered declaration of a policy which Italy proposes to follow, and to which there is only too much reason for believing it will be able to give effect. Peace will be welcomed if it harmonizes with Italian plans, and international cooperation of a sort will not be spurned if the nations are willing to cooperate, but the arguments henceforth to be relied upon are to be those not of diplomacy but of might, and might will make right. In the face of political situations shrouded in uncertainty Italy is to be ready to fight, with mobilization of $8,000,000$ men a matter not of days or weeks but of a few hours. Force is to be in the saddle, ready to ride at the flash of an order by telegraph, telephone or radio.

There are both resemblances and differences between the policy which Mussolini bluntly and unequivocally announced and the courses which other great European Powers have been following. Germany, having freed itself from all the armament restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles and reoceupied the Rhineland in defiance of the other Powers, has just announced its intention to increase its standing army to 800,000 men. France, still fearful of German power, is studying how best to match the German increase, and within a few days has sought to impress the Inspector-general of the Polish army, and through him the Polish people, with the military strength as well as friendliness of France by an imposing display of the French air force at Rheims. Great Britain is working at top speed to increase its armaments, and elaborating plans to assure its food supply: The enlargement
and equipment of the Russian forces have been for several years the subject of assiduous attention, and the Russian army ranks high among the armed forces of the Continent. To what extent Greece and other States of Southeastern Europe have expanded their military equipment as a result of the recent visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is not known, but the export of war material from German factories is reported to be large.

With the exception of Germany, however, all these armament activities have been, nominally at least, in the interest of national defense. Whether the aggressive designs widely attributed to Germany have a substantial foundation in fact only time will show, but there is at least widespread sus: picion that Chancellor Hitler is only awaiting the opportune moment to extend German influence, by force if necessary, toward the east and southeast and make Pan-Germanism an accomplished fact. The Mussolini speech, however, suggests an imperialist march. There is nothing in the political situ* ations which Il Duce described as now "in the course of uncertain development" to indicate the need of a huge Italian military establishment and the militarization of the entire nation as a defense against attack. If the machinery which can as semble $8,000,000$ men under arms at a few hours' notice is to be kept oiled and ready, it can only be, apparently, because Mussolini foresees for Italy another great adventure, more important than that in Ethiopia, in which the national defense must be thoroughly assured while Italian prestige reaches out in new directions, and another record is written of "the most crushing of victories in one of the most just wars."

What makes this new militant nationalism still more impressive is the fact that its forces are mobilized and directed by a dictatorship. There has long since ceased to be any doubt of Mussolini's firm control of Italy and its policies, and the evidence is indubitable that the overwhelming majority of the Italian people are behind him. To an extent for which history hardly affords a comparable example, the whole power of the Italian State can be massed and exercised at the will of a ruler. The situation in Germany parallels closely that in Italy, notwithstanding that economic life is not so firmly controlled under the Nazi regime as it is under that of the Italian Fascists; and religious controversies involving both Catholics and Protestants still vex Chancellor Hitler's policy. It is plain to all observers, however, that political leadership in Europe has definitely passed into the hands of the German and Italian chiefs of State, and that the foreign policies of those two dictators will be developed with an assurance of national support which other Powers, with different forms of government and different conceptions of the role of public opinion, can hardly be expected to enjoy.

It is too early to assume, however, that because Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini are both dictators with supposed imperialist ambitions, and have recently improved their own relations through an accord regarding Austria, they will be found cooperating actively in the details of their European foreign policies. The reports that General Horthy, the Hungarian dictator, has reached an agreement with Hitler, to which Italy is also a party, under which a kind of three-Power Fascist bloc will wield
a united influence in Eastern Europe are to be re ceived with caution. There have been a number of intimations during the past two or three years that Mussolini was planning to extend his political influence in the Balkans and open opportunities for Italian trade. The greatest obstacle to German expansion, on the other hand, is the Little Entente, and since any pro-German movement on the part of Hungary would be regarded as a menace to Ru mania, which is a member of the Little Entente, the weakening of that alliance, rather than anything that would even temporarily strengthen it, would be the more natural aim of German diplomacy.
The more significant incident, accordingly, appears to be the ousting of Foreign Minister Titulesco in the recent reconstruction of the Rumanian Ministry. M. Titulesco, one of the last survivors in public life of the World War regime, has been one of the strongest props of French influence in Eastern Europe and an uncompromising opponent of Fas-
cism. His removal at this juncture, if it turns out to mean his permanent retirement; will not only greatly lessen the influence of France with the Little Entente and, in consequence, the influence of President Benes of Czechoslovakia, but may also materially facilitate the advance of Fascism in Rumania. The possibility of the disintegration of the Little Entente through the defection of Rumania is al ready so considerable as to make it doubtful if the railroad which was to give Russia access to Central Europe by way of Rumania, and which was to be constructed in part with Rumanian capital, will now be built.
There is no evidence that Mussolini, notwithstanding his accord with Hitler, is directly involved in the German expansion plans. The immediate interest of Italy is with the civil war in Spain, the political situation in France and the position of Great Britain. In the bitter fighting that is going
(Continued on page 1470)

## The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of August and for the Eight Months Ended August 31

The record of new financing in this country during the month of August shows a grand total of $\$ 295,554,577$ comprising $\$ 55,316,619$ of State and municipal issues, $\$ 232,437,958$ corporate securities, and $\$ 7,800,000$ farm loan issues. The month's grand total compares with $\$ 338,382,702$ put out in July and with $\$ 731,166,331$ floated in June. In pay the srand total was $\$ 419781,649$ - in April it was $\$ 1,002,692,011$; in March it was $\$ 767,415,683$; in February it was $\$ 302,858,716$, and in January it was $\$ 411,631,104$. Refunding operations for the month of August comprised $\$ 79$,044,092 out of the grand total of $\$ 295,554,577$, leaving the strictly new capital raised during the month at \$216,510,485 . For the benefit of the reader, we mention here that our compilations, as always, are very comprehensive, and include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations by holding investment and trading companies, and tions, by hand municipalities foreian and domestic, and by states and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and
also farm loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues.

United States Government issues appeared in the usual order during the month of August. The month's financing comprised four Treasury bill issues sold on a discount basis. Because of the importance and magnitude of United States Treasury issues, we furnish below a summary of the new securities sold during the first eight months of the current year and give particulars of the different issues

## New Treasury Financing During the Month of Au-

 gust, 1936Mr. Morgenthau on July 30 announced an offering of $550,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 5 and will mature May 5, 1937. Tenders to the offering totaled $\$ 169,772,000$, of which $\$ 50,019,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.825 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.230 \%$. These bills replace a similar amount of maturing bills.
On Aug. 6 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 12 and will fall due May 12, 1937 . Subscriptions to the offering totaled $\$ 155,235,000$, of which $\$ 50,090,000$ was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.839 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.213 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.
Mr. Morgenthau on Aug. 13 announced another offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 19 and will mature May 19, 1937. Tenders to the offering totaled $\$ 182,740,000$, of which $\$ 50$, 064,000 was accepted. The average price of the bills was 99.853 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $\mathbf{0 . 1 9 4 \%}$. These bills will replace a similar amount of maturing bills.
On Aug. 20 Mr . Morgenthau announced another new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 26 and will mature May 26 bills. The bills were dated Aug. 26 and will mature May 26 ,
1937. Applications to the offering totaled $\$ 197,603,000$, of 1937. Applications to the offering totaled $\$ 197,603,000$, of
which $\$ 50,046,000$ was accepted. The average price for the which $\$ 50,046,000$ was accepted. The average price for the
bills was 99.871 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.170 \%$. Issued to replace maturing bills.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that sub scriptions totaling $\$ 71,440,000$ had been received from 105 banks and trust companies for the Corporation's $\$ 150,000,000$ issue of collateral trust notes bearing $1 / 2 \%$ interest. The notes, first offered to the public about July 13, are dated July 1, and mature Jan. 15. The Reconstruction Finance

Corporation has purchased none of the notes thus far taken the Commodity Credit Corporation declared. Sale of the authorized but unsold balance of $\$ 78,560,0001 / 2 \%$ notes will continue, it was announced.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury financing done during the first eight months of 1936. The results show that the government disposed of $\$ 6,134,235,300$ of which $\$ 3,723,759,100$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ 2,410,476,200$ represented an addition to the public debt For August by itself the disposals aggregated $\$ 200,219,000$ all of which constituted refunding.
UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANGING DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1936


Average rate on a bank discount basls

Public utility issues were featured by the following: $\$ 35,000,000$ the Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co. 1st mtge $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, Aug. 1, 1966, sold at 102 , to yield about $3.15 \%$, and $\$ 7,000,000$ Central Vermont Public Service Corp. 1st mtge. $31 / 2$ s B, Aug. 1, 1966, floated at $1011 / 8$ to yield about $3.40 \%$. There were three railroad issues offered during August worthy of mention, namely: $\$ 20,000,000$ the Pennsylvania RR. Co. gen. mtge. $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ C, April 1, 1970, offered at $1011 / 2$, to yield about $3.67 \% ; \$ 16,000,000$ the New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR. Co. coll. tr. $4 \%$ notes, Aug. 1, 1946, priced at par, and $\$ 7,000,000$ Chicago Union Station Co, guaranteed $31 / 2$ s, Sept. 1, 1951, floated at 102 , to yield about $3.38 \%$.
No foreign securities of any description were floated in this country during August.
Two new fixed investment trust issues were offered during the month, namely:
500,000 shs. Metropolitan Investments, Inc... offered by James D. Campbell, Inc., Philadelphia, priced at market.

New York Stocks, Inc., offered by Hugh W. Long \& Co.,
Inc., priced at $\$ 12$ per share
There were two conspicuous corp August carrying warrants, or a convate offerings made in nvertible feature of one 125000 .
125,000 shs. Federated Department Stores. Inc. $44 \%$ con. pref. stock.

 192,000 shs. Oct. 1, 1942, and $\$ 70$ thereafter and on or before Oct. 1, 1944.
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. $5 \%$ conv. pref. stock.
Conve:tible into common stock at res Conve tible into common stock at rates ranging from 1 1-10th
shares to $1 / 2$ share of common stock.
Included in the month's financing was an offering of $\$ 7,000,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures, dated Aug. 15, 1936, and due in six months, offered, as usual, at price on application, and one small Joint Stock Land bank issue.
The following is a complete summary of the new financing, corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as farm loans issued during the month of August, and the eight months ending with August:
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING

| 1936 | New Çapital | Refunding | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTH OF AUGUST-Corporate- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Domestic- |  |  |  |
| Long-term bonds and notes. Short-term | 145,823,015 | 55,349,985 | 201,173,000 |
| Preferred stocks.-- | 14,491, 773 | 6,183,162 | 20,674,6-6] |
| Canadian- | 10,484,323 | 106,000 | 10,590,323 |
| Long-term bonds and notes. |  |  |  |
| Short-term |  |  |  |
| Preterred stocks |  |  |  |
| Other forelgn- |  |  |  |
| Long-term bonds and notes |  |  |  |
| Preterred stocks |  |  |  |
| Common stocks |  |  |  |
| Total corporate | 170,798,811 | 61,639,147 | 232,437,958 |
| Other foreign government |  |  |  |
| Farm Loan and Government agencies |  | 7,800,000 | 7,800,000 |
| * Municipal-States, eitles, \& ${ }_{\text {- }}$ | 45,711,674 | 9,604,945 | 55,316,619 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 216,510,485 | 79,044,092 | 295,554,577 |
| 8 MONTHS ENDED AUG. 31 |  |  |  |
| Domestic- |  |  |  |
| Long-term bonds and notes. | 515,444,560 | 2,205,803,340 | 2,721,247,900 |
|  | 18,707,500 | 35,762,500 | 54,470,000 |
| Preterred stocks Common stocks | - $5208,0882,146$ | $124,980,900$ $10,838,743$ | 177,963,046 |
| Canadian- |  |  | 118,896,644 |
| Long-term bonds | 8,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 38,000,000 |
| Preferred stocks |  |  |  |
| Common stocks |  |  |  |
| Other foreign- <br> Long-term bonds and notes- |  |  |  |
| Short-term |  |  | --.-.-.-- |
| Preferred stocks |  |  |  |
| Common stocks |  |  |  |
| Total corporate | 703,192,107 | 2,407,385,483 | 3,110,577,590 |
| Canadian Government- |  | 48,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| Farm Loan and Government age | 21,900,000 | $55,000,000$ 32198 198 | 55,000,000 |
| * Municipal-States, ctities, \&c..- | 463,016,421 | $321,198,600$ 20,230 | $343,098,600$ $713,247,200$ |
| United States Possessions. | 1,075,000 | 1,750,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 73,247,200 \\ 2,825,000 \end{array}$ |
| Grand | ,189,183,528 | 3,083,564,862 | 4,272,748,390 |

* rhese figures do not include funds obtained by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.

In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1936 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during August, including every issue, of any kind brought out in that month.


Financial Chronicle
Sept. 5, 1936

| CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTH OF AUGUST |  |  | totat |  |  |  | New Lapilat | Kejunding | Total | New Capital | Refunding | Total | New Capital | Refunding | Total |
| Long-Term Bonds and Notes | spun |  |  | 15. 882,000 | $58.130,000$ | ${ }_{73,412.000}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 8 | 1,254,000 | 8 |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |
| Rairroads-ilitie | 1,070,500 | 41,929,500 | 43,000,000 | 3,277,000 | 32,135,000 | 通 | 6,315,000 |  | 6,315,000 |  |  |  | ,00 | - | ,2 |
| Iron, steel, coal, copper, \& |  |  |  |  | 000,00 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motori and accessories.-- | - $\overline{3} \overline{7} \overline{7} \times \overline{4} 0$ |  | 1,050,000 | 10,835,800 | $2 \overline{7}, 179797 \overline{0} \overline{0}$ | 38,015,500 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oth |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 6600000$ | $5,660,0000$ | 500,000 | 3,500,000 | 4,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, buildings |  | 973 | 973,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping--:--: |  |  |  |  | 3000-0 | 30000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,000,000 |  | 1,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous. | 104,536,530 | -113,470 | $\frac{104,650,000}{201,173,000}$ | 29,394,800 | $\underline{151,104,700}$ | 180,499,500 | 8,019,000 | 3,500,000 | 11,519,000 |  |  |  | 15,185,000 | 56,034,000 | 71;219,000 |
| Shotal-Term Bonds and Notes | 145,823,015 | 55,349,985 | 201,173,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,950,000 | $22,500,000$ $28,580,000$ | $26,450,000$ $28,580,000$ |
| Railroads ${ }_{\text {Public }}$ |  |  |  |  | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron, steel, coal, copper, \&c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others industrial and manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,500,000 | 6,500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inv.trusts, trading, holding, \&c |  |  | ------- | ------- |  | 00 | -....- | $6,500,0$ | , |  |  |  | 9,295,500 | 51,080,000 | 60,375,500 |
| ${ }_{\text {Stocks }}^{\text {Total }}$ |  |  |  |  | 0,000 | 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railrads |  |  | 472,635 | -------- |  |  |  |  |  | 968,750 |  | 750 | 1,200,000 |  | 1,200,000 |
| Iron, steel, coal, coperer, © | 801,15 | 106,000 | 907,156 |  | 13,762,00 | 13,762,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7, 460,214 | 6,183,162 | 13,643, 376000 | 400,000 | 10,200,000 | 10,600,000 |  |  |  | 12,7755,863 |  |  | 6000000 |  | 600,0000 |
| Oil | 50,000 |  | 50,000 |  |  | --\%-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Inv, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | 15,841,791 |  | 15,841,791 |  | 23 | 24,362,000 |  |  |  | 14,049,613 |  | 14,049,613 | 1,800,00 |  | 1,800,000 |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ | 24,975,796 |  | 31,264,958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,500,000 |  |
| Railraads | 39,838 | 11,661,415 | $51,500,000$ $43,472,635$ | 15,282,000 | 32,135,000 | 35,412,000 | 6,315,000 |  | 6,315,000 | 5 |  |  | 15,385,000 | 84,614,000 | 99,999,000 |
|  | 801,156 | 106,000 | 907,156 |  | 43,762,000 | 43,762,000 |  |  |  | 968,750 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motors and accessories-- | -350,000 | 6.855,762 | ${ }_{14590000}^{376}$ | 11,235,800 | 37,3 | 48,615,500 |  |  |  | 12,755,863 |  | 12,755,863 | 600,000 |  | 600,000 |
| Other industrial and manuacauring | 50;000 | O | -50,000 |  | $\stackrel{5}{5,660,000}$ | 5,660,000 | 500,000 | 10,000,000 | 10.500,000 | 325,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, buildings, \&c |  | 973,000 | -13,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Remer |  | 113.470 | 120,491,791 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,345,500 |  | 6,345,500 |
| iscellaneo | 120,378,32 | 61,639,147 | 232,437,958 | 29,794,800 | 180,066,700 | 209,861,500 | 8,019,000 | 10,000,000 | 18,019,000 | 14,049,613 |  | 14,049,613 | 26,280,500 | 107,114, | 133,394,500 |

Volume 143
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUG. 31 FOR FIVE YEARS

Financial Chronicle
1465

Financial Chronicle
Sept. 5, 1936
DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING AUGUST, 1936
Long-term bonds and notes (isSues maturing later than five years)

| Amount | Purpose of Issue | Price $\quad$To Yield <br> About | Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered, In cluding Additiondl Underworters |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ |  | \% |  |
| 5,500,000 | Refdg.; add'ns \& betterments | 991/2 4.54 | Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry. 1st M. 43/2s, A, March 1, 1956. Offered by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Fleld, Glore \& Co.; Harrls, Hall \& Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith |
| 7,000,000 | Refunding | 102 3.38 | Chicago Únion Station Co. Guaranteed 31/2s, Sept. 1, 1951. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; Field, Glore \& Co., |
| 16,000,000 | Retire bank loans and other current debt; other corp. purposes | $100 \quad 4.00$ | The New'York Chicago \& St. Louis RR. Oo. Coll. Tr. $4 \%$ Notes, Aug. 1, 1946. Offered by Edward <br> B. Smith \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; The First Boston Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; |
| 00 | New | 0.50-2.30 |  |
| 20,000,00 | Future capital \& other cord. purd.- | 1011 | The Pennsylvania RR, Co. Gen. M. $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{C}$, April 1, 1970. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. |
|  |  |  |  |
| 7,000,000 | Refund | 101 | Central Vermont Public Service Corp. 1st M. 31/2s, B, Aug. 1, 1966. Offered by Halsey, Stuart |
| 35,000,000 | Refunding $\qquad$ <br> Retire bank loans incurred in acqu. New Hampshire Power Co $\qquad$ <br> Other Industrial \& Mfg. Refunding; working capital | 102 | \& Co., Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc., and Newton, Abbe \& Co. <br> The Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co. 1st M. 31/4s, Aug. 1, 1966. Offered by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Edward B. Smith \& Co.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; White, Weld \& Co.; J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.; Fleld, Glore |
| 1,000,000 |  | 1041/8 3.25 | ublic Service Co. of New Hampshire 1st M. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, E, Aug. 1, 1961. Offered by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. |
|  |  |  |  |
| 900 |  |  | Hoberg Paper Mills, Inc., 1st M. Conv. 5s, July 1, 1946. (Convertible into Common stock on basts |
| 150,000 | Retire bank loans |  | of 1 share for each' $\$ 50$ principal amount of bonds.) offered by The Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc. <br> Prentiss Wabers Products Co., Conv. 5s, July 1, 1946. (Convertible into $\$ 10$ par Common stock at rate of $\$ 25$ per share from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1939, at $\$ 30$ per share from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1941, and at $\$ 35$ per share from.July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1946.) Offered by Braun, Monroe \& Co., Milwaukee. |
| 50, |  |  |  |
| 108,000 | Refund | 101-100 3.00-4.50 | Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Louis Serial Real Estate 1st M. 4\%-41/2\% Notes, Aug. 1, 1937-48. Offered by Eckhardt-Petersen \& Co., Inc., St. Louls, Mo. |
| 200,000 | Refund | 101-100 3.00-4.00 | Loretto Literary and Benevolent Institution (K.. $\mathbf{y}$.) 1st M. Serial $\mathbf{4 \%}$ Real Estate Notes, Aug. 1, 1937-51. Offered by Metropolitan St. Louls Co., St. Louls, Mo. |
| 325,0 | Refund | Price on application | St. Louis University Commerce \& Finance School 1st M. 4s, Jan. 1, 1938-51. Offered by DempseyTegeler \& Co., St. Louls, Mo. <br> The Sisters of the Precious Blood (Salem Heights, Dayton, Ohio) 1st M. Serial 4\% Notes, Aug. 1, 1937-51. Offered by Metropolitan St. Louls Co., St. Louls, Mo. |
| 340,000 | Refunding $\qquad$ <br> MiscellaneousRetire notes; gen. corp. purposes.. | $100 \quad 4.00$ |  |
| 973,000 $4,500,000$ |  |  | The Sisters of the Precious Blood (Salem Heights, Dayton, Ohio) 1st M. Serial 4\% Notes, Aug. 1, 1937-51. Offered by Metropolitan St. Louls Co., St. Louls, Mo. |
| 4,500,000 | Retire notes; gen. corp. purposes.. | 100 - 4.50 | Allied Stores Corp. Deb. 41/2s, Aug. 1, 1951. Offered by Lehman Brothers; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Grahm Parsons \& Co., and F. S. Moseley \& Co. Other underwriters were: Bear, Stearns \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Shields \& Co.; Werthelm \& Co., and Speyer \& Co. <br> 10-Year 3\% Serles due |
| 100,000,000 | Retire short-term notes; purchase receivables, \&c. | (b) $\quad$. | General Motors Acceptance Corp. Debentures, comprising $\$ 50,000,000$ 10-Year $3 \%$ Series due Aug. 1, 1946, and $\$ 50,000,00015-$ Year $31 / 4 \%$ Series, due Aug. 1, 1951. Offéred by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc. Other underwriters were: Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; Chas. D. Barney \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown \& Sons; Brown Harriman \& Co.. Inc.; Cassatt \& Co., Inc.; E. W. Clark \& Co.; Clark, Dodge \& Co.; Coffin \& Burr; Inc.; R. L. Corp.; First of Michigan Corp.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Harris, Hall \& Co., Inc.; Hayden, Miller \& Co.; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; KIdder, Peabody \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.. Inc.; Lee Higginson CorD.; Lehman Brothers; Mellon Securities Corp.; F. S. Moseley \& Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Inc.; J. \& W. Seligman \& Co.; Edward B. Smith \& Co; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.: White, Weld \& Co., and Dillon, Read \& Co: <br> Johnson Furniture Co., Inc.. 1st M. 5s, Feb. 15, 1937-Aug. 15, 1947. Offered by Barrow, Leary \& Co., Shreveport, La. |
| 150,0 | Refunding; additional capltal. .-.-- | $100.49-100$ 4.00 <br>  5.00 |  |
| 104,650,000 |  |  |  |



$7,800,000$
ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANGING


* Shares of no par value.
a Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stock of no par value and all classes of common stock are con
b Ten-year $3 \%$ Series due Aug. 1,1946 , priced at $1011 / 2$, yeldiling about $2.83 \%$ and 15 -year $31 / \mathrm{s}$ priced at $1011 / 2$, yielding about $3.12 \%$.


## Deficit of $\$ 2,096,996,300$ for 1937 Estimated by President Roosevelt in Revised Budget Statement-Unemployment and Drought Relief May Call for Additional Funds of $\$ 500,000,000-$ Bonus and Invalidation of AAA Cited as Affecting Government Revenues-Fublic Debt June 30,1937 Figured at \$34,188,543,494-Increase of \$410,000,000 Compared With 1936

In a summation statement revising the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, President Roosevelt figures the estimated deficit for that year at $\$ 2,096,996,300$, which includes $\$ 580,000,000$ for statutory debt retirement and $\$ 560,000,000$ for further payments under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act (Soldier Bonus Act). Deducting "the amount of the statutory debt retirement leaves a net deficit of $\$ 1,516,996,300$," says the President, but he goes on to say "this does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount for the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately $\$ 1,100,000,000$."

The President's revised figures on the 1937 budget were made public in Washington on Sept. 1 by Acting Director of the Budget Daniel W. Bell-with the President absent in the West on tour of the drought sections. Under the revised figures the Government expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1937 are estimated at $\$ 7,762,835,300$, the receipts being estimated at $\$ 5,665,839,000$. In his budget message on Jan. 6 of this year, given in our issue of Jan. 11, page 195, the President estimated a deficit of $\$ 1,098,388,720$ for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, placing revenues at $\$ 5,654$,217,650, and expenditures at $\$ 6,752,606,370$. The President states that two events have taken place since the 1937 budget figures were first (in 1934) presented to Congress, viz., "the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, as a result of which the Government lost substantial revenue from processing taxes," and the passage by Congress of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act providing for immediate payment of veterans' bonus. In his statement the present week the President, in addition to pointing out that the expenditure requirements for 1937 include $\$ 560,000,000$ to complete the bonus payments and $\$ 580,000,000$ for debt retirement, also include among items $\$ 585,000,000$ for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and $\$ 300,000,000$ for the Civilian Conservation Corps. He likewise states that "for interest on the public debt $\$ 825,000,000$ will be required," and he adds, "in view of the general improvement in business conditions, it is estimated that there will be required a net amount of $\$ 1,835,000,000$ for recovery and relief, an amount materially less than that for the fiscal year 1936."

The request made in the President's message March 18, 1936 for an appropriation of $\$ 1,500,000,000$ for unemployment relief is referred to in the budget statement the current week, as to which the President says in part:
Another survey of the unemployment problem and the amount required for drought relief will be made early in the coming calendar year, and if additional appropriations for these purposes are found necessary, the amounts expended therefrom will, of course, increase the estimated expenditures shown in this summation. It is confidently expected that any such requests for additional funds will amount to less than $\$ 500,000,000$.

Incidentally the President says "the unemployed are continuing to be absorbed in industry, and I believe that there will be a further substantial increase of such employment during the coming months."

The gross public debt June 30, 1937, in the latest figures of the President, is estimated at $\$ 34,188,543,494$, comparing with $\$ 33,778,543,494-\mathrm{an}$ increase of $\$ 410,000,000$. The President's statement on the summation of the 1937 budget follows:
Continuing the practice inaugurated last year, the attached summation revises the budget for the fiscal year 1937 by reflecting the changes affecting the estimates of revenues and expenditures which have occurred since the 1937 budget was transmitted to Congress in January. 1936.
Two outstanding events have taken place since that time which have materially affected the receipts and expenditures of the Government. The first of these was the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, as a result of which the Government lost substantial revenue from processing taxes.
The second was the passage by the Congress of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, providing for the immediate payment at their face value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates, which by their terms were not due until 1945.

Revenues Reduced Through Invalidation of AAA
As a result of the Supreme Court decision, the estimated revenue from processing taxes for the fiscal year 1936 . was reduced by $\$ 452,000,000$. Up to the time of that decision the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had expended in accordance with law the sum of $\$ 325,000,000$ and had made substantial commitments for additional expenditures in anticipation of revenue from this source.
To provide for carrying out the moral obligation of the Government with respect to the commitments already entered into with farmers and which on their part had been at least partially performed, Congress appropriated $\$ 296,000,000$.
By the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act which included authority for an annual appropriation of not to exceed $\$ 500,000,000$, Congress, provided a new farm program to preserve to the farmers the benefits of fair and adequate prices for the product of their labors.
The passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act caused an increase in payments to veterans will result in the present fiscal year.

Revenue From "Windfall" Taxes Under 1936 Revenue Act
To meet the additional requirements of the Treasury on account of these expenditures the Congress was requested to provide sufficient additional revenue, (1) to make good the loss of processing taxes in the fiscal yea 1936, (2) to defray the annual cost of operation of the new farm program and (3) to amortize over a period of nine years the cost of payment of the adjusted service certificates.
The Revenue Act of 1936, enacted by the Congress in response to this request, will produce, on the basis of estimated business conditions fo the calendar year 1936, annual revenue in the amount of $\$ 652,000,000$. For the fiscal year 1937 the amount of this revenue will be only $\$ 328,000$,000 , since onty $A c t$ will be made to the Treasury within that year. For the same year, however, there will be a non-recurring revenue of $\$ 82,000,000$ from the so-called windfall taxes.

Review of Fiscal Year 1936
The total recelpts amounted to $\$ 4,115,956,615$, against the estimate in the 1937 budget of $\$ 4,410,793,946$, a net decrease of $\$ 294,837,331$. After taking into consideration the loss in processing taxes of $\$ 452,000,000$, receipts from other sources amounted to $\$ 157,000,000$ more than was estimated. Total receipts showed a net increase of $8316,000,000$ over those for 1935, and receipts from sources other than processing taxes showed an increase over 1935 of $\$ 760,000,000$.
The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended shown in the budget of last January of $\$ 7,645,301,338$ did not, of course,
include $\$ 1,674,000,000$ for adjusted compensation payments. Except for these payments the expenditures would have been about $\$ 439,000,000$ less than the January estimate.
The deficit for the year amounted to $\$ 4,763,841,642$, which included a net deficit of $\$ 4,360,601,492$.
a net deficit of $\$ 4,300,60 f, 492$. $\$ 2,682,482,392$. Had it not been for the invalidation of processing taxes and the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, the net defici would have been less than the January estimate by more than $\$ 400,000,000$

The public debt increased during the year $\$ 5,077,650,869$, but in that time the balance of cash in the general fund of the Treasury likewise showed an increase of $\$ 840,164,664$.

Forecast for Fiscal Year 1937
Total receipts in the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at $\$ 5,665,839,000$, a net increase of $\$ 12,000,000$ over the amount of the 1937 budget estimate. rose estimated increases in generation of the special taxes levied under the provisions of the Adicultural Adjustment and Bituminous Coal Conservation Acts, and in part to the method finally adopted for collecting taxes under the Social Security Act which will defer to the fiscal year 1938 the collection of a portion of these taxes.
The losses from these causes amount to $\$ 668,000,000$, which are slightly more than offset by the following estimated increases in revenue: $\$ 410,000$,000 (including $\$ 82,000,000$ from the windfall taxes) resulting from the Revenue Act of 1936; $\$ 33,000,000$ from delayed collections of taxe on carriers and their employees, and $\$ 237,000,000$, constituting an upward revision of revenue estimates due chiefly to improvement in business conditions.
The expenditure requirements for the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at $\$ 7,762,835,300$, which includes $\$ 560,000,000$ to complete the payments of adjusted compensation to veterans and $\$ 580,000,000$ for statutory debt retirement.
Some of the principal items included in the expenditure requirements are as follows: The AAA will require $\$ 585,000,000$ and the CCC, $\$ 300,000,000$. The requirements of the AAA will be greater for 1937 than for 1936 due to the interruption of that program in the past year by the supreme court tures for the CCC for 1937 will be less than those for 1936 due to the reduc tion made in the number of enrollees as compared with the number for 1936 The operations of the Social Security Board and the establishment of the Old Age Reserve Account will require an additional $\$ 405,000,000$. The Board commenced operations late in the fiscal year 1936 and its expenditures therefore, were not large during that year
The Old Age Reserve Account will require an initial contribution in 1937 of $\$ 265,000000$. For interest on the public debt $\$ 825,000,000$ will be required.
In view of the general improvement in business conditions it is estimated that there will be required a net amount of $\$ 1,835,000,000$ for recovery and relief, an amount materially less than that for the fiscal year in 1936
The estimated expenditures for the other establishments are $\$ 448,986,000$ greater than the expenditures for 1936, due principally to the developmen of the regular annual public works program and to increased expenditure for national defense,

## Deficit for 1937

The estimated deficit for 1937 is $\$ 2,096,996,300$, which includes $\$ 580$, 000,000 for statutory debt retirement and $\$ 560,000,000$ for further payments under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act. Deducting the amoun of the statutory debt requirement leaves a net deficit of $\$ 1,516,996,300$.
This does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount for the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately $\$ 1,100,0$, in the
in the working balance of the general fund and
GENERAL FUND
Working balance June 30,1936 _
Receipts from taxes and miscellan
GENERAL FU $\qquad$ $\$ 2,225,112,35$
Receipts from sale of new public debt obligations (net after deduction of refunding issues and of statutory debt retirements)
ondeduction

ess: Statutory debt retirements ... $\$ 580,000,000$
Veterans bonds to be issued...... $\mathbf{5 6 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
Cash required to meet ordinary expenditures_... $\$ \mathbf{\$ 6 , 6 2 2 , 8 3 5 , 3 0 0}$
Cash required to meet redemption of veterans' $\quad 800,000,000$
Cash required to meet redemption of national
bank notes
$100,000,000$
Total cash required during tiscal year 1937 .$100,000,000$
stimated working balance June 30, 1937........... PUBLIC DEBT
$\$ 2,225,112,350$
$5,665,839,000$
750,000,000
$\$ 8,640,951,350$

Gross public debt June 30, 1936
New public debt obligations;

333,778,543,494
New public debt obligations;

Toss redemptions: Veterans' bonds... $\$ 800,000,000$
National bank notes ................ 100,000,000 $900,000,000$

$410,000,000$
Estimated gross public debt June 30, 1937 $\qquad$ $\$ 34,188,543,494$

## Comparison for 1934-5-36-37

The following table shows total receipts and expenditures for each of the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936, and revised estimates for 1937. It will be noted that there is a substantial reduction in the deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds) for each of the years following the peak of 1934:

| Item | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 (Est.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts.-Expenditures | $\$ 3,116,000,000$ <br> $7,105,000,000$ | $\$ 3,800,000,000$ <br> $7,375,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,116,000,000 \\ & 8,880,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,666,000,000 \\ 7,763,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| Gross deficit | \$3,989,000,000 | \$3,575,000,000 | \$4,764,000,000 | \$2,097,000,000 |
| Debt retirement | 360,000,000 | 573,000,000 | 403,000,000 | 580,000,000 |
| Veteran | - -------- |  | 1,674,000,000 | 560,000,000 |
| Deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans'- bonds) | 3,629,000,000 | \$3,002,0 | $82,687,000,000$ | \$957,000,000 |

together with those previously submitted to the Congress to provide for toge CCC and those previously sus would, if acted upon favorably by the Congress, give security during the next fiscal year to those most in need, on condition, however, that private employers hire many of those now on relief rolls.

Additional \$500,000,000 for Unemployment and Drought Relief May Be Required
I further stated that should industry cooperatively achieve the goal of reemployment, the appropriation of $\$ 1,500,000,000$, together with the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, would suffice to carry the Federal works program through the fiscal year 1937, and that only if industry failed to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work would another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary. The unemployed are continuing to be absorbed in industry, and I believe that there will be a further substantial increase of soch enployment reduction the coming months. Will in work relief rolls as wing be determined for several months.
Congress is a matter that cannot be determined for sevecssary to care for In estimating, moreo unemployed during the current fiscal year, no account could bections of our country.
To relieve this serious situation in the drought areas will require the expenditure of substantial amounts from the emergency relief appropriation although the total amount that will be needed for this purpose cannot be determined at this time.
Another survey of the unemployment problem and the amount required for drought relief will be made early in the coming calendar year, and if additional a ppropriations for these purposes are found necessary, the amount expended therefrom will, of course, increase the estimated expenditure shown in this summation. It is confidently expected that any such request for additional funds will amount to less than $\$ 500,000,000$.

The following summary of the National budget was made available along with the President's statement:

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL BUDGET
BALANCED STATEMENT AS REQUIRED BY THE BUDGET AND
ACCOUNTING ACT, 1921 (U. S. C., TITLE 31, SEC. 11 (F).) I. RECEIPTS

1. Revenues (Supporting Schedule No. 1)


Total Expenditures... $\overline{\$ 7,762,835,300} \overline{\$ 8,879,798,257.61} \overline{\$ 7,375,825,165.57}$ III. DEFICIT

\$2,096,996,300 \$4,763,841,642.48 \$3,575,357,963.61

## OF FINANCING DEFICIT

1. Decrease in working bal-
2. Decrease in working bal-
ance (b)
. $\$ 1,262,632,853.56$
3. Borrowings supporting
Schedule No. 3 :
schedule No. 3:
(a) Replacing statutory
(b) Increasirements public

580,000,000
debt (b).......... $510,000,000 \quad 4,360,601,492.48 \quad 1,739,166,860.05$

Total means of nancing .- $2,096,996$
\$4,763,841,642.48 \$3,575,357,963.61 (a) Included in miscellaneous recelpts. (b) There will be a further reduction in the general fund balance of $\$ 100,000,000$ or the purpose of retiring national bank notes, thus effecting a reduction in the ublic debt of this amount.
A further table made public at the same time follows:
EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF FINANCING THE DEFICIT-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Reotsed Estimate, } \\ & \text { Fiscal Year } 1937\end{aligned} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Actual, Fiscal } \\ \text { Year } 1936\end{gathered} \quad{ }^{\text {Actual, }}$ Atiscal
Year 1935
Public debt at beginning
of year in public debt during year:
To meet deficiency
revs. \& and receipts,
gen. special acc'ts
Less debt retirements
incl. in deficit....
$2,096,996,300.00 \quad 4,763,841,642.48 \quad 3,575,357,963.61$
$580,000,000.00 \quad 403,240,150.00 \quad 573,558,250.00$ $\overline{\$ 1,516,996,300.00} \overline{\$ 4,360,601,492.48} \overline{\$ 3,001,799,713.61}$
Inc. in working bal.

| $(+$ ) dec. ( - ) general\& special accounts..- $1,006,996,300.00+1,114,471,856.72-1,262,632,853.56$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total inc. in public |  | 5,475,073,349.20 | 1,739,166,860.05 |
| Decrease in public debt |  |  |  |
| during year due toretirement of na- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| tional bank notes: |  |  |  |
| (a) Charge'le to working balance | -100,000,000.00 | -397,422,480.00 |  |
| (b) Charge'le to increment on gold |  |  | -91,415,650.00 |
| Net increase in public debt during year | 410,000,000.00 | 5,077,650,869.20 | 1,647,751,210.05 |

Public debt at end of year $\frac{43,188,543,493.73}{} \frac{10,73,778,543,493.73}{} \frac{1}{\$ 28,700,892,624.53}$

## Volume 143

Financial Chronicle

## The Course of the Bond Market

A moderate advance was recorded by speculative railroad bonds this week, and other second-grade issues were fairly strong. High grades scored new highs on the averages, as did United States Governments. An increase in excess reserves, the second since reserve requirements were raised three weeks ago, was reported. The United States Treasury will borrow $\$ 400,000,000$ in September, and in addition refund about $\$ 514,000,000$.
High-grade railroad bonds show moderate gains. Atchison gen. 4 s , 1995, advanced $3 / 8$ to $1151 / 8$; Cincinnati Union Terminal $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1971$, rose 1 to $1071 / 2$; Union Pacific. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1971, closed at 100 , up $5 / 8$. Lower-grade railroad bonds found higher levels on somewhat better demand. Erie 5s, 1967, advanced $15 / 8$ to $865 / 8$; New York Central $5 \mathrm{~s}, 2013$, gained $11 / 4$, closing at $981 / 2$; Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5 s, 1962 , closed at $961 / 4$, up $11 / 4$.
Utility bonds of all classes displayed an advancing tendency, with only minor interruptions. High grades have been almost uniformly strong, such issues as Brooklyn Edison $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, and New York \& Queens Electric Light 31/2s, 1965, reaching peak levels. In the lower investment and speculative groups Gatineau Power 5s, 1956, advanced $27 / 8$ to $1021 / 2$; Portland Gas \& Coke 5s, 1940, at 76 were up $25 / 3$; Interstate Power 6s, 1952, rose $3 / 4$ to $633 / 4$; Associated Gas \& Electric $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$, were $21 / 4$ higher at $483 / 4$. The only new financing of the week was $\$ 28,000,000$ Louisville Gas \& Electric 31/2s, 1966.

Most industrial bonds have moved upward, particular strength having been evident among the coals and equipments. Among the latter, Baldwin Locomotive 6s, 1938, w. w., rallied $111 / 4$ to a new high at $1151 / 4$, while several of the obligations of coal companies advanced 2 to $31 / 2$ points. The oils have been firm, Skelly Oil 4s, 1951, reaching the high of $1003 / 8$, to close at $1001 / 8$, off $1 / 8$. There has been little action among the steels, although steadiness has been manifest. The food and packing issues have been generally higher, National Dairy Products $\mathbf{3} 3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1951, w. w., adding 1 to close at 108. Securities representative of the building industry have been mixed; Certain-teed Products $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1948, rose $15 / 8$ to $921 / 1$, whereas Penn-Dixie Cement 6s, 1941 , at 97 were unchanged. United Drug 5s, 1953, advanced $11 / 4$ to $1021 / 2$.
The foreign bond market gave evidence of considerable strength. Among the principal upward movements may be mentioned price rises in French Government and railroad bonds ranging from 1 to 10 points, a $51 / 2$-point appreciation in Czechoslovakian bonds, and a 4 - to 5 -point gain in quotations for the obligations of the Dominican Republic. Argentine and Cuban bonds also have been higher, while Australian and Japanese issues gave evidence of strength. In the European group, Polish bonds gained considerable ground, while Bulgarian and Hungarians also advanced talian bond prices, on the other hand, declined, losses ranging from 1 to 2 points. Defaulted South American issues were fractionally higher.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:


## Europe Ponders the Politics of Force

## (Concluded from paje 1462)

on in Spain, any day may bring an incident which will end Italian neutrality. In any case, the most that can be said for either Italian or German neutrality is that it aims primarily to check Russian and French assistance to the Leftist Government at Madrid, and that any marked indication of ultimate victory by the Royalists would subject the neutrality agreement to a severe strain. The renewal of strikes in France is again imperiling the Blum Government, and the more because the advancing cost of living, more than offsetting recent wage increases, is in part a direct consequence of the socializing legislation which the Blum Government has enacted. There are many reasons why France and Italy should remain friendly, but the
reasons are not as potent as they were before Premier Blum took office and Mussolini and Hitler adjusted their differences. It is to Mussolini's interest, moreover, to prevent if possible any recovery of the political prestige on the Continent which Great Britain has lost, and it may well be that his Avellino speech was directed in part at the armament program with which Great Britain is actively occupied.
Taking the European situation as a whole, Mussolini's explicit rejection of the idea of eternal peace seems rather superfluous, for there is no such peace in sight. As long as the Spanish war remains indecisive, it is improbable that other Powers will intervene, but a clear trend in either direction might speedily work a change. Meantime the preparations for war go on apace, with Italy at the moment in the lead.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE, STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, Sept. 4, 1936.
Excellent reports on business generally continue to be received from many sections of the country. Latest advices indicate that business has made further gains, the "Journal of Commerce" advancing its index figure to 92.4 , as compared with a revised figure of 91.2 last week and 75.7 for the corresponding week of last year. Activity in the steel industry continues at a high rate, though off one point industry continues at a high rate, though off one point
from the previous week's figure, according to the "Iron - Age," which estimates ingot production for the current week at $72 \%$ of capacity. This decline was attributed largely to restriction in output by a leading producer in the Pittsburgh area. It is presumed that steel producers may encounter considerable difficulty in advancing operations beyond the $80 \%$ mark this fall. It is pointed out that the industry even now is probably operating at close to practical capacity. Operations can be stepped up only gradually, since as idle units are brought into production others now active must be closed for repairs. Already one large mill has been forced to shut down for repairs despite its heavy backlog of unfilled orders. Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Aug. 29 hit a new all-time high, and was $18 \%$ above a year ago. It is pointed out that the drought in the Southern cotton States forced the staple to mature earlier this year than is normal. For this reason the gins have started operations on a large scale and are now the big users of electricity, and this in large measure accounts lig users of electricity, and this in large measure accounts
for the increase over last week's output. As concerns the automotive industry, one of the executives of a leading automobile concern declared that 1936 will go into history as one of the greatest spending years of all time, that their business was the greatest in the company's history, and indications point to a continuance of this unprecedented business well into 1937. The security markets have been going forward generally, with 11 United States issues hitting new high marks. Another item of interest, indicating the state of trade, was the report that commercial ing the state of trade, was the report that commercial
airplane sales in the United States during the first six months of 1936 were $48 \%$ above the corresponding period of 1935. The autumn upturn in the retail trade came much sooner than expected; in fact, it is several weeks ahead of time, according to business experts. Consumer fall buying in a substantial way is in evidence in many lines. Retail sales for the country are estimated to be 12 to $18 \%$ higher this week than for the corresponding period of 1935. Wholesale volume is estimated at 18 to $25 \%$ above last year's comparative period. As a further indication of the state of trade, the Bell System in August had a net gain of 68,000 telephones compared with 27,200 in August, $1935-$ the best gain for the month in the system's history, and comparing with gains of 28,600 stations in July and 28,000 in June. Car loadings reached a new six-year high of $\mathbf{7 5 3 , 7 4 2}$ cars last week. This was a gain of 18,769 cars over the preceding week and 72,894 over the corresponding week a year ago. According to the report, these figures exceeded the most optimistic estimate of the movement of freight. Abnormally high temperatures continued in the freight. Abnormally high temperatures continued in the
Midwest, with considerable areas having maximums of 100 Midwest, with considerable areas having maximums of 100
degrees or higher daily. The highest reported was at Concordia, Kan., on Aug. 25, which registered 110 degrees. Near the close of the week there was a reaction to considerably cooler weather, with only occasional reports of $t \in m p e r a t u r e s ~ a s ~ h i g h ~ a s ~ 100 ~ d e g r e e s . ~ S u b s t a n t i a l ~ r a i n f a l l ~$ during the week, following previous scattered showers, has substantially relieved droughty conditions over considerable
northern and northeastern sections of the country. These rains have benefited late crops, revived pastures, and improved the condition of the soil for plowing and for the seeding of winter grains. On the other hand, unfavorable dryness continued in much of the interior of the country, including southwestern Indiana, southern Illinois, southern and western Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. In these States there was no rain of consequence, and the drought continued unabated, with further deterioration of such continued unabated, with further deterioration of such weather was generally cool and cloudy. Today it was fair and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 63 to 74 degrees. The forecast was for fair tonight, Saturday, Sunday and probably Monday. Somewhat warmer Sunday. Overnight at Boston it was 54 to 72 degrees; Baltimore, 64 to 78; Pittsburgh, 56 to 74 ; Portland, Me., 50 to 62 ; Chicago, 62 to 72 ; Cincinnati, 60 to 72 ; Cleveland, 62 to 70 ; Detroit, 52 to 76 ; Charleston, 70 to 92 ; Milwaukee, 60 to 70; Savannah, 70 to 92 ; Dallas, 76 to 94 ; Kansas City, 68 to 76 ; Springfield, Mo., 72 to 90 ; Oklahoma City, 78 to 90 ; Salt Lake City, 52 to 80 ; Seattle, 56 to 70 ; Montreal, 52 to 70 , and Winnipeg, 70 degrees.

New Freight Cars Ordered Totaled 27,151 on Aug. 1 Class I railroads of the United States on Aug. 1, this year, had 27,151 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced on Sept. 7. On Aug. 1, last year, there were 2,174 on order, and on Aug. 1, 1934, the number on order totaled 13,755. The Association further reported:
New locomotives on order on Aug. 1, this year, totaled 85, of which 65 were steam locomotives and 20 were electric and Diesel locomotives. This compares with four steam locomotives and four electrics on order on Aug. 1 , 1935, and 35 steam and 107 electric locomotives on order on Aug. 1, 1934. New freight cars placed in service in the first seven months of this year totaled 14,914, compared with 2,272 new cars installed in the corresponding period of 1935 and 9,485 cars installed in the same period of 1934.
Forty new locomotives were placed in service in the seven months' period
this year, of which 26 were steam this year, of which 26 were steam locomotives and 14 electric and Diesel engines: This compares with 27 steam and 99 electric locomotives installed n the corresponding period of 1935, and six steam and eight electric loco-
motives installed in motives installed in the same period of 1934.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index Advances Moderately The average price of basic commodities advanced moderately this week. Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity prices closed at 185.7 this Friday, as compared with 183.1 a week ago.
The principal factors in the advance were gains for wheat, cotton and hogs. The prices of cocoa, corn and steel were also higher, while there was a decline in silk. There were no net changes in the prices of hides, rubber, silver, copper, lead, wool, coffee and sugar.
The movement of the Index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:

| ${ }_{\text {Frit. }}$ | Aug. 28------------183 | 2 Weeks | Aug. 21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon. |  | Month Ago | Aus. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 2 |
| Tues. |  | ${ }_{1935}$ | Se | - $-\cdots-166.4$ |
| Wed. |  | Low- |  |  |
| Fri. ${ }^{\text {Frurs }}$ |  | 1936 High- | Aug. |  |

Drop in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Aug. 29 Reported by United States Department of Labor
Wholesale commodity prices turned downward during the week ending Aug. 29, according to an announcement made

Sept. 3 by Commissioner Lublin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. "The decrease of $0.4 \%$ brought the all-commodity index of wholesale prices for the closing week of August to $81.2 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago, the present level is up by $1.1 \%$ and is $0.9 \%$ above the week of Aug. 31, 1935." He added:
The fall in the combined index was largely due to a decrease of $1.5 \%$ in the price of farm products and a decline of $0.4 \%$ in foods. Smaller declines were shown for textile products and fuel and lighting materials Metals and metal products and chemicals and drugs registered slight advances and four groups-hides and leather products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities-remained unchanged.
Following a steady rise since the middle of July, raw materials declined 1\%. For the first time in more than two months, the finished products group showed a decrease. The index for this group-82.4- compares with 82.5 for the preceding week and 81.7 for a month ago. Semimanupreceding week and $0.3 \%$ continued strength and increased $0.1 \%$ over the Non-agricultural
Non-agricultural commodities declined $0.1 \%$ to $80.7 \%$ of the 1926 ago. The index for all commodities other than farm product four week (industrial) remained unchanged from the preceding wrode his group is $2 \%$ higher than a vear ago and $0.4 \%$ abve a mont
The announcement issued by Commissioner Lubin also contained the following:
The farm products group registered the largest decrease during the week $-1.5 \%$. The decline was primarily due to decreases of $2.9 \%$ for grains and $2 \%$ or livestock and pouitry. Other farm products; including cotton, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, declined $0.6 \%$. The index for the group 8.3 rmportant items in this group showing declining prices over the week were corn, oats, rye, wheat, cows, steers, hogs, lambs, apples (N. Y.),
lemons, oranges, fresh milk (Chicago), seeds, and domestic wools. Higher lemons, oranges, fresh milk (Chicago), seeds, and domestic wools. Higher
prices were reported for barley, live poultry (N. Y.), calves, hops, dried beans, onions, and sweet potatoes
Average wholesale prices of foods declined $0.4 \%$. The current food the level of the corresponding than a month ago but is still $4.1 \%$ below ported for butter, cheese rye and wheat canned tomatoes, canned string beans lamb, mutton, coffee, edible tallow, pepper, and cottonsed il a canned fruits, cocoa beans, copra, canned salmon, and cocont and oils were higher.
Declining prices for print cloth, raw silk, silk yarns, and jute were responsible for the $0.1 \%$ decline in the textile products group. Clothing, knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods remained unchanged from the preceding week.
The fuel and lighting materials group declined $0.1 \%$ due to lower prices of gasoline in the Texas and Oklahoma fields. No change was reported for coal, coke, and other petroleum products.
The index for the chemicals and drugs group advanced $1 \%$ due to higher prices for certain acids, copra, inedible tallow, palm kernel oil, glycerine, and menthol. Fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers remained steady. Advancing prices of quick silver and pig tin largely accounted for the $0.1 \%$ this group showed Declining showed very little or no fluctuations.
prices for steer hides and resulted in were counterbalanced y advancing hides and leather products ucts remained stationary The. level of the preceding wee slighly high prices group remained at the turpentine, and Douglas fir lumber. wood oil and yellow pine lumber. Other items either remaind Connor changed only slightly.

The index for the housefurnishing goods group remained unchanged Automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp remained at the level of the preceding week. Cattle feed prices declined $1.2 \%$ and crude rubber decreased $0.3 \%$.
The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodites for the past four weeks and for Aug. 31, 1935, Sept, 1, 1934 Sept. 2, 1933, and Sept. 3, 1932:
(1926=100)

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} A u g . \\ 29 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u \sigma . \\ 22 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g . \\ 15 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g, \\ 8 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g . \\ 31 . \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ 1 . \\ 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2 \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ 3 . \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities | 81.2 | 81.5 | 81. | 81.1 | 80.5 | 77.5 | 69.7 | 5 |
| Farm products | 83.3 | 84.6 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 79.2 | 73 | 57.1 |  |
| Foods ${ }^{\text {Hides }}$ \& leather | ${ }^{82.5}$ | 82.8 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 86.0 | 76.6 | 65.3 | 61.6 |
| Textile products | 70.3 | 94.3 70.4 | ${ }_{70.6}^{94.2}$ | ${ }_{70.5}^{94.4}$ | 90.4 | 84.5 | 92.9 | 70.6 |
| Fuel \& lighting materials. | 76.9 | 77.0 | 78.9 | 77.5 | 70.9 | 71.3 | 74.2 | 54.2 |
| Metals \& metal products. | 86.4 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 81.4 | 88.2 |
| Builaing materials. | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 85.3 | ${ }_{86.3}$ | 81.0 | 89.9 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 80.3 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 76.3 | 72.2 | 73 |
| Housefurnlshing good | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 81.8 | 82.9 | 77.0 | 74.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 71.6 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 71.3 | 67.1 | 70.3 | 65.2 | 64.7 |
| Semi-manufact'd articles- | 751.0 | 81.8 | 81.1 | 81.0 | * |  |  |  |
| Finished products. | 82.4 | 82.5 | 88.2 | 75.6 82.2 | * |  | * | * |
| All commod's other than farm products $\qquad$ | 80.7 | 80.8 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80. | 78 |  |  |
| All commod's other than farm products \& foods | 79.7 | 79.7 |  |  |  |  | 72 | 68.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 88.1 | 78.4 | 74.6 | 70.4 |

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Gain $\mathbf{2 . 6 \%}$ in Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 29 1936 totaled 753,742 cars. This is a gain of 18,769 cars or $2.6 \%$, over the preceding week, a gain of 72,984 cars, or $10.7 \%$, over the total for the like week of 1935 , and an increase of 106,211 cars, or $16.4 \%$, over the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1934 . For the week ended Aug. 22 loadings were $17.5 \%$ above those for the like weed of 1935 and $21.1 \%$ over those for the corresponding week of 1934. Loadings for the week ended Aug. 15 showed a gain
of $19.9 \%$ when compared with 1935 and a rise of $22.4 \%$ when omparison is made with the same week of 1934.
The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Aug. 29, 1936, loaded a total of 356,950 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 345,572 cars in the preceding week and 316,654 cars in the seven days ended Aug. 31, 1935. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{1936}^{A u g .29}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 22 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aug. } 31 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .29 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aug. } 22 \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .31 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 21,462 | 21,173 | 19,327 | 5,667 |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR | 32,765 | 33,505 | 29,945 | 15,998 | 15,272 | 13,347 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 25,039 | 24,066 | 22,897 | 11,147 | 11,159 | ${ }_{9}^{9,023}$ |
| Chic. Milw. St. Paul \& Pac. R | 21,668 | ${ }_{22,578}^{16,575}$ | ${ }_{20,646}^{16,036}$ | 8,633 8,476 | 8,234 8,411 | 7,589 7,170 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 16,625 | 17,392 | 15,346 | 10,714 | 10,843 | 8,957 |
| Gulf Coast Lines. | 2,334 | 2,411 | 2,192 | 1,410 | 1,278 | 1,331 |
| Internat. Great Northern | 2,447 | 2,167 | 2,465 | 1,619 | 1,723 | 1,765 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas Missouri Pacific RR. | 5,021 | $\begin{array}{r}4,867 \\ 16,974 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,713 \\ 14 \\ \hline 1852\end{array}$ | 2,999 8,881 | 2,679 8861 | 2,521 |
| New York Central Lin | 169,760 | 39,628 | ${ }_{36,376}^{14,822}$ | 40,106 | -8,661 | 35,777 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Loui | 4,978 | 5,222 | 5,088 | 9,624 | 9,556 | 7,967 |
| Pennok \& Western | 23,651 | 22,726 | 20,750 | 4,549 | 4,403 | 3,729 |
| Pere Marquette | 67,823 | $\begin{array}{r}67,599 \\ 5 \\ \hline 1219\end{array}$ | 61,523 | - 43,315 | 42,012 | 35,480 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake | 7,199 | 7,103 | 5,615 | ${ }_{6,631}^{4}$ | 4,829 6,670 | 4,413 5,449 |
| uthern Pacific Line | 31,839 | 30,549 | 27,525 | x7,626 | x8,440 | -5,896 |
|  | 5,770 | 5,818 | 5,721 | 7,979 | 7,837 | 7,229 |
| , | 356,950 | 345,572 | 316,65 | 200,229 | 195,718 | 169,831 |

$x$ Excludes cars interchanged between S. P. Co.-Pacific Lines and Texas \& New
Orleans RR. Co.
total loadings and receipts from connections (Number of Cars)

Weeks Ended -
Aug. 29, 1936 Aug. 22, $1936 \mid$ Aug. 31, 1935

## Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry

Illinois Central System

The Asociation of Amorican Railroads in
The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Aug. 22 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 22 totaled 734,973 cars.
This was an increase of 109,199 cars, or $17.5 \%$ compared with the corresponding week in 1935 , and an increase of 128,056 cars, or $21.1 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1934.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 22 was a decrease of 1,524 cars or 2 -10ths of $1 \%$ below the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 296,090 cars, an increase of 1,026 1935 , and 74,453 cars 1935, and 74,453 cars above the cand
an increase of 718 cars above the preceding week 7726 cas 1655 cars, corresponding week in 1935, and 5,321 cars above the same week in 1934 Coal loading amounted to 116,867 cars, a decrease of 166 cars in 1934 . preceding week, but an increase of 16,957 cars above the corresponding week in 1935 , and 14,872 cars above the same week in 1934.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 39,806 cars, a decrease of 2,965 cars below the preceding week, and 651 cars below the corresponding week in 1935, but an increase of 3,103 cars above the same week in 1934. In the Westricts districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended Aug. 22 totaled 26,371 cars, a decrease of 1,946 cars below the preceding week this year, and 875 cars below the same week in 1935.
Live stock loading amounted to 15,936 cars, an increase of 688 cars above the preceding week, and 887 cars above the same week in 1935, but a decrease of 16,373 cars below the same week in 1934. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended Aug. 22 totaled 12,844 cars, an increase or 747 cars above the preceding week this year and 1,407 cas
the preceding the preceding week, 6,320 cars above the same week in 1935, and 15,525 cars
Ore loading amounted to 54,589 cars, a decrease of 1,543 cars below the week in 1935, and 26,844 cars above the corresponding weok in 193 week in 1935, and 26,844 cars above the corresponding week in 1934. preceding week, 3,410 cars above the same week in 1935, and 4,311 the above the same week in 1934.
All districts reported increases in the number of cars loaded with revenue reight, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1935 and 1934.
Loading of revenue freight in 1936 compared with the two previous years follow:

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in J | 2,353, | 2,169,146 | 2,183;081 |
| Five weeks in Feb |  |  | 2,920,192 |
| Four weeks in April. | ${ }_{2,544,843}$ | - | - $2,461,895$ |
| Five weeks in May | 3.351.801 | 2,887,975 | 3,026,021 |
| Four. weeks in June | 2,787,012 | 2,465,735 | ${ }^{2} 2,504,974$ |
| Four weeks in Jul | 2, 7475515 | 2,24, ${ }^{5}$ | 2,351,015 |
| Week of Aug. | - ${ }_{728,293}$ | ${ }_{585}$ | 612,660 |
| Week of Au | -736.497 | 614,075 | 603,968 |
| Week of Aug. 22 | 734,973 | ${ }_{625,774}$ | 601,788 606,917 |
| Total. | 22,3637731 | 19,802,754 | 20,212 |

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 22, 1936. During this period a total of 114 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 System, the Atchison T
Illinois Central System:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED AUG. 22

| Railroad | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Railroaas | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eastern Distr |  |  |  |  |  | Group B (Concluded)- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ann Arbor ---- | 34 | ${ }_{6}^{613}$ | 597 | 1,180 | 1,065 | Georgla. | ${ }_{736}^{926}$ | 696 | 736 | 1,442 | 1,105 |
| Bangor \& Arosto | $\begin{array}{r}730 \\ 8063 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{7}^{895}$ | 1,063 | ${ }^{259}$ | 8236 | Georgia \& Florida ---.-.------ | ${ }^{736}$ |  |  | ${ }_{972}$ | 388 |
|  | 8,063 1,727 | 7,512 1,437 | 7,111 $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 8}$ | 9,175 2,314 | 8,198 1,645 | Gult Mobile \& Northern....-.-- | - $\begin{array}{r}1,904 \\ 21,618\end{array}$ | 1,520 18,983 | 1,099 18,183 | 972 10,722 | 757 9,349 |
| Central Indianap----------- | 1,26 | $\begin{array}{r}1,24 \\ \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | -19 | 2,89 | ${ }^{1} 63$ | Loulsville \& Nashville | 21,632 | 17,528 | 15,901 | 4,613 | 3,577 |
| Central Vermont | 1,010 | 986 | 905 | 2,049 | 1,805 | Macon Dublin \& Savan | 211 | 161 | 131 | 316 | 287 |
| Delaware \& Hud | 5,235 | 3,666 | 4,935 | 6,694 | 5,614 | Mississippi Central. | 256 | 185 | 115 | 315 | 247 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 8,276 | 7,201 | 8,745 | 6,001 | 4,720 | Mobile \& Ohio | 1,702 | 1,593 | 1,677 | 1,703 | 1,385 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac | 379 | 357 | 260 |  | 106 | Nashville Chattanooga \& St. L_ | 3,045 | 2,364 | 2,480 | 2,233 | 1,748 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Iro | 2,561 | 2,500 | 1,782 | 1,117 | 1,073 | Tennessee Centra | 430 | 367 | 324 | 572 | 497 |
| ${ }_{\text {Derio }}^{\text {Detroit \& Toledo Sh}}$ | 13,205 | 11,304 | 11,344 | r ${ }^{2,508} \mathbf{1 4 , 0 1 5}$ | - 11,977 | Total | 59,198 | 50,172 | 46,372 |  |  |
| Grand Trunk ${ }^{\text {Wrab }}$ | 2,913 | 2,465 | 13,033 | 6,746 | 5,372 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson F | 163 | 195 | 153 | 1,713 | 1,332 | Grand total Southern District | 99,549 | 85,360 | 81,038 | 58,063 | 48,674 |
| Lehigh \& New Engl | 1,590 | 1,257 | 1,532 | 1,208 | 872 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehligh Valley | 8,187 | 6,183 | 6,828 | 7.226 | 5,898 | Northern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine Cent | 2,875 | 2,645 | 2,854 | 1,783 | 1,481 | Beit Ry. of Chicago----- |  | 17.432 | 17.834 | 1,885 | 1,688 |
| Monongahel | 3,709 <br> 2,158 | 3,094 <br> 2,33 | ${ }^{3,025}$ | $\begin{array}{r}241 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 195 | Chicago \& North Western | 19,855 2,895 | 17,432 2,271 | 17,730 2,671 | 10,843 | 8,356 8,659 |
| M Nontour--- | 39,628 | - 35,084 | 2,066 34,165 | - 38,623 | - 32,316 | Chicago Mreat Western---1/ | 22,578 | 19,115 | 2,671 20,516 | 2,860 | 8,659 6,944 |
| N.Y. N. H. \& Hart | 10,364 | 9,556 | 9,521 | 10,612 | 9,199 | Chicago St. P. Minn, \& Omaha | 4,744 | 3,989 | 3,994 | 3,759 | 3.645 |
| New York Ontario \& We | 1,698 | 1,180 | 1,732 | 1,767 | 1,599 | Duluth Missabe \& Northern- | 15,038 | 9,405 | 8,840 | 251 | 142 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Loul | 5,222 | 4,896 | 4,684 | 9,556 | 7,417 | Duluth South Shore \& Atla | 927 | 697 | 481 | 527 | 402 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. | 7,175 | 5,485 | 4,360 | 6,598 | 5,236 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern. | 7,316 | 5,714 | 3,642 | 5,093 | 3,706 |
| Pere Marquette | 5,219 | 5,361 | 4,379 | 4,829 | 3,797 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South. | ${ }^{437}$ | ${ }_{19} .871$ | 337 | 166 | 153 |
| Plttsburgh \& Shawmu | 215 | 190 | 250 | 38 | 33 | Great Northern- | 22,157 | 19,664 | 16,419 | 3,356 | 2,587 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmur \& N | 366 | 429 | 251 | 218 | 167 | Green Bay \& Wester | 558 | 501 | 527 | 531 | 412 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virgi | 1,267 | 1,173 | 1,204 | 1,415 | 1,134 | Lake Superior \& Ishpe | 2,404 | 2,290 | 1,564 | 89 | 74 |
| Rutland | 642 | 5 | -627 | 7881 | 836 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 1,986 | 1,887 | 2,339 | 1,643 | 1,384 |
| Wabash | 5,818 | ${ }^{5,537}$ | 5,289 | 7,837 | 7,358 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 7,491 11330 | 5,245 $\mathbf{9} 27$ | 5,545 | 2,613 3,710 | ${ }^{2} 2,094$ |
| Wheelling | 4,639 | 3,403 | 2,656 | 3,608 | 2,682 | Northern Pacific | $\begin{aligned} & 11,330 \\ & 333 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,727 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,596 \\ & 268 \end{aligned}$ | 3,710 | 2,798 |
| Total..------------------ | 145,847 | 127,761 | 126,654 | 150,488 | 125,062 | Spokane Portland \& | 1,790 | 2,048 | 1,608 | 1,606 | 1,152 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot | 122,570 | 101,422 | 96,911 | 47,720 | 38,438 |
| Allegheny District Akron Canton \& Youngs | 880 | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio | 33,505 | 26,588 | 25,118 | 15,272 | 11,857 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bessemer \& Lake Er | 6,053 | 3,635 | 3,613 | 2,507 | 1,871 | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. | 21,173 | 18,733 | 21,534 | 5,088 | 4,523 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Gaul | 160 | 137 | 270 | 6 |  | Alton | 2,961 | 3,162 | 2,778 | 2,290 | 1,884 |
| Cambria \& Indlana | 1,425 | 1,197 | 1,018 | 21 | 15 | Bingham \& Garfield | 337 | 255 | 199 | 57 | -23 |
| Central RR. of New J | 6,062 | 4,743 | 5,288 | 10,055 | 8,826 | Chicago Burlington \& Quincy | 16,576 | 15,240 | 16,248 | 8,234 | 6,985 |
| Cornwall. | 736 | 696 | 70 | 48 | 47 | Chicago \& Illinols Midland. | 1,454 | 1,663 | 1,333 | 871 | 540 |
| Cumberland \& | 276 | 313 | 246 | 45 | 34 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacif | 12,778 | 11,293 | 12,281 | 7,775 | 6,378 |
| Ligonier Valle | 103 | 83 | 75 | 28 | 17 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinois. | 2,834 | 2,450 | 2,409 | 2,185 | 1,947 |
| Long Island. | 795 | 738 | 910 | 2,058 | 1,620 | Colorado \& Southern | 1,067 | 921 | 1,049 | 1,329 | 1,265 |
| Penn-Reading | 1,520 | 1,135 | 1,391 | 1,336 | 1,200 | Denver \& Rio Grande Western* | 3,145 | 2,590 | 2,583 | 2,969 | 2,108 |
| Pennsylvania Sy | 67,599 | 56,541 | 51,261 | 42,012 | 31,660 | Denver \& Salt Lake. | 616 | 704 | 234 | 25 | 31 |
| Reading C | 13,316 | 10,596 | 11,613 | 15,813 | 12,466 | Fort Worth \& Den | 985 | 1,009 | 1,077 | 909 | 851 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 13,355 | 7,105 | 4,893 | 5,323 | 3,125 | Illinois Terminal | 1,535 | 1,801 | 1,789 | 1,482 | 1,071 |
| West Virginia Nor |  |  |  |  |  | Nevada Northern | 1,583 | 1,176 |  | 70 |  |
| Western Maryland | 3,386 | 3,126 | 2,873 | 6,235 | 4,850 | North Western Pa | 1,144 | 1,161 | 785 | 434 | 404 |
| ota | 148,915 | 117,168 | 109,073 | 101,434 | 78,194 | Southern Pacific (Pa | 23,507 | 20,900 | 18,535 | 5,526. | 3,783 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Joseph \& Grand Island | Included | in U. P. | System |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Toledo Peoria \& | 301 | 277 |  | 1,288 | 969 |
| Pocahontas Dist |  |  |  |  |  | Unlon Pacific Sys | 14,692 | 13,627 | 13,730 | 8,841 | 1,183 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio | ${ }_{22}^{24,066}$ | 20,930 | 19,473 | 11,159 | 8,258 | Utah | 256 | 1299 | 253 |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Wester | 22,726 | 19,360 | 17,422 | 4,403 | 3,368 | Western | 1,945 | $1,676$ | 1,681 | 2,376 | 2,218 |
| Virginian | 3,584 | 3,474 | 3,341 | 774 | , 589 | Tota | 109,121 | 99,239 | 98,945 | 51,772 | 42,334 |
| Total | 51,257 | 44,463 | 41,075 | 17,326 | 13,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Southwestern D Alton \& Southern | 229 | 173 | 123 | 4,299 | ,985 |
| Southern |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Roek Islan | 182 | 239 | 197 | 205 | ,225 |
| Group A- |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& Western | 151 | 131 | 244 | 274 | 191 |
| Atlantic Coast | 8,023 | 7,847 | 7,003 | 4,267 | 3,691 | Gulf Coast Line | 2,411 | 2,166 | 2,064 | 1.278 | 1,289 |
| Clinchfield | 1,426 | 1,068 | 1,036 | 1,553 | 1,259 | International-Great Northern. | 2,167 | 2,155 | 3,078 | 1,723 | 1,617 |
| Charleston \& Western | 380 | 323 | 337 | 830 | 712 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf | 193 | 234 | 115 | 1,204 | 799 |
| Durham \& Southern | 154 | 139 | 135 | 419 | 356 | Kansas City Southern | 2,179 | 1,751 | 1,486 | 1,937 | 1,322 |
| Gainesville Midland | 36 | 32 | 43 | 93 | 90 | Louisiana \& Arkansas | 1,450 | 1,281 | 1,282 | 1,010 | 811 |
| Norfolk Southern | 918 | 1,022 | 1,166 | 1,335 | 1,121 | Louisiana Arkansas \& | 172 | 96 | 106 | 482. | 337 |
| Piedmont \& Northern | 413 | 369 | 458 | 870 | ${ }^{690}$ | Litchtield \& Madison | 260 | 281 | 195 | 1,074 | 751 |
| Richmond Fred. \& P | 356 | 343 | 327 | 2,471 | 2,027 | Midland Valley. | 745 | 760 | 652 | 259 | 198 |
| Seaboard Air Line | 7,551 | 6,356 | 6,351 | 3,359 | 2,898 | Missouri \& Arkans | 186 | 120 | 137 | 264 | 242 |
| Southern System | 20,916 | 17,531 | 17,662 | 13,500 | 11,398 | Missouri-Kansas-Texas | 4,867 | 4,693 | 4,701 | 2,679 | 2,532 |
| Winston-Salem S | 178 | 158 | 148 | 805 | 661 | Missourl Pac | 16,974 | 13,703 | 14,400 | 8,661 | 7,529 |
| T | 40,351 | 35,188 | 34,666 | 29,502 | 24,903 | Natchez \& So | 118 | 139 | 120 | 142 | 137 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louls-San Francisco | 8,379 | 7,737 | 7,835 | 4,263 | 3,665 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Louls Southwester | 2,417 | 2,023 | 2,124 | 1,946 | 1,558 |
| Group B- |  |  |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orleans | 7,042 | 6,051 | 6,494 | 2,914 | 2,136 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 224 | 171 | 175 | 145 | 106 | Texas \& Pacific | 4,493 | 3,971 | 4,838 | 3,597 | 3,236 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast-- | 909 | 779 | 765 | 638 | 456 | Terminal RR. Ass'n of St. Louis | 2,706 | 2,324 | 2,799 | 19,134 | 14,688 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W. RR. ot Ala-- | 801 | 618 | 597 | 1,271 | 912 | Wichita Falls \& Souther | 307 | 264 | 170 | 59 |  |
| Central of Georgia---.-.-.--- | 4,006 | 3,968 | 3,288 | 2,343 | 2,402 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W.-- | 31 | 41 | 23 | 41 | 32 |
| Columbus \& Greenville.....-- | $\begin{aligned} & 368 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 403 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 281 \\ & 488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241 \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ | Total | 57.714 | 50,361 | 53.221 | 57.464 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 47.358 |

Note-Previous year's figur

## "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Continues Decrease During Week Ended Sept. 1

The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices dropped to 126.4 for the week ended Sept. 1, as compared with 127.3 Aug. 25 and 126.2 on Sept. 3, 1935. Farm and food products suffered the worst in the decline, while prices for the metal and miscellaneous groups improved somewhat. In reporting this the "Annalist" also said:
Most commodities worked lower for the second week in succession. Cereals were hit the hardest as bears sold under the stimulus of rains, which in some parts of the country almost amounted to torrents, and over wheat. Cocoa again was the leader for the bullish forces, reaching over highs at over seven cents.
THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES ( $1913=100$ )

|  | Sept. 1, 1936 | Aug. 25, 1936 | Sept. 3, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 123.3 | 124.8 | 118.1 |
| Food products. | 126.1 | 127.2 | 135.2 |
| Textile products | 110.5 | al11.0 | 110.0 |
| Fuels,- | 165.7 | 165.7 | 165.0 |
| Metals | 112.8 | 112.7 | 109.8 |
| Building materials | 111.8 | 111.8 | 111.4 |
| Chemicals- | 97.3 | 97.3 | 98.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 87.0 | 86.9 | 82.5 |
| All commodities. | 126.4 | 127.3 | 126.2 |
| b All commodities on old dollar basis | 75.0 | 75.5 | 74.8 |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Showed Moderate Decline

## During Week Ended Aug. 29 According to National

## Fertilizer Association

A moderate decline was registered by the weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association in the week ended Aug. 29, following a slight decline in the preceding week. The index last week was 79.7, based on the 1926-1928 average as 100, compared with 80.1 a week earlier, 79.5 a month ago and 77.7 a year ago. Issued in Washington, Aug. 31, an announcement by the Association also stated:

The trend of prices was generally downward last week with four of the component group indexes declining and only two advancing. The mos important decline was in the index of food prices, which fell off to 80.9 from 82.0 in the preceding week. Of the 45 price series included in the food group 15 declined while advances were registered by only six. Prices of farm products were generally lower with cotton, grains, and livestock all
moving dowhward. with the exception of the two preceding weeks, however. moving dowhward; with the exception of the two preceding weeks, however, the index of farm product prices was at the highest level for the curren year. There was weakness in the textile price situation with cotton, semiinished cotton goods, wool, woolen goods and raw silk moving downard Lower quotar For the first ti
For the first time in several weeks the number of price declines was larger than the number of advances; 34 price series included in the index
were lower during the week, while advances were registered by only 15 ; in the preceding week there were 24 declines and 35 advances; in the second preceding week there were 19 declines and 28 advances::

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WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Goup Bears wo the <br> Total Indez | Group | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Wug. } \\ \text { Aug. } 29 . \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preceer } \\ & \text { WuO.ek } \\ & \text { AuO. } 22, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monen } \\ \text { AoD } \\ \text { Auo. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Alo, } \\ \text { Alo. } 13 \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28.6 | Foods. <br> Fats and | 80.9 79.8 | ${ }^{82.0}$ | ${ }^{82.2}$ | ${ }_{738}^{82.5}$ |
| 22.3 | Fats and olls. <br> Cottonsed $\qquad$ | ${ }_{96.7}^{79.8}$ | 81.3 99.3 | 77.6 <br> 95.5 | 73.6 97.0 |
|  | Farm produots. | 79.0 | 80.0 | ${ }_{77.4}$ | 76.6 |
|  | Cotion-: | ${ }^{65.1}$ |  | 70.8 950 | ${ }_{75.4}^{59.4}$ |
|  | Llvestock | ${ }_{75.0}$ | ${ }_{75.6}^{104.6}$ |  | 81.5 |
| ${ }_{10.3}^{16.4}$ | Fuels ${ }_{\text {Miseelinaneous }}$ | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 74.6 |
| 7.7 |  | 78.0 68.7 | 77.8 69 6 | ${ }^{76.4}$ | 69.5 |
| 6.7 | Metals | 68.7 84.6 | 69.5 84.6 84 | 70.2 84.4 | 66.0 82.2 |
| 1.3 | Building materials- | 81.8 | 81.8 | 82.0 | 77.7 |
| $\begin{array}{r}1.3 \\ .3 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Fertilizer materialss. | ${ }_{67.1}^{95.1}$ | 94.6 <br> 67.3 | 94.6 <br> 68.5 | 95.4 <br> 64.7 |
| .$_{3}$ | Mixed fertiluxers | ${ }^{73.7}$ | ${ }_{7}^{73.7}$ | ${ }^{73.1}$ | 73.0 920 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined | 79.7 | 80. | 79.5 |  |

Department Store Sales During July in New York Federal Reserve District $6.8 \%$ Higher Than Last Year-Increase Also Noted in Sales in Metropolitan Area of New York During First Half of August
"Total July sales of the reporting department stores in the Second (New York) District were $\mathbf{1 7 . 1 \%}$ higher than last year," according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. "The New York City department stores, the Bank said, "recorded the most substantial gain in sales since March, 1934, and the Northern New Jersey stores registered an unusually large sales increase of $311 / 2 \%$, due in part to the low volume of sales in July, 1935, on the initiation of a sales tax in New Jersey." The Bank, in its Sept. 1 "Monthly Review," further reported:
Sales of the Syracuse, Southern Now York State, and Capital District department stores also compared more favorably with a year ago than in June, while reporting stores in the remaining localities recorded less favorin this District were $\mathbf{1 8 . 1 \%}$ higher than last year, the largest increase in four months.
Department store stocks of merchandise on hand at the end of July were $3.3 \%$ higher than last year, the largest increase in two years. Department stores in practically all localities reported a higher rate of collections than last year, while apparel store collections were at the same rate as last year.

| Localty | Percentape Chanje froma Year Ago |  |  | Per Cent of Accounts Oub-standing June 30 Collected in July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net Sales |  | Stockon HandEnd ofMonth |  |  |
|  | July | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. to } \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1935 | 1936 |
| New ${ }_{\text {Nutralo }}$ | ${ }^{+16.7}$ | +10.1 | . 8 | 48.8 | 49.6 |
| Rochester |  |  |  |  | 48.5 50.1 |
| Syracuse | +3.9 | +8.0 | +1.1 | ${ }_{35.0}^{44.2}$ | ${ }_{36.7}^{50.1}$ |
| Bridgeport--.----- | ${ }_{+}^{+31.5}$ | +10.1 | +11.0 | ${ }_{41.0}$ | 39.2 |
| Elsewhere | +5.2 | $+7.1$ | ${ }_{-3.3}^{+1.6}$ | ${ }_{29.7}$ | ${ }_{33.2}^{4.4}$ |
| Northern New York State- | -4.9 | +1.0 +2.1 +1 | --- | ---- | --- |
| Central New York state | +9.3 |  |  | -.. |  |
| Capital ilver valiey Dist. | +8.7 +7.9 | ${ }_{+7.2}^{+9}$ | --.-: | ---- |  |
| Weatchester and Stamford- | +0.3 | +9.9 |  |  |  |
| Niagara Falls.-------- | +5.9 | ---- |  |  |  |
| All department stores | +17.1 | +9.9 | +3.3 | 44.6 | 45.4 |
| Apparel stores-......... | +18.1 | +18.6 | +10.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 |

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

|  | Net Sales Percentage Change July, 1936, Compared with July, 1935 | Stock on Hand Percentage Change July 31, 1936 Compared with July 31, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furniture |  |  |
| Woolen goods. Toys and sport | + +37.6 | ${ }_{-11.3}^{+7.3}$ |
| Luggage and other leather goods | +34.1 | -3.1 |
| Musical Instruments and radio.. | +28.1 +27.0 | $+2.9$ |
| Books and stationery | +26.1 | +29.0 +1.3 |
|  | +23.7 | +1.3 +3.2 |
| Home furnishings | +22.1 | +4.9 |
| Toilet articles and drugs | $+{ }_{+21.3}$ | +11.3 |
| Women's and misses' ready-to-wear | +17.6 | +6.1 +35.8 |
| Women's ready-to-wear accessories. | +15.3 | +8.4 |
| Cotton goods.-. | +15.2 | +19.1 |
| Shoes | +10.7 | +10.3. |
| Sllverware and jew | +7.8 | +2.8 |
| Men's furnishings | $+7.2$ | +14.3 |
| Miscellaneous... | +4.0 +11.4 | +8.9 |

As to sales in the Metropolitan area of New York during the first half of August the Bank noted:
During the first half of August, total sales of the reporting department stores in the Metropolitan area of New York were $6.8 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, but the business of these stores failed to
increase seasonally over the July level. ,

## Increase of $11.4 \%$ During July in Chain Store Sales as <br> Compared with Year Ago Reported by New York

 Federal Reserve BankIn reporting on chain store sales in the Second (New York) District in its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said that 'total'July sales of the reporting chain store systems were $11.4 \%$ higher than last year, a somewhat smaller increase than in June, buit after allowing for differences in the number of shopping
days between this year and last, the percentage increase was slightly higher in July than in June." Continuing, the Bank also stated:
The shoe and variety chains reported larger percentage increases in average daily sales than in June, the candy chains recorded the largest rise since April, 1935, and the ten-cent chain stores registered the largest gain since May, 1934. Grocery chain store systems, on the other hand, reported a smaller increase in sales in July than in the previous month.
between July, 1935 and July, 1936, so that the percentage increase in $n$ per store of all chains combined was somewhat larger than for total sale.*

| Type of Store | Percentage Chanoe July, 1936, Compared woth July, 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {of }}^{\text {Numberer }}$ | Toiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales per } \\ & \text { Storer } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Trasery }}^{\text {Trecent }}$ | $\square^{-2.0}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+3.1}$ |  |
| Shoecan | ${ }_{-2.3}^{+0.8}$ | +13.1 <br> +18.5 <br> 1 | +12.2 +21.3 |
| Variety | +0.7 | +18.5 +15.2 | +21.3 +14.4 |
|  | +13.7 | +6.3 | ${ }_{-6.4}$ |
| Total....-----...- | -0.4 | +11.4 | +11.9 |

July Production of Electricity for Public Use Reached 9,602,451,000 Kwh.
The Federal Power Commission in its monthly electrical report disclosed that the production of electricity for ublic use in the United States during the month o July totaled $9,602,451,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is a gain of $15 \%$ when compared with the $8,370,262,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced in July 1935 . For the month of June, 1936 output totaled $9,122,316,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.

Of the July, 1936 output a total of $3,130,019,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was produced by water power and $6,472,432,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. by fuels. The Survey's statement follows:
$\xrightarrow[\text { PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE IN THE UNITED }]{\text { BTATES (IN KILOWATT-HOURS) }}$

| Diviston | Total oy Water Power and Fuels |  |  | $\|$Percentape <br> Chanape in Output <br> from Previous Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | June | July | June | July |
| New England | 587,776,000 | 583,723,000 | 605,946,000 | +11\% | +12\% |
| Midale Atlantic-..- | 2,313,572,000 | 2,299,706,000 | 2,378,488,000 | +13\% | +11\% |
| West North Central | , $555,994,000$ | 2,070,436,000 | 2,165,796,000 | +21\% | +17\% |
| South Atlantic. | 1,091,807,000 | 1,062,772,000 | 1,104,601,000 | +5\% |  |
| East South Central. | 390,818,000 | 389,592,000 | ${ }^{1} 135,733,000$ | $+28 \%$ $+5 \%$ | $+24 \%$ $+19 \%$ |
| West South Central- | 446,386,000 | 492,738,000 | 506,679,000 | +21\% | +12\% |
| Mountain. | 369,567,000 | 375,629,000 | 399,320,000 | + $23 \%$ | +20\% |
|  | 1,232,611,000 | 1,259,182,000 | 1,387,851,000 | +11\% | +14\% |
| Total for U. S... | 9,085,474,000 | 9,122,316,000 | 9,602,451,000 | +16\% | +15\% |

The average daily production of electricity for public use in the United States in July was $309,756,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., $2.2 \%$ more than the average dally production in June and the largest daily $2 \%$ more than the average dally of record. The normal change from June to July is $-1.2 \%$.
The production of electricity by the use of water power in July was only $33 \%$ of the total. The production figures on the previous pages indicate the states in which the lack of rainfall is causing a drop in the hydro output. TOTAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE


The output for the first seven months of this year is $13 \%$ above the first seven months of 1935. For the 12 months ending. July 31, 1936 the output totaled 106,914,000,000 kwh
The quantities given in the above tables are based on the operation of
plants engaged in generating electricity plants engaged in generating electricity for public use, including central tations, both publicly and privately owned, electric railway plants, plants Reclamation plants mads generating electricity for traction, Bureau of part of the output of manufacturing and and state projects, and that are received each month representing approximis sold. Accurate data output shown; the remaining $2 \%$ of the output is are made as rapidly as actual figures are available. Thus the cigures shows for the current month are preliminary while those for the preceding month are corrected in accordance with actual reports received and vary slighly from the preliminary data.

## Coal Stocks and Consumption

The total stocks of coal held at the electric power utility plants on Aug. 1, 1936 amounted to $6,809,590$ net tons. This was an increase of $2.4 \%$ when compared with the amount of coal in reserve on July 1, 1936 and $\mathbf{1 3 . 6 \%}$ were bituminous coal and 1, 1935. Of this total stock, $5.473,381$ net tons decrease of $1.4 \%$ and an increase of $21.6 \%$ respectivoly, which were a with the corresponding stocks on July 1,1936 Electric power utility plants July 1, 1936.
July 1936. This was an increase of $12.3 \%$, 34,826 net tons of coal in consumed in June 1936. Consumption of bituminous coal ret tons $3,172,072$ net tons in June to $3,563,678$ net tons in July 1936, or $12.3 \%$ The use of anthracite rose from 152,970 net tons in June to 171,148 net tons in July 1936, or $11.9 \%$.
In terms of days supply, which is calculated at the current rate of consumption, there was enough bituminous coal on hand on Aug. 1, 1936 at electric power utility plants to last 48 days, and enough anthracite for 242 lays requirements.
IThe Coal Division, Bureau of Mines, cooperates in the preparation of
these reports.]

July Sales of Wholesale Firms $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ Above July, 1935, According to Federal Reserve Bank of New York Sales of reporting wholesale firms in the Second (New York) District during July averaged $31 \%$ higher than last year, "the largest increase since March, 1934," said the New York Federal Reserve Bank in its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 1, adding:
Sales of the men's clothing concerns were almost $90 \%$ higher than last year, the largest year to year increase since August, 1933. In addition, stationery sales showed the largest rise since May, 1934, and sales of the grocery rirms advanced by the largest percentage since November, 1934. sales, which were the largest in several months, but the remaining lines reported less favorable comparisons with a year ago than in June.
The drug and jewelry firms continued to report considerably larger amounts of merchandise on hand this year than last and the hardware concerns registered a slight increase in stocks, while the grocery and diamond firms recorded a reduction in stocks. The rate of collections averaged higher in July than a year ago in the majority of reporting lines.

| Commodity | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentape Change } \\ \text { Junty, 1936. } \\ \text { Compated with } \\ \text { July, } 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Cent of Accounts } \\ \text { Oustanding } \\ \text { June } 30 \\ \text { Collected in July } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Net} \\ & \text { Sales } \end{aligned}$ | Stock End of Month | 1935 | 1936 |
| ocerres | +15.9 | 4.0 | ${ }_{44.9}^{93.9}$ | 96.2 <br> 45.3 <br> 18. |
| Men's elothing | $\begin{array}{r}+89.8 \\ +12.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | ${ }_{42.8}^{44.6}$ | 45.3 42.9 |
| Rayon and silik go | +28.6.6* |  | 62.9 41.4 | 76.7 43.5 |
| Drugs | +15.0. | +24.1 | ${ }_{23.0}^{41.4}$ | ${ }_{27.7}^{43.5}$ |
| Hardware- | +16.9 +15.6 | +0.9 | ${ }^{47.4}$ | 47.0 60.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Paper }}{ }^{\text {Stationery }}$ | +3.1 |  | - 46.1 | 52.4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dewelry }}$ | +35.9 +28.8 | +113.4 |  | 27.5 |
| Welghted average | +30.7 | --. | 57.9 | 60.7 |

* Quantity figures reported by the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., not included in weighted average for total wholesale trade.

Building Operations in United States During July Activity Reported Slightly Below June Level
Building activity in July, as measured by building permits issued, fell slightly below the June level, according to a report made to the Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Aug. 29, by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. "The value of residential construction, however, increased $14 \%$ and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs advanced slightly more than $1 \%$," the report stated. "The gain in residential buildings is especially significant as ordinarily building activity declines at this season of the year." The following is also from the report:
The decrease in the value of all permits issued (residential and non residential) amounted to less than $2 \%$. Although reports for the country as a whole showed a small decrease, seven of the nine geographic divisions recorded increases.
Compared with the corresponding month of 1935, building activity in 759 cities in July shows a decided increase. Residential building as measured by the value of permits issued shows a gain of $182 \%$. Indicated expenditures for new non-residential buildings increased more than $38 \%$, and the permit valuation of additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures increased more than $30 \%$. The increas building construction over the year exceeded $89 \%$.
During the first seven months of 1936 permits were issued for buildings valued at $\$ 751,527,000$. This is a gain of $78 \%$ over the corresponding
period of the preceding year. Over the same period the value of new resiperiod of the preceding year. Over the same period che value $\$ 335,039,000$ an incresse of $\$ 191069,000$ or $133 \%$. The value of new non-residential buildings admed $64 \%$ and the value of additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures, $33 \%$.
An announcement by the Department of Labor bearing on the report had the following to say:
The percentage change from June to July in the number and cost of buildings for which permits were issued for each of the different types of construction is indicated in the following tabulation for 1,469 cities having a population of 2,500 or over.


| Type of Building | Change from July, '35 to July, '36 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Estimated Cost |
| New residential | $+90.0$ |  |
| New non-residential...-....-.---1rs Additions, alterations and repain | +32.0 +15.9 | $\begin{array}{r} +38.2 \\ +30.4 \end{array}$ |
| Total..---...----- | +27.9 | +89.1 |

The increase for the first seven months of 1936 as compared with the first seven months of 1935 is given below:

| Type of Bulditng | Change from First 7 Months in 1935 to First 7 Months in 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Estimated Cost |
| N | ${ }^{+101.3}$ | +132.7 |
|  | +22.3 +7.8 | +63.9 +33.4 |
| Total-.....-.............- | +20.1 | +78.4 |

There was an increase of $163 \%$ in the number of family-dwelling units provided in these 759 cities, comparing July, 1936 with the corresponding month of the previous year
The information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes, in addition to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts were awarded by Federal and State governments in the cities covered by the report. For July, 1936, the value of these public buildings amounted July, 1935, to $\$ 3,991,000$
Permits were issued during July for the following important building projects: In Binghamton, N.' Y.. for a school building to cost nearly $\$ 500,000$; in New York City, in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost over $\$ 5,000,000$; in the Borough of Brookiyn for apartment $\$ 600,000$; in the Borough of Queens for apartment houses to cost over $\$ 2,000,000$; in River Forest, Ill., for a mercantile building to cost over $\$ 600,000$; in Columbus, Ohio, for factory buildings to cost nearly $\$ 500,000$; in Washington, D. C., for apartment houses to cost over $\$ 400,000$ and for warehouses to cost $\$ 880,000$; in Miami Beach, Fla., for apartment houses to cost over $\$ 400,000$ and for hotels to cost over $\$ 800,000$; in Galveston, Tex., for an institutional building to cost nearly $\$ 500,000$; in Boulder, Colo., for a school building to cost nearly $\$ 500,000$; in Los Angeles, Calif., for school buildings to cost over $\$ 1,400,000$; and in San Francisco, Calif., for amusement buildings to cost over $\$ 1,000,000$. Contracts were a warded by the Public Works Administration for the following low-cost housing projects: in Boston, Mass., to cost over $\$ 5,000,000$; in the Borough of Manhattan to cost nearly $\$ 3,000,000$; in Chicago, Ill., to cost over $\$ 4,000,000$; in Jacksonville, Fla., to cost nearly $\$ 900,000$; in $\$ 1000000$. in N. to cost nearly $\$ 600,000$, in Louisvile, Ky.. to cost over $\$ 1,00,000$, in Nashvile, Tenn., to cos a contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the U. 0 . Fort Smith, Ark., to cost nearly $\$ 300,000$.
ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, TOGETHER WITH
THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DWELLINGS,

| IN 1,469 IDENTICAL CITIES IN NINE REGIONS OF THE UNITED |
| :--- |
| STATES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED, JUNE AND JULY, 1936 |


| Geographic Diotston | No. ofCities | Newo Restdential Butldings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | EstimatedCost |  | Families Provided for in New Dwellings |  |
|  |  | July, 1936 | June, 1936 | July, 1936 | June, 1936. |
| New England | 134 | \$8,926,772 | \$3,676,745 | 1,731 | 757 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 362 | 27,979,519 | 33,183,860 | 6,856 | 8,629 |
| East North Central.- | 317 | 17,585,314 | 13,653,402 | 3,745 | 2,502 |
| West North Central. | 125 | 3,311,006 |  | 864 $\mathbf{2 , 3 4 0}$ | 2, ${ }_{232}$ |
| South Atlantic...--- | 174 55 5 | 9,693,422 $\mathbf{3} 74210$ | 8,594,272 | 2,340 | 2,232 |
| East South Central. <br> West South Central. | 55 95 | $3,742,210$ $5,944,717$ | 8, $\mathbf{9 , 1 7 8 , 9 1 6}$ | 1,743 | 1,150 1,15 |
| Mountain.... | 61 | 2,264,857 | 1,406,916 | 428 | 520 |
| Pacitio. | 146 | 9,289,666 | 8,838,951 | 2,411 | 2,353 |
| Total | 1,469 | 7,737,483 | 877,133,828 | 21,015 | 19,487 |
| Percentage |  | +13.7 |  | +7. |  |
| Geographic Diotsion | Cuties | New Non-Residential Buildinos, Estimated Cost |  | Total Building Construction (Including Allerations. and Repairs), Estimated Cost |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | July; 1936 | June, 1936 | July, 1936 | June, 1936 ] |
| New England. | 134 | \$2,287,522 | \$2,558,386 | \$14,269,535 | \$8,912,223 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 362 | 8,060,787 | 14,398,420 | 45,745,199 | 57,531,657 |
| East North Central.- | 317 | 7,702,155 | 11,079,030 | 31,742,150 | 31,270,526 |
| West North Cen | 125 | 1,767,206 | 1,569,700 | 7,103,850 | 6,863,584 |
| South Atlantle. | 174 | 6,073,560 | 8,835,193 | 19,105,350 | 20,980,326 |
| East South Central.- | 55 | 1,102,108 | 1,690,624 | 5,491,129 | 3,240,815 |
| West South Centra | 95 | 2,858,737 | 3,907,828 | 10,043,231 | 8,306,891 |
| Mountain | 61 | 1,579,959 | 1,145,378 | 3,411,380 | 3,200,433 |
| Pacif | 146 | 6,611,165 | 6,683,872 | 19,416,092 | 18,875,535 |
| Total Percentage | 1,469 | $\mathbf{\$ 3 8 , 0 4 3 , 1 9 9} \mid$ | \$51,868,431 | \$156,327,916 $\boldsymbol{1}_{1.8}$ | \$159,181,990 |

## Electric Production in Latest Week $18 \%$ Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute in its weekly statement, disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Aug. 29, 1936, continued its steady upward climb and for the sixth time this year established a new all-time high mark. Total output for the latest week at $2,135,598,000$ kwh. indicated a gain of $18.0 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1935 , when output totaled $1,809,716,000 \mathrm{kwh}$.
Electric output during the week ended Aug. 22 totaled $2,125,502,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This was a gain of $15.5 \%$ over the $1,839,813,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. produced during the week ended Aug. 22 1935. The Institute's statement follows:

| Major Geopraphic Reglons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Aug. 29, } 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Aug.22, } 1936 \end{array}\right.$ | Week Ended Aथg. 15, 1936 | Week Ended <br> Auø. 8, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 13.7 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.9 |
| Middle Atlantic.-.-.- | 16.7 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 14.0 |
| Central Industrial.- | 21.5 | 18.4 | - 17.1 | 16.5 |
| West Central:- | 18.5 | 16.4 | 13.1 | 7.4 |
| Southern States, | 23.3 | 21.3 | 18.7 | 15.5 |
| Rocky Mountain. | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 15.0 |
| Pacitio Coast.- | 11.4 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 10.6 |
| Total United States _ | 18.0 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 14.3 |


| eek of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (In Thousands of } \\ & \text { Kilowoult-hours) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { Pr }}{\text { Ch'ge }}$, | Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kllowatt-houts |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 |  |
|  | 1.9 | 1,7 | +12.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,989,79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 27 | 2,029 | ;72, |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1,607$ | 1,7 | 17 |
|  | 1,956,230 | 655,4 |  | 1. |  |  | 1,604 | 1,5 |  |
| July 11 | 2,029,704 | 766, |  |  |  | 1,416 |  | , | 1,712 |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | 2,099,712 | ,807, |  |  |  | 1,434 |  | , 688 | 1,72 |
| Aug. | 2,079,137 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,678 | , |
| Aug. 8 | 2,079,149 | ;819 |  |  | 1,62 | 1,415 | , | 1,68 | - |
| Aug. 15 | 093,928 | ,832,6 |  |  | 1,65 | , 43 | 1.643 | 1,6 |  |
| Aug. 2 |  | 839, |  |  | 1,63 | 1,436 |  |  | . 7 |
| - | ,135,598 | , | 18.0 | 1,62 | 1,637 | ,465 | ,636 |  | i,762 |

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data for recent months (thousands of kwh.)

| $\underset{\text { Of }}{\substack{\text { Month }}}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\underset{\text { Ch.ge }}{\boldsymbol{P}, \boldsymbol{C}}$ | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan- | 8,664,110 | 7,762,513 | +11.6 | 7,131,158 | 6,480,897 | 7,011,736 | 7,435,782 |
| Feb-.-- | 8,025,886 | 7,048,495 | +13.9 | 6,608,356 | 5,835,263 | 6,494,091 | 6,678,915 |
| March ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | 8,375,493 8 | $7,500,566$ 7,382224 | +11.7 | 7,197,232 | ${ }_{6}^{6,182,281}$ | 6,771, 684 | 7,370,687 |
| May--- | 8,532,355 | 7,544,845 | +12.9 | 7,249,732 | ${ }_{6,532,686}^{6,024}$ | ${ }_{6,219,554}^{6,294,302}$ | $7,184,514$ 7,180210 |
| June. | 8,640,147 | 7,404,174 | +16.7 | 7,056,116 | 6,809,440 | 6,130,077 | 7,070,729 |
| July .-- |  | 7,796,665 |  | 7,116,261 | 7,058,600 | 6,112,175 | 7,288,576 |
| August- |  | 8,078,451 |  | 7,309,575 | 7,218,678 | 6,310,667 | 7,166,086 |
| Sept-.- |  | 7,795,422 |  | 6,832,260 | 6,931,652 | 6,317,733 | 7,099,421 |
| Oct |  | 8,388,495 |  | 7,384,922 | 7,094,412 | 6,633,865 | 7,331,380 |
| NeV |  | 8,197,215 |  | 7,160,756 | 6,831,573 | 6,507,804 | 7,971,644 |
|  |  | 8,521,201 |  | 7,538,337 | 7,009,164 | 6,638,424 | 7,288,025 |
| Total |  | 93,420,266 |  | 85,564,124 | 80,009,501 | 77,442,112 | 6,083,979 |

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

## Estimate of Dividend Payments by Standard Oil Group

 During Third Quarter of 1936 Above Similar Period of Year AgoCash dividend payments by the companies of the Standard Oil group for the third quarter of 1936 are estimated at $\$ 29,911,506$ compared with $\$ 17,653,161$ in the third quarter of 1935 , an increase of $\$ 12,258,345$, or $69.5 \%$, according to figures compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer \& Co. Aggregate cash disbursements of the group for the first three quarters of the current year will total approximately $\$ 124,661,144$ compared with $\$ 99,597,384$ in the first nine months of last year, an increase of $25.1 \%$. An announcement in the matyear, an increase of $25.1 \%$. An announcement in
ter, from which the foregoing is taken, continued:
Larger distributions to date this year by practically every important member of the group account for the increase in the total of cash payments as compared with last year. The current quarter's increase over the similar period of 1935 was largely brought about by the higher dividends being paid by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Standard Oil Co. of California, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Humble Oil \& Refining Co., and several of the smaller units, while, these; together with the increasd semiannual dividends paid in June by the Standard Oil Co. of New. Jersey and the Ohio Oil Co., are also reflected in the greater aggregate for the St nine months.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana declared an extra dividend of 25 c . a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share. In the second quarter an extra dividend of 15 c . a share was paid, while in previous quarters only the regular payment was made. Standard Oil Co. of California has again declared an extra dividend of 5 c . a share in addition to the quarterly dividend of 25 c , a share. Similar extras were paid in the first and second quarters, while only the regular rate was paid roughout 1935.
Socony-Vacuum increased its semi-annual dividend to 25 c , a share and September, 1935 . share six monthe ago and 15c. a share in March paying 25c quarterly ; while Humble Oil \& Refining, which had been will also pay an extra divine three-for-one stock split in December, 1933 Wil Co. of Kentucky increased of 25c. a share this quarter. Standard from 25 c . previously paid.
South Penn Oil Co. declared an extra dividend of $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $371 / \mathrm{c}$ a share a share in extra was paid in the preceding quarter, while in the first quarter an extra of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share was paid, making a total of $\$ 1.70$ a share for the first nine months of this year as compared with 95 c . a share in the like period of 1935. Standard Oil $C$. of Ohio resumed dividends on its common stock with the payment of 25 c . a share on July 15 , the last previous payment having been $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share in the first quarter of 1933. Creole Petroleum Corp., subsidiary of the Standard of New Jersey, which initiated dividends in December, 1935, with the payment of 20c. a share, paid a dividend of 25 c . a share on July 15 this year, while Atlantic Refining Co. this quarter paid the initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on its recently issued preferred stock.
Two of the pipe line companies are paying less this year than previously; Northern Pipe Line Co. decreased its semi-annual dividend to 15 c . a share from 25c., while Southern Pipe Line Co.'s current payment of
10 c. a share compares with previous semi-annual 10 c . a share compares with previous semi-annual payments of 15 c . a share.
The record of quarterly dividends during recent years The record of quarterly dividends during recent years follows:

| Year 1 |  |  |  |  | Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | -\$19,932,088 |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 18,122,737 | 63,821,486 | 17,653,161 | \$70,516,298 |  |
|  | 24,312,981 | 58,908,391 | 18,582,065 | 67,289,092 | 9 |
| 1932 | 46,406,332 | 34,527,547 | 19,546,576 | 42,457,920 | 128,938,375 |
| 1931 | 63,101,797 | 57 | ${ }_{51}^{43,858,468}$ | 44,112,501 | 181,050,895 |
|  |  |  |  | 48,530,230 | 220,739,182 | * Does not include $1,399,345$

ard Oil Co. of

Business During Summer Found Unusually Active by
First National Bank of Boston-Holds Upturn
Should Permit Gradual Withdrawal of Government from Its Extraordinary Activities
"Business has been unusually active during the summer months," says the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., in its current "New England Letter." "While there has been some let-down from the peak, general activity continues well above a year ago. The natural forces of recovery following several years of severe depression account largely for the vitality and vigor of the present movement," the bank said, adding:
In other words, we are in the general upswing of the business cycle, and the huge accumulative demand is now being met on a broadening scale. This does not mean that the business upturn rests upon a solid foundation. The flow of Federal funds in the form of subsidies and relief is an artificial support that must come to an end comparatevely soon, otherwise we may jeopardize Federal credit. The expansion of business now under way should permit the gradual withdrawal of the government from its extraordinary activities. Such a step would contribute much toward restoring confidence in the future and release many projects that are now held in abeyance.

Production of representative industries has increased for five consecutive month, with the July index the highst for that month since 1929. Aggregate output for the first seven months was about 15\% above the same period in 1935 and was the highest for any corresponding period since 1ll industries sharing has taken place on a broad fron, with practically all industries sharing in the upturn, although to a varying degree.

## New England Business Reported at Highest Level Since

June, 1930, by New England Council
The trend of general business activity in New England moved sharply upward in July to the highest level since June, 1930, according to an announcement made in Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, by the New England Council, all-New England development organization. The announcement said:
The Council's index of general business advanced from $85.8 \%$ of normal in June to 93.6 in July, with every component of the index contributing to the improvement. The index now stands at the highest level it has reached since June of 1930 , and is $18.2 \%$ above July of last year, when it stood at $79.2 \%$ of normal.
The number employed in those Massachusetts industries not engaged in and was $13.0 \%$ greater than increased by $2.0 \%$ between June and July, in the State increased by $2.7 \%$ Jy, 1935. Total industrial employment above July, 1935.
The Employers Association of New Haven County, Conn., reports an increase of $2.5 \%$ in industrial employment between June and July, with a $9.8 \%$ increase in the number of employees over July last year. The Manufacturers Association of Hartford County, Conn., reporting for 82 plants, shows the number of employees on Aug. 1 to be $99.4 \%$ of normal, with man-hours worked at $76.2 \%$ of normal. On Aug. 1, 1935, the number of employees was $88.4 \%$ of normal, and man-hours worked, $66.3 \%$ of normal.

Conditions in Boston Federal Reserve District-July
Level of Business Activity Reported Considerably Higher Than June
In its Sept. 1 "Monthly Review," the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston states that "the level of general business activity in New England during July was considerably higher than in June, after allowances for usual seasonal changes had been made. The improvement was quite general in most lines of activity, and retail sales in July exceeded a year ago by about $12 \%$," the Bank said, adding:
In New England mills during July the average daily rate of cotton consumption amounted to 3,312 bales. This was the largest daily rate in any month since February, 1935, except in January, 1936. In each of the four months, April through July, 1936, cotton consumption was larger than in the corresponding months a year ago.
Employment in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during July was $2.7 \%$ more than in June, according to the Department of Labor and Industries, with an increase in aggregate weekly payrolls of $4.1 \%$. Gains both in employment and in payrolls between tions being uny were reported in most of the principal industries, excep. tions being in paper and printing. During the 11 -year period, 1925-35, inclusive, employment has shown an average decrease of $0.9 \%$ between May and June.
The sales volume of 831 retail establishments in Massachusetts in July
was $\$ 18,778,313$, an was $\$ 18,778,313$, an amount $11.7 \%$ greater than the volume of $\$ 16,813,597$ in July last year. In each of the 11 major classifications a gain over a year ago was reported. The increases ranged from $6.1 \%$ in the food
group to $24.9 \%$ in the miscellaneous group. More than $71 \%$ of the total group to $24.9 \%$ in the miscellaneous group. More than $\mathbf{7 1 \%}$ of the total number of concerns reported an increase in July, 1936, over the corresponding month last year;
same volume. same volume.

Conditions in Philadelphia Federal Reservel District $1{ }^{\prime}$ Business Activity Continuing at High Level
"Business conditions in the Third (Philadelphia) Federal Reserve District continue to reflect a high level of activity as compared with the past four years," it is stated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which said that "additional improvement since June has been a marked characteristic of the majority of important lines of industry, trade and service." The following is also from the Bank's Sept. 1 "Business Review":
Industrial production has risen for the fourth consecutive month; this Bank's adjusted index measuring output of manufacturing and extractive industries in July reached 89, relative to the 1923-25 average, as compared with 86 in the previous month and 74 a year ago. It has continued at the highest level'since 1930.
Production of field and orchard crops in the aggregate appears to be smaller this year than last,' as measured by the official condition report as of Aug. 1. The effect of drought on crops and pastures in this district generally has continued to be less serious than in other parts of the country. Largely as a result of higher prices and increased volume of livestock products, aggregate income of farmers has been at a much higher level than for several years past.
Retail and wholesale trade sales appear to have declined by a smaller amount than usual from June to July, thus indicating improvement; gains over last year have continued substantial in July and early August. This is also true of automobile sales. Shipments of commodities have increased
somewhat more than seasonally, somewhat more than seasonally.

## Manufacturing

Reports from manufacturers in general indicate that sales have im. proved in the past month and compare still more favorably with a year ogo. Products of the iron and steel industry are in demand, and reports ing declines in a number of the textile materially exceeded those showmaterials, and some other branches of industry, several of the building mooks have expanded and operations have been. Unfilled orders on the Manufacturing as a whole has contine been enlarged.
tained, and there has been an almost uniform absence remarkably well susrecessions in output. Our index of productive activity whisual summer for normal seasonal changes, rose in productive activity, which is adjusted reaching the highest point since 1930, when production was declining.

This increase has been continuous for five months, and for the year to date the rate of factory output has been about $12 \%$ higher than in the same period last year.

Employment and Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries During July Below June According to National Industrial Conference Board
Because of a decrease in average hours and an increase in the cost of living, real weekly earnings in manufacturing industry declined in July as compared with the previous month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The Board's regular monthly survey covering 25 manufacturing industries indicates a moderate increase in employment, no change in hourly earnings, and a decline in weekly earnings. Under date of Sept. 3 the Conference in weekly earnin
Board also said:
Board also said:
Employment rose $0.8 \%$ from June to July, and total man-hours, $0.3 \%$ Employment rose $0.8 \%$ from June to July, and total man-hours, $0.3 \%$.
Payroll disbursements, on the other hand, remained the same as in June. Average hourly earnings in July were 61.7 cents, the same as in June: The average work-week declined from 39.4 hours in June to 39.2 hours n July, or $0.5 \%$. Actual weekly earnings ave $0.9 \%$. Real weekly Juiy as compared with $\$ 24.45$ in June, a reduc.
Since July, 1935, hourly earnings have risen $2.8 \%$; actual weekly earnings, $10.9 \%$; real weekly earnings, $7.3 \%$; average hours of work, $7.4 \%$ ings, $10.9 \%$, $8.7 \%$; total man-hours, $16.6 \%$; and payrolls, $20.7 \%$. $t$ Gains over the July, 1929, level were noted in July, 1936, insofar as actual hourly and real weekly earnings are concerned, although the number of workers employed was still $13.2 \%$ less. The advance in hourly earnings amounted to $5.1 \%$ and in real weekly earnings, to $0.4 \%$. Actual weekly earnings in July, 1936, were $14.7 \%$ lower than in July, 1929, and the average workweek was $19.0 \%$ less. Total man-hours worked were $29.7 \%$ and payroll disbursements, $25.9 \%$ below the July, 1929, level.
Farm Income in California This Year Estimated $20 \%$ Above 1935 by Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co.
California farm income this year will total $\$ 667,000,000$ as against $\$ 555,000,000$ in 1935 , an increase of $20 \%$, according to the current "Business Outlook" of the Wells Fargo ing to the current "Business Outlook" of the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. Field crops esti-
mated at $\$ 164,800,000$ show the largest gain ( $40 \%$ ), the mated at $\$ 164,800,000$ show the largest gain $(40 \%)$, the
bank said, while fruits $(\$ 215,633,000)$ show a $13 \%$ increase, and truck crops $(\$ 85,050,000)$ a $17 \%$ increase. Livestock and poultry ( $\$ 201,508,000$ ) promise a $15 \%$ gain.
The first official report on cotton production indicates a record crop for California, the Outlook continues- 419,000 bales, as against 239,000 bales in 1935 ; the long-staple Acala cotton grown in California usually commands a premium over prices for standard grades.

## Wheat Price Fixed by France with Rising Scale

 Until June, 1937In a wireless dispatch from Paris, Aug. 28, to the New York "Times" of Aug. 29, it was stated:
France's newly created National Wheat Office today fixed the price of France's newly created National Wheat Office today fixed the price of
wheat at 130 francs a quintal, with a rising scale monthly until June of wheat at 1
next year.
The decision represents a compromise after two all-day discussions between representatives of the different interests comprising the central tween representatives of the different interests comprising the central
committee of 50 members, assembled for the first time. The producers
demanded a minimum price of 145 francs, while consumer interests asked 130.

The price finally adopted provides an initial price of 130 francs, to be increased each month by 1 franc until January. Beginning in February there will be an increase of $11 / 2$ francs each month until the end of June. EIn expectation of a high price for

Legislation providing for the creation of the wheat board was referred to in our issue of Aug. 15, page 1110.

## Employment During July in Manufacturing and Non-

Manufacturing Industries of United States Above
June-Payrolls Reported Lower During Month-
Increases Noted as Compared with Year Ago
A slight increase in employment between June and July was shown in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Commissioner Liubin reported to Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, Aug. 25. "The gain of approximately 2,000 workers, while small, continues the expansion which has been shown each month since March and is particularly significant when contrasted with the usual sharp recessions which characterize employment in July,", the report said. "Available records for the industries covered by the Bureau show that during the past 17 years increases have been shown for July in only three instances, namely 1919, 1929, and 1933.; Commissioner Lubin's report continued:

A comparison of employment and payrolls with July, 1935, in the combined industries surveyed shows a gain of nearly $1,000,000$ workers over the year interval and an increase of almost $\$ 42,000,000$ in the amount aid out in weekly wages.
Week y payrolls in July, 1936, were approximately $\$ 2,200,000$ less than in some instances, vacations.
The contra-seasonal employment gain in July was fairly widespread A rise was shown in the index of the manufacturing industries as well as in nine of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. A seasonal increase was reported in the laundry industry. Each of the three utilities industries reported increases in employment and wholesale trade establishments, crude petroleum producing firms, quarries and non-metallic mines, in surance companies, and private building contractors also reported gains An expected curtailment was shown in retail trade, year-around hotels anthracite mining and dyeing and cleaning establishments and declines were also reported by metal and bituminous coal mines and brokerage firms.

The $0.9 \%$ gain in factory employment continues the succession of increases in factory employment which have been shown each month since January of this year. The July index of employment (86.8) is higher than that for any month since October, 1930. Factory payrolls normally recede in July, due to temporary shutdowns for inventory and repairs, The decline and to some extent, by the observance of the July 4 holiday. percentage of $1.1 \%$ in factory payrolls in July, however, was the smalles percentage decline for July in any of the preceding 17 years in which what by have been reported. The decrease this year was retarded some with by the policy recently adopted by some firms of extending vacations the July index of face exception of the two immediately preceding months, any month since October, 1930 .
Employment in the non-durable goods group increased $1.9 \%$. Employment in the durable goods industries declined $0.3 \%$ over the month interval. The July durable goods employment index (79.7), with the exception of June, 1936, is above the level of all preceding months since September, 1930. The July employment index for the non-durabl goods (94.4) indicas the durable goods group a similar comparison shows that for every 1,000 the durable goods group a similar comparison shows that for every 1,000 workers employed in 1923-25, 797 were employed in July, 1936
There were nearly 61,000 fewer workers employed in July in the comApproximately 13,000 more workers were employed in wholesale trade Approximately 13,000 more workers were employed in wholesale trade
establishments than in June. A net gain in employment of more than 11,000 workers was shown in the public utilities group, which is composed of telephone and telegraph, power and light and manufactured gas, and electric-railroad and motor-bus companies and laundries added over 7,500 workers to their payrolls over the month itnerval. These gains combined with smaller gains in quarrying, crude petroleum producing, insurance, and private building construction industries were not sufficiently large to offset the declines in the remaining non-manufacturing industries, the largest of which was in retail trade ( 90,000 workers). The declines in the remaining non-manufacturing industries aggregated less than 10,000 workers the most pronounced decline appearing in anthracite mining in which the estimated loss was 4,000 workers.

In making available the report, the Bureau of Labor Statistics stated:

Manufacturing Industries
The gain of $0.9 \%$ in factory employment between June and July raised the July preliminary index to 86.8, which is the highest level shown in any month since October, 1930. The index is $8.9 \%$ above the level of July last year. Payrolls declined $1.1 \%$ over the month interval, due decline in payrolls in July 1936 and repairs and for vacations. The than the normal seasonal decrease betwer, was much less pronounced exception of the two immediately preceding months, the July payrol index (77.8) stands above the level of any month since October, 1930, and is $20.1 \%$ above July, 1935
Gains in employment from June to July were shown in 52 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and gains in payrolls were shown in 40 industries. The increases in employment in July in several of the industries raised the July levels to the highest point recorded in any month since 1930. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rollings reported more workers in July than in any month since July, 1930, and employment in foundries and machine shops exceeded all levels since August, 1930. Employment in the machine tool industry was above the level of any month since higher in, 1930 . In the petroleum refining industry, employment was machinery yppartus since June 1931 , and supphes industry work, brick, aluminum, ice cram and cement industries employed the largest number of workers since the latter months of 1931
The most pronounced amployment bain between
asonal in character Canning and gains between June and July were of $37.7 \%$ over the month interval. The beverage industry showed a gain of $10.5 \%$ and beet sugar establishments an increase of $9.2 \%$. Employment in the cottonseed-oil-cake-meal industry showed a gain of $8.7 \%$ in number of workers, while the flour industry increased its workers by 7.4\%. The typewriter industry showed a gain of $6.4 \%$ in employment, and the slaughtering and meat packing and the locomotive industries reported gains. of $5.9 \%$. A gain of $4.7 \%$ was shown by reports received from establishments in the ice cream industry and an increase of $4.6 \%$ was re ported by rubber boot and shoe firms. Other increases in employment in industries of major importance were $6.7 \%$ in boots and shoes; $4.4 \%$ in furniture; $4.0 \%$ in silk and rayon; $3.7 \%$ in structural metal work; $3.6 \%$ in petroleum refining; $3.3 \%$ in chemicals; $3.1 \%$ in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills; $3 \%$ in cotton goods; $2.4 \%$ in men's clothing; $2.3 \%$ in electrical machinery; $1.5 \%$ in woolen and worsted goods; $1.3 \%$ in book and job printing, and $1.3 \%$ in foundries and machine shops. The further gain of $2 \%$ in the machine tool industry in July continued the successio Seasonal factors caused sharp recessions in enince October, 1934. and July in a number of industries. The silverware and plated ware industry reported a decrease in mpoyment $12.6 \%$; are industry implements, $10.7 \%$; women's clothing, $8.3 \%$. confectionery, $25 \%$ and implements, $10.7 \%$; women's clothing, $8.3 \%$; confectionery, $2.5 \%$, and
ctoves, $3.5 \%$. The automobile industry showed a decline of $4.1 \%$ in employment coupled with a decrease of $7.1 \%$ in payrolls. Other industries in which substantial declines were reported were engines-tractors-turbines, $5.4 \%$; electric and steam car building, $5.2 \%$; lighting equipment, $4.0 \%$ and cutlery and edge tools, $3.8 \%$.
The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the three-yea average, 1923-25, taken as 100 . They have not been adjusted for seasonal variation. They are based on reports received from 24,599 establishments employing $4,238,731$ workers, whose weekly earnings were $\$ 94,892,277$.
The following tabulation shows the percentages of change in the Bureau's general indexes of factory employment and payrolls from June to July in each of the 18 years, 1919 to 1936, inclusive:

| Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year | $\left.\right\|_{\text {crease }} ^{\text {n- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { De } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1919 -- | 2.5 |  | 1928 |  | 0.1 | 1919.- | 3.0 |  | 192 |  | 2.7 |
| 1920 .- |  | 2.3 | 1929.. | 0.5 |  | 1920.- | --- | 3.9 | 1929:- |  | 3.6 |
| 1921 .- |  | 1.5 | 1930.- |  | 3.7 | 1921.. |  | 4.9 | 1930.- |  | 8.7 |
| 1922 -- |  | 1.8 | 1931.- |  | 1.8 | 1922-- |  | 2.5 | 1931-- |  | 5.0 |
| 1923 -- |  | 1.0 | 1932-- |  | 3.8 | 1923-- |  | 3.9 | 1932.- |  | 8.3 |
| 1924 |  | 3.0 0.2 | 1933.- | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1924-- |  | 7.3 | 1933-- | 7.6 |  |
| 1926 |  | 0.9 | 1935-- |  | 0.1 | 1926-- |  | 4.2 | 1935-- |  | 1.7 |
| 1927 |  | 1.0 | 1936 | 0.9 |  | 1927 |  | 3.8 | 1936 |  | 1.1 |

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


The 16 non-Manufacturing Industries
The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for July, 1936. where available, and percentage changes from June, 1936, and July. 1935, are shown below. The 12-month numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records.
INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANO-
FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY, 1936, AND COMPARISON WITH FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN
JUNE, 1936, AND JULY, 1935

|  | Employment |  |  | Pautolis |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { 1u36 } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {P. C. Change From }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { Tin6 } \end{gathered}$ | P. C. Change From |  |
|  |  | June $1936$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Trate- Wholesale }}{ }$ | 85.4 | $\pm 1.0$ |  | ${ }_{69}^{69.0}$ | +0.8 |  |
| Retall--7- | 83.2 | -2.7 | +4.9 | 65.1 | -1.9 | $+7.6$ |
| General merchandising- | 90.7 | -5.8 | +6.1 | 77.3 | $-5.0$ | +7.4 |
| Public <br> chandising | 81.2 | -1.7 | +4.6 | 62.6 | -1.2 | +7.7 |
| Telephone and telegraph.- | 73.1 | +1.4 | +4.0 | 79.9 | +3.3 | +5.6 |
| Electric light \& power \& manufactured gas | 91.7 |  |  | 89.8 |  |  |
| Electric-rallroad \& motor- | 81.7 | +1.5 | +8.2 | 89.8 | +1.8 | +10.1 |
| Mining-Anthraclte operation maint | 72.4 | +0.9 | +1.4 | 66.5 | -0.5 | +4.8 |
| Bltuminous coal...--------- | 48.4 75.5 | $\square_{-0.4}^{5.6}$ | -2.1 | ${ }_{62}^{37.2}$ | -11.4 | -0.9 |
| Metalifferous | 75.5 613 | -0.4 | +7.8 +35.5 | 62.6 | $\pm 1.9$ | +74.4 |
| Quarrying and nonmetailic | 54.4 | +1.8 | +8.8 +6.9 | ${ }_{43.9}^{46.1}$ | -0.4 | +48.0 +27.5 |
| Services-troleum producing | 75.4 | +2.4 | -2.5 | 60.7 | +3.0 | +1.2 |
| Hotels (year round) | 83.3 | $-0.8$ |  | a66.0 | -0.9 | +6.3 |
| Laundries, | 90.5 | +3.7 | $+7.2$ | 79.0 | +4.2 | +11.5 |
| Brokerage. | ${ }_{8}^{85.5}$ | $-2.3$ | +4.6 | 648 | -6.4 | +5.4 |
| Insurance | c | - ${ }_{+0.3}$ | +21.1 +0.4 | c | -0.4 | +28.9 +1 |
| Building construction | c | +0.3 +0.6 | +0.4 +20.4 | c | -0.4 | +1.2 +34.5 |

* Prellumpary. a Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips can
be computed.
c. Data not availabie for 1929 base. © Less than 01 of $1 \%$.


## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 Aug. 22, 1936The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 22, 1936 stood at $70 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and week in four shipments. This was the second consecutive week in four months in which reported new orders were in
excess of production. Production was slightly below the high record of the previous two weeks. Shipments were heaviest of any week of the third quarter to date. Reported production during the week ended Aug. 22 of $4 \%$ fewer mills was $2 \%$ below revised production figures of the preceding that, shipments were $11 \%$ above and new orders $2 \%$ below Manufacturers Association from regional associations cover ing the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported new business during the week ended Aug. 22 was $1 \%$ above production; shipments were $6 \%$ below output. Reported new business of the previous week, ended Aug. 15, was $1 \%$ above production; shipments. were $17 \%$ below output. Production in the week ended Aug. 22 was shown by reporting softwood mills $8 \%$ above the corresponding week of 1935 ; shipments were $6 \%$ above and orders $20 \%$ above shipments and orders of last year's week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Aug. 22,578 mills produced 255,698,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped $240,039,000$ feet; bookkd
orders of $258,988,000$ feet. mills, 600; production, $259,647,000$ feet; shipments, $216,752,000$ feet; Southern pi, Weel
ing regions which showed orders aboverthern hardwood were the only reporting regions Which showed orders above production during the week ended ported shipments above output. All reporting regions showed orders above those of corresponding week of 1935 ; all but West Coast reported shipments above similar 1935 week and all but Northern pine reported production above last year's week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 22, 1936, by 494 softwood mills totaled $247,262,000$ feet; or $1 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $227,666,000$ feet, or $7 \%$ below production. Production was $243,727,000$ feet.
Reports from 105 hardwood mills give new business as $11,736,000$ feet, $12,373,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ above production. Production was $11,971,000$ feet

## Identical Mills Reports

Last week's production of 469 identical softwood mills was $238,047,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $219,984,000$ feet; shipments were respectively 221,976,000 feet, and 209,680,000 feet; and orders received $241,122,000$
feet, and $201,424,000$ feet. Summary of Canadian Crop Situation by Dominion
Bureau of Statistics-Harvesting Practically Com-
pleted

On Sept. 1 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at Ottawa, issued the last of a series of 15 weekly telegraphic reports covering crop conditions in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada. The Bureau said that 50 agriculturists distributed over the farming areas provide the basic information for these reports. The following summary is from the report issued Sept. 1:
Apart from scattered showers, the weather has been generally fair and warm during the past week and harvesting operations on the Prairies are practically completed in all but the northern sections. Wheat continues prospects for late oats have been improved by recent rains yield although poor and feed supplies low but stock on stubble fields are now doing eire well. Heavy rains are needed over the whole area in order to foclitirly fall plowing and restore soil moisture supplies. No in order to facilitate reported as yet and harvesting has proceeded beyond the point where hail
can cause much further damage. Present indications point to increased grasshopper infestation next season. Potatoes, roots and garden crops are poor throughout the whole of the Prairie Provinces.

## Government of Manchukuo Acts to Control Imports and Exports

The Government of Manchukuo promulgated on Aug. 15 an ordinance providing for government control and, if necessary, complete prohibition of imports and exports of such products as may from time to time be specified, according to a radiogram to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson in Shanghai, said an announcement issued Sept. 2 by the United States Department of Agriculture. The announcement continued: The ordinance authorizes the Government to place the export or import of specified commodities under control whenever it is necessary to adjust or protect the country's foreign trade against measures which other nations have taken or contemplate taking.
It also authorizes governmental regulations or prohibition of foreign trade whenever there is antal intervention is also authorized whenever it industry. Such governmental intervenmodities which are in the category is necessary to adjus
of daily necessities.
ha Simultaneously with the promulgation of the above ordinance, says the Bureau, a regulation was announced making the importation of wheat, wheat flour, wool and rice subject to government supervision.

- Imports of these commodities henceforth can be made only under license issued in accordance with governmental regulations. Exports of these products to Manchuria must be cleared through Manchukuo Consulates or agents in the exporting country.


## Bureau of Agricultural Economics Reports Farm Price Index Highest in Six Years

The general level of prices received by farmers on Aug. 15 was the highest in six years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reported Aug. 28. The Bureau's index for that date was 124, compared with 115 on July 15, and with 106 on Aug. 15 a year ago. Grain led the march to higher prices during the past month, with both wheat and corn passing $\$ 1$ a bushel, for the first time since July, 1928. The following is also from an announcement issued by the Department of is also from

Prices of truck crops rose substantially during the month; prices of dairy products were strong; chickens and eggs advanced sesonally, and meat animal prices were higher. Cotton, cottonseed and fruits were the only major groups to recede from the July level.
Group indexes of the Bureau show that prices received by farmers for grain were up 20 points during the last month, truck crops were up 19 points, dairy products were up 9 points, chickens and eggs were up 6 points, and meat animals were up 4 points. Cotton and cottonseed were down 2 points, and fruit prices dropped 9 points.

Compared with a year ago, on Aug. 15, prices of truck crops were up 42 points, grain prices were up 33 points, dairy products up 27 points, fruit prices up 21, cotton and cottonseed up 6, chickens and eggs up 1, and meat animals down 6 points.
The Bureau pointed out, bowever, that the rise this summer in prices of farm products has not all been a net gain for farmers, since farmers have had to pay higher prices for goods purchased. Short feed crops have raied the price of all feeds pu
point recorded since September, 1930 .
Feed price increases, the Bureau explained, were chiefly responsible for Feed price in the average of prices paid by farmers for all commodities. The index of prices paid for all commodities purchased was 126 on Aug. 15, The index of prices paid for a11, and with 125 on Aug. 15 last year.
The index of prices paid is slightly higher than that of prices received, but the disparity against farmers on Aug. 15 was the smallest since August, 1929. This summer's gain in farm prices raised the purchasing power index of farm products to 98 as of Aug. 15, compared with 93 on power index of farm products to 98 as of Aug.
July 15, and with 85 on Aug. 15 a year ago.
The five-year period, 1909-14, equals 100 in all of these price indexes.

## Cash Income of Farmers at Highest Level Since 1929,

 According to Bureau of Agricultural EconomicsA new high total in farm income for the recovery period was reported Aug. 28 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers' cash income from the sale of products in July was $\$ 711,000,000$, the highest figure since 1929 , according to the Bureau. Income from sales in June this year was $\$ 582$,000,000 , and in July a year ago it was $\$ 451,000,000$. In noting this, an announcement made available by the De partment of Agriculture added:
Farmers received, in addition, $\$ 24,000,000$ in government rental and benefit payments in July, compared with $\$ 57,000,000$ in June, and with $\$ 19,000,000$ in July last year.
The total income from marketings and benefit payments during the first seven months of this year was $\$ 4,024,000,000$, the highest for the recovery period. In the corresponding period of 1935 the total, was $\$ 3,426,000,000$.
Of the seven months' total this year, marketings yielded $\$ 3.831,000,000$, the highest for any corresponding period since 1930. Marketings in the same period of 1935 yielded $\$ 3,121,000,000$.
The Bureau attributed the sharp increase in cash income in. July as compared with June this year, and July, 1935, chiefly to a marked gain in income from grains, especially wheat.
Receipts of wheat in the principal markets in July were the fourth largest on government record for that month. Marketings of other grains also were unusually large, receipts of oats and barley at the principal markets being the second largest on record for that month.
The Bureau reported that with grain prices in July the highest since 1929, and earlier ripening of the winter wheat crop, farmers took advantage of the favorable prices to market their small grains earlier than usual.
There is usually a seasonal decline in marketings of meat animals, unusually large on account of poor pastures and high feed prices.

Prices of meat animals in July were slightly lower than in June, but higher than in July, 1935. The increased marketings this July raised income from tha, farm income.
Prices of all livestock products other than eggs were higher this July Pan man seasonally and income from poultry and eggs made the usual seasonal change. and income from poultry and eggs marm products and a prospective decline A strong consing later in the season are sustaining farm prices despite in farm marketings later commodities now being marketed, it was stated. larger supplies of some commer is calendar year is expected by the Burea Income the remainder of the corresponding months of 1935, in view of conproved consumer demand and probable continuance of heavy livestock of improved

Monthly Statement of Sugar Statistics of AAA for January to July-Deliveries During Period Totaled 3,937,352 Short Tons Compared with 3,921,350 Year Ago
The Sugar Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Adminis tration issued Aug. 31 its monthly sugar statistical statement covering the first seven mon'ths of 1936 , consolidating reports obtained from cane refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and ors Total deliveries of sugar during the first seven months of 1936 , the Sugar Section said, amounted to $3,937,-$ 352 short tons raw sugar value, as compared with $3,921,350$ short tons, raw value, during the same period last year. The data, which covered the first seven months of the calendar year, were obtained in the administration of the Jones-Costigan Act, and Public Resolution No. 109, approved June 19, 1936, which require the Secretary of Agriculture to determine consumption requirements and establish quotas for various sugar-producing areas.

The report made available on Aug. 31 follows:
SUGAR STATISTICAL REPORTS
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS
AND DELIVERIES FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR JANUARYJULY, 1936*

| Source of Supply | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { Jan. 1, '36 } \end{array}\right\|$ | Recetpts | Mellings | Delivertes for Ditect Consumpion | Lost by Fite, \&e. | Stocks on July 31, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 91,039 | 1,233,521 | 1,101,483 | 4,340 | 0 | 218,737 |
| Hawail | 28,900 | 637,942 569 | 606,840 520 | 2,135 | 0 | ${ }_{94,892}^{57,867}$ |
| Puerto Rico. | 45,873 | 569,710 $\mathbf{7 0 8 , 4 6 2}$ | 520,678 578.484 | 713 | 2 | 134,457 |
| Philippines...-- | 3,194 | 708,462 | 138,759 | 606 | 0 | 1,526 |
| Continental y -- | 67,308 | 1,130 | 1,130 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other countries - | 19,583 | 25,854 | 33,203 | - 0 | 0 | 12,234 |
| Miscellaneous (sweepings,\&c.) |  | 1,418 | 1,454 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total | 255,933 | 3,251,620 | 2,980,031 | 7,807 | 2 | 519,713 |

* Compiled in the AAA Sugar Section, from reports submitted on Form SS-15A by 17 companies representing 22 refineries. The companies are: American Sugar Refining Co.; Arbuckle Brothers; J. Aron \& Co., Inc.; Californta \& Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp. Ltd.; Colonial Sugar Co.; Godchaux Sugars, Inc.; William Henderson; Imperial' Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining \& Moiasses Co.; National Sugar Refining Co. of N. J.; Ohio Sugar Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Revere Sugar Refinery; Savannah Sugar Retining Corp.; Stering Sugars,
Sugars, Inc., Sucerest Corp., and Western Sugar Refinery. Sugars, Inc., Sucrest Corp., and Western Sugar Refinery.
yd not charsugars received at refineries in Louisiana from their own sugar mills geabe to continental quota until marketed as refined sugar.
ABLE 2-STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANE AND BEEET SUGAR BY UNT
JANUARY-JULY, 1936
(In terms of short tons refined sugar as produced)

|  | Refiners | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Domestic } \\ & \text { Beet } \\ & \text { Factories } \end{aligned}$ | Refiners <br> and Beet <br> Factortes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1936.--- | 250,180 | 859,783 | 1,109,963 |
| Production.. | 2,805,301 | 857,487 $\mathbf{y 6 8 1}$ [57 | - ${ }^{2,8427,430}$ |
| Dellveries-.-.- | $\mathbf{x} 2,576,073$ 479,408 | $\mathbf{y} 681,357$ $\mathbf{2 1 5 , 9 1 3}$ | -395,321 |

Dellveries-1.-...-
Final stocks of retined, July 31,1936 $\qquad$
Compiled by the AAA Sugar Section, from reports submitted by refiners and beet sugar factories.
sugar peliveries. Include sugar delivered against sales for export. Department of Commerce reports of exports of refined sugar amounted to 30,640 tons during January-July, 1936.
Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, through reprocessing, \&c.
TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CON-
SUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS,

| Source of Supply | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { Jan. 1, } 1936 \end{gathered}$ | Recelpts | Deliveries or Usage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks on } \\ & \text { July 31,'36 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | x122,748 | 319,194 | 289,246 | x152,696 |
| Hawail |  | 12,356 | 12.356 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 1,908 | 105,749 43,503 | ${ }_{38} 71,520$ |  |
| Philippines. | 6,817 509 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 43,503 } \\ \hline 950\end{array}$ | 38,525 1,421 | 11,795 38 |
| England |  | ${ }_{58}^{950}$ | 1,421 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Other foreign areas.. | x2,239 | 4,508 | 5,825 | x 922 |
| Total | 134,221 | 486,318 | 418,951 | 201.588 |

Total
201.588 Compiled in the AAA Sugar section, from reports and information submitted on x Includes sugar in bond and in customs custody and control.
TABLE 4-DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM Deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by Louisiana mills amounted to 63,681 Deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by Louisiana mills amounte
tons in terms of refined sugar, during the period January-July, 1936.

World's Visible Supply of Coffee Sept. 1 Below Aug. 1 But Above Year Ago
The world's visible supply of coffee on Sept. 1, exclusive of restricted stocks in the interior of Brazil, was estimated at $7,884,445$ bags by the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange against $8,029,771$ on Aug. 1 and $7,748,522$ on Sept. 1, 1935, the Exchange announced on Sept. 3. United States supplies were 1,521,445 against 1,342,771 a month before and 1,346,522 a year ago while European supplies were 3,544,000.

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$3,596,000$ and $3,157,000$ respectively and stocks in Brazilian ports were recorded as $2,819,000,3,091,000$ and $3,157,000$ bags, the Exchange stated:

Decrease Noted in World Coffee Consumption During First Two Months of New Crop Year
World consumption of coffee, as measured by deliveries, were $3,666,482$ bags during the first two months of the new crop year, July-August, against 4,035,862 during the similar 1935 period, a decrease of 369,380 bags or $9.2 \%$, the New York Coffee \& Sügar Exchange announced Sept. 3. It said:
Brazilian grown coffee made up 2,184,463 bags of the total this season against $2,566,542$ last year, a loss of $14.9 \%$ while all other coffees were 1,482,019 against 1,469,320 bags, a gain of $.9 \%$. Dêliveries of all coffees n the United States were off $11.8 \%$ while in Europe deliveries of $1,646,000$ $8.4 \%$. Brazilian deliveries in Europe were off 1035 period a loss of but other growths were down but $6.5 \%$. The only gain shown for Brazilian coffees was in deliveries to other than European and United States points which totaled 206,000 bags against 182,000 last year, a gain of $13.2 \%$.

Petroleum and Its Products-Crude Output Holds Above 3,000,000 Barrels-Record Production Levels Alarming in View of Seasonal Dip in Gasoline Demand-Texas Cuts Quota in Rodessa AreaOklahoma Pares September Allowable Output -Crude Oil Stocks Dip in Week
With daily average crude oil production in the final week of August well above the $3,000,000$-barrel level for the third successive period despite a sharp cut from the previous week, the oil industry is becoming increasingly alarmed over the inherent threat to prices of both crude and refined petroleum products in the record output of oil in view of the approaching seasonal lag in gasoline demand.

Only a few times in the history, and never before this year has daily average crude oil production exceeded the $3,000,000$ barrel level. Production for the week ended Aug. 29 was placed at $3,032,050$ barrels in the report compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, off 37,550 barrels from the preceding week. The total compared with August market demand of $2,936,900$ barrels estimated by the Bureau of Mines, and actual production in the like 1935 period of 2,665,100 barrels.

With the exception of Oklahoma, which cut production sharply in the usual month-end well pinchbacks, all major oil producing States were far above the totals necessary to meet market demands for the various sections for August as estimated by the Bureau of Mines. A drop of 33,000 barrels estimated by the Bureau of Mines. A drop of 33,000 barrels
in Oklahoma pared output to 572,300 barrels, against estimated demand of 575,500 barrels.

Despite a reduction of 18,000 barrels in daily average production in California for the period, the total of 558,500 barrels was 8,500 barrels in excess of indicated market demand. Louisiana, with a drop of only 400 barrels during the week, had total output of 233,950 barrels daily, against the Bureau of Mines figure of 188,500 barrels. An increase of 4,200 barrels in Texas lifted the daily average there to 1,177 , 600 barrels, 36,900 barrels over estimated market demand. Kansas, which showed a gain of 5,450 barrels, had a daily average of 172,450 barrels, against 156,500 barrels seen necessary.
The Texas Railroad Commission took action to bring production quotas on the Texas side of the Rodessa field into line with the allowables on the Louisiana side. A new proration ruling was posted on Sept. 2, setting the Texas section's allowable at 240 barrels per well. The new order supplemented the State-wide order for September, which set the Rodessa area at 7,250 barrels daily, and permitted an increase of 1,390 barrels daily despite the 10-barrel per well cut.
Completion of additional wells in the Texas section of the bi-State field is expected to lift the allowable still further, according to Texas oil men. There are at present 36 wells completed on the Texas side of the field. In addition to the State-wide hearing scheduled for Sept. 11 to fix the October allowable, and the same time consider a wider october requirement on well drilling, the Commission will hold a special hearing on Sept. 15 to consider possible view rules for several fields in Refugio County.

Acting in accord with recommendations of the Bureau of Mines, its own oil conservation staff and Oklahoma oil men generally, the State Corporation Commission, Sept. 1; set the Oklahoma allowable for the current month at 563,000 barrels, off 12,500 barrels from the August quota. The reduction was prorated among the various flush fields. The Oklahoma City Wilcox zone was given a percentage of 3.25 of its potential for wells west of the Fault Line, the district comprising most of the field.
Due to the completion of new wells in the Oklahoma City field, the daily potential of the prorated oil fields of the class $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C groups in the State has climbed to $3,750,935$ barrels for approximately 4,000 wells. Developments in the mansion area of the Oklahoma City field account for the new wells and the increased production. The Wilcox zone in the city field regained the predominant position in the State it lost several months ago to the Fitts-Upper Simpson pool in Pontotoc County, its 658 wells having a daily potential of $1,800,275$ barrels. Next is the former leader, the Fitts-Upper Simpson pool with its 346 wells showing a total daily potential of 815,813 barrels.

A decline of $1,830,000$ barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States during the week ended Aug. 22 pared the total to $303,108,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported Sept. 3. The decline represented a drop of $1,614,000$ barrels in stocks of domestic oil and of 216,000 barrels in foreign oil held here.
There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells

$\qquad$
Mid-Cont't Ontucky.
Sunburst, Mont Huntington, Calif., 30 and over.-
Kettlemen Hills, 39 and over

REFINED PRODUCTS-STANDARD OF INDIANA OUTS GASOLINE PRICES-KEROSENE PRICES LOWERED BY STANDARD OF JERSEY-GASOLINE STOCKS DIP-REFINERY OPERATIONS SET NEW PEAK
Standard Oil of Indiana Thursday posted reductions of 0.3 cents a gallon in normal service station and tank wagon prices of all grades of motor gasoline in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas, and tank wagon and dealer prices in Iowa the same amount, effective Sept. 4. Normal kerosene prices will be cut 0.9 cents a gallon in the same areas at the same time.

The company announcement pointed out that where prices are 0.3 cents a gallon or more below normal, there will be no change in the price schedule, and laid the reductions to competitive conditions. Since current gasoline prices in Chicago already are at sub-normal levels, the reduction will not be effective there but the kerosene cut will be.

Designed to meet competition and correct what is believed to be only a temporary market condition, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey Tuesday lowered the tank car price of kerosene $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ cents a gallon at various Atlantic Coast kerosene $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ cents a gallon at various Atiantic Coast
marketing centers. The tank car price at Bayonne was cut marketing centers. The tank car price at Bayonne was cut
$1 / 8$ cent to $45 / 8$ cents a gallon. Reductions of $3 / 8$ cents a $1 / 8$ cent to $45 / 8$ cents a gallon. Reductions of $3 / 8$ cents a
gallon were posted at Baltimore, Norfolk and Wilmington while at Charlestown a cut of $5 / 8$ cents a gallon was made. Similar reductions. were made in surrounding areas by other major units.

On the following day, the same company posted an advance in the tank car price of No. 4 heating oil at New York and Baltimore of $1 / 4$ cent a gallon, making the new price 4 cents. The advance was effective as of Sept. 1. Other companies met the increase. There were no other major changes in the metropolitan New York area although the gasoline price war in Northern New Jersey continued.
Despite a $2.2 \%$ gain in refinery operating rates to the highest rate in several years, inventories of finished and unfinished gasoline showed a decline of 638,000 barrels in the final week of August. The American Petroleum Institute placed total motor fuel holdings at $60,433,000$ barrels on Aug. 29, 13,438,000 barrels under the record set April 4 last, but some $8,000,000$ barrels above the stocks held at the close of August last year.

At $81.7 \%$ of capacity, refinery operations were the highest in several years as refiners sought to build up their stocks of gas and fuel oils in anticipation of the winter demand. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills also set a new peak at $3,050,000$ barrels, up 85,000 barrels. Gas and fuel oil stock rose 367,000 barrels to $110,995,000$ barrels. Cracked gasoline held unchanged from the previous week with a daily average output of 695,000 barrels.
Representative price changes follow:
Sept. 1-Standard Oil of New Jersey cut kerosene tank car prices $1 / 8-\mathrm{c}$. a gallon to $4 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cc}$. at Bayonne, effective immediately. Reductions of $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. were me a callon Sept. 2-Standa
Sept. 2-Standard Oil of New Jersey increased tank car prices of No. 4 Sept. 3-Standard York and Baltimore to 4c. a gallon, effective Sept. 1. wagon prices of all grades of motor cut normal service station and tank Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas and cut tank wagon and dealer prices in Iowa the same amount, effective Sept. 4. The company also cut normal kerosene by 0.9c. a gallon in the same areas at the same times. Where prices are 0.3 c . or more under the normal level, the new schedule will not be effective.
U. S. Gasollne (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lota, F.O.B. Refinery


## New Yorosene, 41-43 Water White. Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

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

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) 04-.041// $\left.\right|^{\text {Chloago, }}{ }_{32-36}$ GO.. $\$ .021 / 8-023 /\left.6\right|^{\text {T }}$ $\left.\right|^{\text {Tulsa }}$.......-. $\$ .023 / 6-.02 \%$ Gasol

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| Boston. |  |
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| Datroit........---. 16 |
| Jacksonville....-. . 20 |
| Hnuston.......-.-. . 19 |
| os Angeles......- . 15 |


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z Not Including 2\% duty city sales tax

Daily Average Crude Oil Production off $\mathbf{3 7 , 5 5 0}$ Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 29,1936 was $3,032,050$ barrels. This was a decline of 37,550 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure was 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 weeks ended Aug. 29, 1936 is estimated at $3,033,950$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Aug. 31, 1935 totaled $2,665,100$ barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Aug. 29 totaled $1,040,000$ barrels, a daily average of 148,571 barrels compared with a daily average of 128,571 barrels for the week
weeks ended Aug. 29.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Aug. 29 totaled 150,000 barrels, daily average of 21,429 barrels, compared with a daily average of 14,571 barrels for the week ended Aug. 22 and 26,750 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Aug. 29.
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 Mines basis, $3,050,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $60,433,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and $110,995,000$ 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 695,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

| DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Figures in Barrels) |

Note-The tigures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which
might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO.STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED AUG. 29, 1936 GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED A
(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Datly Refining } \\ & \text { Capacity } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | StocksofoasandFuelOll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paten- } \\ \text { tal } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reporting |  | Datly Average | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} P . & C . \\ \text { oper } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ | Fintshed |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Unfin'd } \\ \text { San } \\ \text { Santha } \\ \text { Distll. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | At Re- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | P. C. |  |  | fineries | dec. |  |  |
| East Coast-- | 612 | 612 | 100.0 |  | 512 | 83.7 | 5,975 | 10,048 | 929 | 11,649 |
| Appalachian. | 154 | 146 | 94.8 | 104 | 71.2 | 871 | 953 | 304 | 582 |
| Ind., mil., Kı. | 462 | 444 | 96.1 | 412 | 92.8 | 5,091 | 2,758 | 735 | 5,814 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Okla., Kan., } \\ \text { Mo. } \end{gathered}$ | 453 | 384 | 84.8 | 292 | 76.0 | 3,160 | 1,940 | 495 | 3,494 |
| Inland Texas | 330 | 160 | 48.5 | 119 | 74.4 | 984 | 152 | 172 | 1,727 |
| Texas Gulf | 680 | 658 | 96.8 | 643 | 97.7 | 4,394 | 278 | 1,870 | 8,919 |
| La. Gulf | 169 | 163 | 96.4 | . 136 | 83.4 | 1,058 | 401 | 283 | 2,255 |
| No. La.-Ark. | 80 | 72 | 90.0 | 44 | 61.1 | 130 | 82 | 57 | 367 |
| Rocky Mtn. | 97 | 60 | 61.9 | 50 | 83.3 | 802 |  | 101 | 811 |
| California--- | 852 | 789 | 92.6 | 538 | 68.2 | 8,690 | 2,185 | 1,067 | 73,126 |
| Reported-.- <br> Estd.unrepd. |  | 3,488 401 | 89.7 | $\begin{gathered} 2,850 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | 81.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 31,155 \\ \mathbf{3 , 2 3 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,797 \\ 793 \end{array}$ | $.6,013$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,744 \\ 2,251 \end{array}$ |
| xEst,tot. U.S.S Aug. 29.36 Aug. $22{ }^{\prime} 36$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,889 \\ & 3,889 \end{aligned}$ | 3,889 3,889 |  | $\mathbf{3 , 0 5 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 9 7 5}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34,392 \\ & 34,864 \end{aligned}$ | 19,590 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6}, 451 \\ & \mathbf{6 , 4 1 7} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,995 \\ & 110,628 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S.B. of M- } \\ \text { Aug. } 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 2,729 |  | z26,549 | z19,383 | 25,768 | z10928 |

Production of Soft Coal Declined Slightly in Past Week -Anthracite Up 11.8\%
The United States Bureau of Mines in its weekly coal report stated that production of soft coal declined slightly in the week ended Aug. 22. The total output is estimated at in the week ended Aug. 22 . The total output is estimated at from the preceding week. Production during the week in 1935 corresponding with that of Aug. 22 amounted to 6,279,000 tons.
Anthracite production in Pennsylvania during the week ended Aug. 22 is estimated at 661,000 net tons. This is an increase of 70,000 tons, or $11.8 \%$, over the preceding week,
and compares with 413,000 tons in the corresponding week last year.

During the calendar year to Aug. 22, 1936, a total of $255,579,000$ tons of bituminous coal and $32,816,000$ net tons of Pennisylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with $228,651,000$ tons of soft coal and $33,538,000$ tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1935. The Bureau's statement follows:
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 4 \mu \sigma .22 \\ 1936 \mathrm{c} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 4 u j . \\ 1936 \\ 196 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{190 . \\ 1955} \end{array}$ | 1936 | 1935 | 1929 |
| Bitum. coal: a Tot. for per'd | ${ }^{7,560,000}$ | 7,740.000 | ${ }^{6,279,000}$ | 55,579,000 | $228,651,000$ $1,152,000$ | $331,130,000$ $1,661,000$ |
| Daily aver | 1,260,000 | 1,290,000 | 1,047,000 | 1,288.000 | 1,152.000 | 1,661,000 |
| Tot. for per'd | 661,000 | $\begin{gathered} 591,000 \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 413,000 \\ 68.800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,816,000 \\ 166,200 \end{array}$ | $33,538,000$ 169,800 | 000 |
| Beehive coke:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. for per'd | 29,200 4,867 | $\begin{array}{r} 30,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,300 \\ 2,050 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 875,600 \\ 4,356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550,000 \\ 2,736 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,457,300 \\ 22,176}}$ |

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales, and colliery fuel. b Includes Sullivan County, washery and dredge coal, local sales, and colliery fuel and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. C subject to rev' 'ilon.
ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL BY STATES (IN
(The current estimates are based on railroad
are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { Aqge. } \\ & 1923 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u g .15 \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. }^{8} \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u g .17 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 18 \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} A u \rho .17 \\ 1929 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| Alaska | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Alabama. | 196 | 210 | 141 | 154 | 313 | 397 |
| Arkansas a |  |  | 28 | 30 |  | 81 |
| Colorado - | 83 | 81 | 83 | 67 | 126 | 173 |
| Georgia and North |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Illinois. | 720 | 755 | 499 | 569 | 968 | 1,363 |
| Indiana | 258 | 240 | 184 | 217 | 277 | 440 |
| Iowa | 38 | 41 | 23 | 55 | 69 | 100 |
| Kansas and M | 102 | 96 | 69 | 81 | 112 | 145 |
| Kentucky-E | 731 | 690 | 520 | 559 | 925 | 765 |
| Western | 141 | 122 | 124 | 122 | 243 | 217 |
| Maryland | 29 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 47 | 44 |
| Michigan | 50, | 3 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 21 |
| Montana- | 50 | 46 | 45 | 42 | 60 | 50 |
| New Mexico | 26 | 29 | 22 | 24 | 45 | 49 |
| North and South | 14 | 16 | 16 | 19 | s13 | s20 |
| Ohio- | 407 | 394 | 296 | 324 |  | 871 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,073 | 2,110 | 1,452 | 1,484 | 2,645 | 3.734 |
| Tennessee | 102 | 87 | 72 | 75 | 104 | 118 |
| Texas | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 24 | 24 |
| Utah. | 36 | 34 | 30 | 33 | 68 |  |
| Virginia | 233 | 225 | 160 | 141 | 232 | 248 |
| Washingto | 29 | 26 | 22 | 30 | 38 | 47 |
| West Virgini | 1,785 | r1,733 | 1,350 | 1,246 | 2,028 | 1,515 |
| Northern | 505 | r485 | 327 | 390 | 711 | 875 |
| Wyoming |  |  |  | 81 | ${ }_{83}^{111}$ | 154 s 4 |
| Total bltuminous coa | 7,740 | 7,592 | 5,569 | 5,794 | 9,714 |  |
| Pennsylvania anthracite | 591 | 550 | 446 | 655 | 1,072 | 1,926 |
| Grand total | 8,331 | 8,142 | 6,015 | 6,449 | 10,786 | 13.464 |
| a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O., Virginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G.; and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay countles. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District, and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties.c Includes Arizona, Califiornia, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Average weekly c Includes Arizona, Calitiornia, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, d Average weeklyrate for the month. $\mathbf{r}$ Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## World Tin Consumption up 71/2\% During First Half of

 1936 as Compared with Same Period of 1935Statistics for the first half of 1936, published in the August issue of The Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, show an increase of $71 / 2 \%$ in world tin consumption compared with the first half of 1935 , and of $24 \%$ compared with the similar period of 1934. The apparent consumption of tin in the first half of 1936 is given as 73,348 tons against a production figure of 79,440 tons. In noting this, an announcement issued Aug. 20 by the New York Office of the Council also had the following to say:
Bolivia having surrendered her arrears of 10,288 tons outstanding at the end of May, the underexport reported for Malaya, Nigeria, Bolivia, The Netherlands East Indies and Siam at the end of June was only 1,160 tons. Considering the 12 month periods ended in June 1935 and June 1936 respectively, worid apparent consumption increased by $16.4 \%$ from 126,881
tons to 147,720 tons. Details in respect.
Deim of countries which use more than 5,000 tons of tin per annum are given in the following table in tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.


Change in consumers stocks ......... $+6,500 \quad-3,400 \quad$. only approximate but may be taken as indicating the general trend. A decrease of $10.6 \%$ in tin consumption in Germany was compensated by an equal percentage increase in France. Consumption in Russia reached a new record of 7,900 tons, showing an increase of $25.1 \%$ compared with the year ended June 1935. In the United States of America there was an increase of $35 \%$. In Czechoslovakia consumption increased by $38.9 \%$ to 1,427 tons; in Belglum by $15.1 \%$ to 1,392 tons: in Canada by $9.5 \%$ to 1,277 tons. In Spain there was a decrease of $11.7 \%$ from 1,635 tons to 1,444 tons.

## Financial Chronicle

Consuming Industries
World production of tinplate in June 1936 at 350,000 tons reached its highest level in history and showed an increase of $40 \%$ over the figure of 249,000 tons for June of last year. In the year ended June 1936 the world output of tinplate was $3,332,000$ tons against 3,$011 ; 000$ tons in the previous year, and the quantities of tin used in tinplate manufacture were 54,3000 tons and 48,900 tons, respectively.
World production of motor vehicles in June 1936 totaled 568,000 against 456,000 vehicles in June 1935. In the year ended June 1936, 5,469,000 vehicles were manufactured, compared with $4,337,000$ vehicles in the previous year.
The amount of tin used in all industries other than tinplate manufacture in the year ended June 1936 increased to 86,900 tons compared with 81,400 tons in the previous year.

## Tin Stocks and Prices

The world visible stocks of tin at the end of July 1936 steed at 15,964 tons, having increased by 428 tons during the month. These stocks represent $10.8 \%$ of the current annual rate consumption, the corresponding ratio at the end of July 1935 being $12.1 \%$.
The average price of tin on the London market in July 1936 was $£ 186.4 .5$ terling against £232.12.7 sterling in July 1935.
Consumers stocks in America increased by about 1,600 tons during June 1936, but in the total for other countries there was a decrease of approximately 2,300 tons, so that on balance the declining tendency indicated for April and May was maintained in June.

## July Production of Portland Cement Reaches 11,446,000

 Barrels-Shipments Total 11,766,000 BarrelsThe United States Bureau of Mines, in its monthly cement statement showed that the Portland cement industry in July, 1936, produced 11,446,000 barrels, shipped 11,766,000 barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $18,962,000$ barrels. Production and shipments of Portland cement in July, 1936, showed increases of 42.7 and $50.6 \%$, respectively, as compared with July, 1935. Portland cement stocks at mills were $18.6 \%$ lower than a year ago.
The mill value of the shipments- $46,810,000$ barrelsin the first half of 1936 , is estimated at $\$ 71,450,000$.
According to the reports of producers the shipments totals for the first half of 1936 include approximately $1,358,000$ barrels of high-early-strength Portland cement with an estimated mill value of $\$ 2,591,000$.
In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 160 plants at the close of July, 1936, and of 162 plants at the close of July, 1935.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

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

| District | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Eastern Pa., N. J and Md......- | 1,468 | 2,121 | 1,347 |  | 4,263 |  |
| New York and Maine - ${ }^{\text {Ondo---- }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{577}$ | , 763 | + 519 | ${ }^{2,745}$ | 1,677 | -1,494 |
| Miohigan ${ }^{\text {Onlern }}$ Pa. and W. Va.-- | $\begin{array}{r}917 \\ 595 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,237 | 801 | 1,175 | 2,997 | 2,610 |
| Wis., III., Ind. and Ky | 656 | 1,240 | 1,052 | 1.345 | 2,092 21639 | 1,313 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla. \& La- | 740 | ${ }^{1,938}$ | ${ }^{1,724}$ | ${ }^{1,343}$ | 2,639 | 1,703 1.567 |
| East. Mo., Iowa, Minn. \& S.Dak- | 905 | 1,206 | 900 | 1,230 | 2,882 | 2,385 |
| W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla.\& Ark. | 687 | 826 | 619 | $\begin{array}{r}1,780 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,871 | 1,554 |
| Texas $\ldots-\ldots-\cdots$ | 470 | 449 | 387 | 496 | 734 | 515 |
| Colo, Mont., Utah, Wyo. \& Ida- | 277 643 | 319 | 183 | 303 | 644 | 406 |
| California- | 643 86 | 1.061 434 | 589 157 | 1,007 | 1,378 | 1,394 |
|  |  |  | 157 |  | 379 | 543 |

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

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at end of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 3,202 | 3,630 | 2,846 | 3,889 | 21,785 | 22,686 |
| Februar | 3,053 | 3,454 | 2,951 | 3,156 | 21,899 | 22,971 |
| March | 4,299 | 5,263 | 4,878 | 7,138 | 21,289 | 21,126 |
| April | 6,136 | 8,519 | 6,198 | 9,089 | 21,219 | 20,571 |
| May | 8,222 | 10,985 | 7,428 | 11,121 | 21,991 | 20,431 |
| June | 8,725 | 11,273 | 7,632 | 12,417 | 23,083 | 219,281 |
| July-- | 8,021 | 11,446 | 7,813 | 11,766 | 23,287 | 18,962 |
| August | 7,235 7,173 | -.-.-- | 8,105 7 7 |  | 23,2815 21,783 | 18,862 |
| October- | 7,510 |  | 8,794 |  | 21,783 20,501 |  |
| November | 7,093 |  | 5,976 |  | 21,613 |  |
| December | 5,803 |  | 4,514 |  | 22,908 |  |
| Total... | 76,472 | -- | 74,994 |  |  |  |

a Revised.
Note-The statlstics glven above are complled from reports for July, recelved
by the Bureau of Mines, from all manufacturing plants except four, for which by the Bureau of Mines, from all manufacturing plants except four, for which

## Heavy Sales of Zinc Precede Five-Point Advance

 Quicksilver and Platinum Up"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Sept. 3 states that outstanding in the week's developments in non-ferrous metals was the heavy buying of zine that occurred on Aug. 31 . News to the effect that a price advance was imminent brought in buyers of the common grades of zine to the extent that probably more than 30,000 tons were sold, a record tonnage for a single day. Demand for lead continued above the average, but purchases of copper were on a smaller scale than recently. Tin was quiet. Quicksilver advanced sharply on fears that supplies will not be available from Spain because of the revolution. Refined platinum advanced to $\$ 70$ per
ounce on Sept. 2, against the previous quotation af $\$ 62$, with the trade still excited over the activity of speculators in the precious metal. "M. \& M. M." index of non-ferrous metal prices for August was 72.70, against 72.18 in July, reflecting higher monthly averages for copper and zinc. The publication further stated:

## Copper

Sales of copper in the domestic market last week amounted to about 3,450 tons, against 4,943 tons in the preceding week. Sales for August totaled 25,503 tons, of which 20,263 tons were sold for November shipthan in July, according to mption of copper during August was nigher sumption of the metal in this country for last month range from 60,000 to 65,000 tons. The market continues firm at $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., Valley,
Demand abroad moderated last week, but the price ruled firm on rather limited offering. Sales yesterday in the foreign field were reported at prices raning from 9.670 c . to $9.725 \mathrm{c} .$, c. i. f. usual ports.
A strike at the Bayway, N. J., plant of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Phelps Dodge subsidiary, has been settled by granting workmen a $10 \%$ increase in wages and allowing time and a half pay for overtime, with 48 hours the basis week. The strike was of short duration.

## Lead

The lead situation continued to attract interest, following the heavy buying witnessed in the past two months. Another good week's business amounting to about 7,200 tons, was transacted, compared with 4,000 tons in the previous week. Demand was principally for September delivery. Buying was well diversified, and included battery and pigment makers, sheet lead and pipe, tin-foil manufacturers, and cable interests. The trade is looking forward to the August statistics, which are expected to register The quotations.
The quotation held firm at 4.60c., the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.45 c ., St. Louis. Sales in the East were reported at a premium by the St. Joseph Lead Co.

## Zinc

Demand for zinc was in fair volume early in the week, and, with London higher, the domestic market soon took on a firmer appearance. On Aug 31 it was announced that important factors here were about to raise the price five points. The strength abroad coupled with firmer views of sellers here, was regarded generally as evidence that some progress is being made at informal conversations over the renewal of the foreign Cartel. Actually, there was no definite news on the Cartel except that producers are again exchanging statistical information. However, the buying that developed here on Aug. 31 was very heavy and sales for the day probably exceeded at 4.80 c ., St. Louis. In other words; the market was on Aug. 31. But on the following day all sellers moved up to 485 c .80 c . sumers of ordinary the ios of zing are als their normal fourth-quarter requirements. Consumption of zinc has been holding up surprisingly well. High-Grade is beginning to move in a larger way as the automobile industry is getting more active on new models

## Tin

Demand for tin"was quiet in the last week. The price moved within narrow limits, with the undertone steady. The meeting of the International Tin Committee scheduled for Sept. 18 has been postponed to Sept. 23. There were no developments on the renewal of the control plan.
The world's visible supply of tin, including the Eastern and Arnhem carry-overs, stood at 17,642 long tons at the end of August, according to the Commodity Exchange. This compares with 16,759 tons a month previous and 16,306 tons at the end of August last year. United with 7,120 tons in July and 5,320 in with 7,120 tons in July, and 5,320 tons in August last year.
 $28 \mathrm{th}, 42$.
42.375 c.

Steel Ingot Output Slightly Lower at $72 \%$
The "Iron Age" in its issue of Sept. 3 stated that steel ingot output this week has declined one point to $72 \%$ of the industry's capacity, chiefly because of a temporary restriction in production by the leading producer in the Pittsburgh area. Elsewhere conditions remain substantially burgh area. Elsewhere conditions remain substantially
unchanged from recent weeks, although there has been a unchanged from recent weeks, although there has been a
slight easing of the deliveries on some products, notably slight easing of the deliveries on some products, notably industry has not yet reached its peak of ordering for new model manufacture. The "Age" further reported:
Users of steel are ready to place volume orders for fourth quarter delivery, but some of the mills are not accepting such business until the pricesituation for that period shall have become clarified. No price announcements have been issued this week except on pig iron, current quotations for that product having been extended into the fourth quarter by leading producers. There is the existing priposition among some of the steel compa few minor changes upward may take place. No general price advance, however, is anticipated until late in the ypare. No general price adts for 1937, which now appear highly promising, will be more clearly outlined, and results of the Presidential election and policies of the incoming administration known.
The question of steel mill wages is so closely tied in with prices that one cannot be decided without affecting the other. The statement of a few steel companies that no wage increase is contemplated at this time does not definitely dispose of the issue further than to postpone final action perhaps for a few months. It is now generally regarded as certain that a complete determination of both wages and prices will be reached by one or more of the major companies toward the end of the year. Steel companies are deeply concerned over the complexity of the situation, which involves the continued buying power is essential to the maintenance of the present highly satisfactory volume of business. One of the smaller companies has resolved the problem by instituting a profit sharing plan that will mean about $10 \%$ increase to workers.
Meanwhile, orders are flowing to the mills in an almost uninterrupted stream. Whatever falling off occurs in some products, such as is occasioned by the in-between season in the automobile industry and virtual completion of 1936 production by refrigerator manufacturers, is made up by increased demand elsewhere. For example, large orders were placed by railroads for track supplies, including upward of 21,000 tons by the Santa Fe , prior to a price advance of $\$ 2$ a ton, announced some time ago which became effective Sept. 1. Moreover, a rail buying movement is imminent that may total several hundred thousand tons. One road will buy close to 90,000 tons

As first evidences appear of a car shortage, equipment buying programs, which have been slowly developing, probably will be hastened. The Kansas ty southin is ind and 10 lot A ull stride on 1937 models.
Building construction, as reflected by curr int lettings of structural steel nd reinforcing bars, is in a slight lull, but much work is ahead, both public and private.
An advance of $\$ 1$ a ton in heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh and one of 25 c . at Philadelphia has raised the or this commodity to \$16, the highest since Ocl. 1,1929 . Other raw material markets are more active. Pig iron consumption by foundries is increasing In the central west as makers of automobile castings swing into production on new models. Coke is becoming more scarce and more beehive ovens, long dle, may be rebuilt to supplement by-product coke output.
Pig iron production in August, as estimated by the "Iron Age" from reports on Sept. 1, totaled 2,711,431 gross tons, compared with 2,594,268 tons in July, the daily rain $4.5 \%$. Furnaces in blast Sept 1 totaled 147 he previous month, a gain gain of one since 4 ug 1

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finlshed Steel





Pig Iron
Sept. 1, 1936, $\$ 18.73$ a Gross Ton (Based on average of basic Iron at Valley
 One month ago



| . 73 | Aug |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17.83 | May 14 |
| 16.90 | Jan. 27 |
| 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
| 13.56 | Dec. |
| 14.79 | Dec. 15 |
| 15.90 | Dec. 16 |
| 18.21 | Dec. |
| 17.04 | July 24 |
| 17.54 | No |

Sept. 1, 1936, 816.00 a Gross Ton (Besed on No. 1 heavy melting ateel



This rate w production.
Operations increased in four districts, including Pittsburgh and Youngs town, while all of the other steel centers held at the rates prevailing during the previous week
Although scrap prices continued upward there was a more settled tone n the markets of several districts. "Steel's" index of scrap prices made a 28 -cent increase to $\$ 15.41$, highest level since the middle of October, 1929. In some quarters it is believed further price advances are likely.
Demand for pig iron has been strong and a nonintegrated Pittsburgh steel producer recently negotiated the purchase of 25,000 tons of basi material to be shipped via all There is some dission about Sept. 1.
Coke operations have been holding at their high level. Since beehive vens in the western Pennsylvania district are almost sold out, plans of a ew blast furnace operators to resume on this grade of fuel have been
mat
mills ares of some producers have not been reduced materially. Tin plate mills are still six to eight weeks behind on deliveries. Heavy demand for Packers' can requirements have been enlivened by a record salmon and fruit pack on the west coast
A number of sheet producers also have had difficulty cutting down their backlogs, especially those in the Pittsburgh district, where delivery promise on cold-reduced sheet range from six to eight weeks. Specifications for electrical sheets have been driven in by the recent announcement of a $\$ 2$ price advance.
Total output of automobiles was 53,937 units, compared with 73,709 in the preceding week.
The awarding of contracts for 10 destroyers and five submarines will result in the purchase of a large amount of steel. For the destroyers about 450 tons of plates cach will be required, whilo the sul between 200 and 200 tons each. A lare ots of one and two apiece is expected to ball.
Including pending tonnage and ships built so far this year, shipyards an any full year since 1930
Prospects for railroad equipment buying in the fall are excellent. Indications are that at least 100 locomotives will be ordered by five or six eastern active buyers. Inquiries for 41 locomotives enlivened the market last week. Shape awards totaling 30,731 tons were about even with the previous week's 31,418 tons. Reinforcing awards also held up at 7,302 tons, compared to 7,720 in the preceding week.
The increase in scrap prices resulted in an advance of 9 cents in the iron and steel composite compiled by "Steel." It is now at $\$ 34.03$. The finished index is unchanged at $\$ 53.40$.
In the Pittsburgh district the rate was up 2 points to 74\%; Wheeling 3 to 98, Youngstown 5 to 79, and New England 7 to 85. No declines were registered.
Steel ingot production for the week ended Aug. 31 is placed at $721 / 2 \%$ of capacity, unchanged from the previous week, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 2. Two weeks 'ago the rate was $701 / 2 \%$. The "Journal" further states:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $691 / 2 \%$, compared with $69 \%$ in the week before and $661 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $75 \%$, against $75 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in the preceding week, and $74 \%$ two weeks ago. . The following table gives a comparison of the rate of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approxi-
The American Iron and Steel Institute on Aug. 31 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 $71.5 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Aug. 31, compared with $72.5 \%$ one week ago, $71.4 \%$ one month ago, and $45.8 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 1 point, or $1.4 \%$ from the estimate for the week of Aug. 24. 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. 31, stated:

Steel works operations last week advanced 1 point to $73 \%$ of capacity a new six year high, under heavy miscellaneous demand, and with new specifications in some lines showing slight increases.
mate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | $721 / 2$ |  |  | $\pm 4 / 2$ |  | $\overline{-7}^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1935 |  | - $51 / 2$ |  |  |  | $116$ |
| ${ }_{1933} 193$ |  | -7 |  | -6 |  |  |
| 1932 | 13 | $-1 / 2$ | 12 | 二12 |  | -1/2 |
| 1931 | 31 | -1 | 34 65 | 二 $1 / 2$ |  |  |
| 1929 | 571/2 | -11/2 | 65 93 | -1 |  |  |
| 1928 | 771/2 | +11/2 | 77 |  |  | +23/2 |
| 1927 | $671 / 2$ | - $1 / 2$ | 70 | -1 | 65. |  |

Fhe sharp decline shown in the table in 1935 from the preceding week was due to some shut-downs for the Labor Day holiday, which was celebrated early in September last year, and was included in the comparable week.

## 12,709 Tons of Tin Exported During July Under Inter-

 national Tin AgreementThe five countries participating in the International Tin Agreement exported 12,709 tons of tin during July, it was announced by the International Tin Committee through the New York Office of the International Tin Research \& Development Council. Of the exports, 2,316 tons were shipped by Netherlands East Indies, 591 by Nigeria, 2,129 by Bolivia, 6,407 by Malaya, and 1,266 by Siam.

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 2, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $\$ 2,472,000,000$, unchanged from the preceding week and $\$ 6,000,000$ below the corresponding week in 1935 . After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:
On Sept. 2 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $\$ 2,463,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$ for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $\$ 71,000,000$ in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 57,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and an increase of $\$ 22,000,000$ in monetary gold stock, offset in
part by increases of $\$ 109,000,000$ in member bank reserve balances and $\$ 41,000,000$ in money in circulation. Member bank reserve balances on Sept. 2 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 1,960,000,000$ in excess of legal requirements.
Relatively small changes were reported in the System's holdings of bills discounted, purchased bills, industrial advances and United States Government securities.

The statement in full for the week ended Sept. 2, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 1512 and 1513.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended Sept. 2, 1936, were as follows:

|  | Sept. 2, 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase (. } \\ & \text { Aug. } 26,1 \end{aligned}$ | sept. 4, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills disoounted...-.-.---- |  |  | - ${ }_{-2,000,000}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  |  |  | -2,000,000 |
| U. S.sovernment securitles |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | -8,000,000000 | -4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Total Reserve bank credit........ $\mathbf{2 , 4 6 3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$Monetary gord stockTreasury crurrency |  | 2,000,0 | -0,00, |
|  |  | +22,0 |  |
|  |  | +1,000,00 | , |
| Money in circulation. <br> Member bank reserve balances <br> Treaanry cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks. <br> Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. | $\begin{aligned} & 6,225,00,000 \\ & 6,441,000,000 \end{aligned}+109,000,000+1,213,000,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,482,000,000-71,000,000 |  | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 535,000,000 | -57,000,000 | +83,000,00 |

## 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 momber banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday:

|  | Millons of Dollars) ${ }_{\text {New }}$ York City__ Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 19 | ${ }_{\text {sepl. }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{1936}$ |  |
| ans and fivestments-t |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outsilde New York Coity | 75 | 74 | 58 | 33 | 34 | 9 |
| Loans on seo ritites to others(except banks) (except banks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 691 | 702 | 710 | 142 | 142 | 159 |
| Aans | 112 | 113 | 126 | 9 |  |  |
| Loans to | 132 | ${ }^{132}$ | 122 | 15 | 15 |  |
| Other lo | 1,268 | 1,23 1,262 | 1,163 | 352 | 5 352 |  |
| U. s. Govt. direct obligations. Obligations fully guaranteed by Other securitles Government.................. | 3,826 | 3,800 | 3,125 | 1,094 | 1,119 | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 447 | 440 | 371 |  |  | 88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash in vault .-...-.- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{35}$ |
| Other assets-net......-.---- | 69 |  | 94 |  | 197 | ${ }^{35}$ |
|  | 459 | 454 | 501 | 71 | 70 | 79 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted.... | 仡 | 6,348 | 5,603 | 1,521 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Govi.depoilis.:- | 191 | 191 | 230 | 101 |  | 28 |
| Inter-bank depositDomestlc conkkForelgn banks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,403 | ${ }^{2,374}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,089 \\ \hline 242\end{array}$ | ${ }^{619}$ | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 331 | 341 | $2 \overline{6} \overline{2}$ | $2 \overline{1}$ | 2 i | 6 |
|  | 1,432 | 1,427 | 1,453 | 228 | 7 | 228 |

## 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. 26:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on Aug. 26 shows increases for the week of $\$ 8,000,000$ in total loans and investments, $\$ 92,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks. $\$ 117,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted and $\$ 14,000,000$ in time deposits, and a decline of $\$ 24,000,000$ in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks.
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York increased $\$ 35,000,000$ at reporting member banks in the New York district. loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased $\$ 3,000,000$, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased $\$ 3,000,000$. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought declined $\$ 6.000,000$, real estate loans increased $\$ 1,000,000$, loans to banks increased $\$ 3,000,000$, and "other loans" increased $\$ 9,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 5,000,000$ in the San FranHoldings of $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
the New York district, $\$ 8,000,000$ each in the Cleveland $\$ 59,000,000$ in the New York district, $\$ 8,000,000$ each in the Cleveland and Dallas $\$ 27,000,000$ in the Chicago district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 7,000,000$. Holdings of "other securities"' increased $\$ 9,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 98,000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 117,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Time deposits increased $\$ 8.000,000$ in the New York district and $\$ 14,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposit balances of other domestic banks declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 24,000,000$ 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. 26, 1936, follows:


Increase ( + ) or Decrease $(\rightarrow$
Aug. 19, 1936 Ance
Aug. 28,1935
Aug. 26, 1936 Aug. 19, $1936{ }_{\$}^{\text {Since }}$ Aug. 28, 1935 939,000,000 $+36,000,000 \quad+161,000,000$
$+3,000,000$ $\begin{array}{ll}+3,000,00 & -44,000,000 \\ { }_{-6,000,000} & +7,000,000\end{array}$
$\qquad$
 $+3,000,000-19,000,000$
$+16,000,000+433,000,000$ $+7,000,000 \quad+204,000,000$
$+9,000,000$
$+222,000,000$ $+92,000,000$
$+6,000,000$
$+462,000,000$
$+46,0000$ $\begin{aligned}+6,000,000 & +46,000,000 \\ -12,000,000 & +133,000,000\end{aligned}$
$+117,000,000+1,648,000,000$
$+14,000,000$
$+189,000,000$
$-24,000,000+79400000$

| $-24,000,000$ |
| :--- |
| ${ }_{-1,000,000}$ |
| $134,000,000$ |

$+1,000,000$
${ }^{+1,000,000}$
$134,000,000$
$+2,000,000$
United States Protests to Spain Against Bombing of U. S. S. Kane-Statement Issued by President Roosevelt-Americans Again Warned to Leave Spanish Territory
The Department of State announced on Aug. 30 that at the direction of President Roosevelt it had made representations to the Loyalist Spanish Government and to General Francisco Franco, leader of the Spanish rebel troops, regarding the bombing of the United States destroyer Kane on Aug 30 approximately 40 miles off the Spanish coast. An unidentified airplane is reported to have dropped bombs near the Kane, and the warship responded with shots from an anti-aircraft gun. On Sept. 1 both the Madrid Government and the Spanish insurgent forces disclaimed all knowledge of the bombing of the Kane, and the Spanish Government promised a complete investigation.
The protest by the United States Government was made known in the following statement issued by the State Department at Washington on Aug. 30 :

The United States destroyer Kane left Gibraltar at 8:12 Aug. 30 en route to Bilboa, Spain, to assist in the work or evacuating American nationals foflict in Spain the be rican therment the reeptenly the present conflict in Spain the American Government has repeatediy urged
all American nationals to proceed from Spain to places of safety and has provided vessele to remove them from Spanish ports.
According to a report from the commanding officer of the United States destroyer Kane, at $4: 10 \mathrm{p}$. m. Aug. 30 , at 36 degrees 33 minutes north, 7 destroyer Kane, at $4: 10 \mathrm{p}$. m. A. Ag. 30 , at 40 degrees 33 minutes west, approximately 40 miles of the Spanish coast, degreesides minutes west, approximately 40 miles off the Spanish coast,
an unidentified tri-motored, low-winged monoplane flew over the Kane an unidentified tri-motored, low-winged monoplane flew over the Kane
and dropped two bombs which exploded near the vessel. The Kane, which was flying the American flag at her foremast head and in addition had an American ensign horizontal on top of the well deck awning, increased her American ensign horizontal on top of the well deck awning, increased for speed to maneuver away from the plane. At $4: 25$ the pla's agan
over the Kane and dropped a third bomb. At $4: 26$ the Kane's vun fired two rounds in the direction of the plane. At $4: 32$ the plane again flew over the Kane and dropped three more bombs, making a total of six, flew over the Kane and dropped three more bombs, making a total of six, anti-aircraft gun fired nine rounds in the direction of the plane during its approach and retreat.
The attitude of the American Government in respect to the unfortunate conflict in Spain is well known. The American Government has stressed the complete impartiality of its attitude and has publicly stated that, 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 civi strife, it will, of course, scrupulously refrain from any interference whatso ver in the unfortunate Spanish situation.
Since both government forces and opposing forces in Spain in the friendliest spirit have made every possible effort to avoid injury to American nationals and American property, it can only be assumed that the attack on the United States destroyer Kane was due to its identity having been mistaken by a plane of one faction for a vessel of the other
Because of this friendly attitude and the absence of any motive whatsoever to attack an American vessel, it is not conceivable that either a Spanish Government plane or an insurgent plane would knowingly make attack upon an American naval vessel. The Secretary of State, at the direction of the President, immediately brought this incident to the attention of the Spanish Government, through the American Embassy at Madrid, and to General Francisco Franco, informally through the American consul at Seville, with the request that both sides issue instructions in the strongest terms, as the American Government feels confident they will desire to do, to prevent another incident of this character, it being well known in every quarter that the sole purpose of the presence of American naval vessels about the Spanish coast is to afford facilities for the removal of American nationals from Spain.

At Rapid City, S. Dak., on Aug. 30, before President Roosevelt's train left for Salt Lake City, Secretary Hull was in touch with the President by telephone, and following a discussion of the attack, the following statement was authorized by the President, according to press advices from Rapid City:
The President has received dispatches relating to the dropping of bombs in the vicinity of the U. S. S. Kane about 38 miles off the Spanish coast by an unidentified plane.
He has talked to the Secretary of State by telephone, and representation will immediately be made to the Spanish Government and to the Spanish rebels.
Any further information will be given out by the Secretary of State. The President is in constant contact with Washington
The U. S. S. Kane, with other American ships, has been engaged in evacuating American citizens from Spanish ports.
On Sept. 1 the State Department made public the following memorandum regarding the replies to its protest:

In the absence of the Minister of State, Mr. Wendelin personally delivered a note to the Under-Secretary of State on the afternoon of Aug. 31, in accordance with his instructions.
"The Under-Secretary expressed the profound regret of his government that this attack should have been made upon any American ship, regardless of whether it was made by a government plane or a Rebel plane. He promised that an immediate investigation would be made by the Ministries of War and Marine to establish whether this plane could have been a government plane.
"Last night the Under-Secretary telephoned to Mr. Wendelin to inform him that the Minister of State had personally conferred with the commander of the government air forces and was able to state categorically that no government planes were operating in the area where this incident occurred on Aug. 30, and that, moreover, the Spanish Government
no planes of the type described by the commander of the Kane.
no planes of the type described by the commander of the Kane,
"The Under-Secretary added that instructions had been given some time ago to all armed forces of the government to respect all foreign time ago to all armed forces of the government to respect all foreign
vessels. He expressed the appreciation of the Spanish Government for the friendly tone of the American Government's communication and promised a formal reply very shortly.
Consul Charles A. Bay at Seville reports that at midnight last night he called upon General Queipo de Llano and conveyed to him the substance of the department's telegram to Consul Bay, since General Franco is now in Caceres. General Queipo de Llano immediately expressed his regret that this incident had occurred to an American vessel and added regret that certainly his forces had no reason for troubling American vessels. "The general professed no knowledge whatsoever of the incident and called his chief of staff and aviation liaison officer, who likewise had no information. General Queipo de Llano said he would investigate the matter with the authorities in Tetuan and then transmit all information to General Franco. He said that appropriate instructions would be given his air force, cautioning them to respect all American vessels in all circum-
"Early this morning the general assured Consul Bay that every one of his aviators had already been carefully instructed in the foregoing sense. He again expressed his regret that an American ship should have been involved in an attack as described."
The State Department revealed on Sept. 4 that this Government would soon set a date when all Americans must either leave Spain or absolve the United States of any responsibility for their welfare. Secretary of State Hull sent the following message to the embassy and consular force in Spain:
"It is my judgment that within a few days it will be possible to determine more definitely by what date this task of relief (evacuation of Americans) to every practical extent will have been completed and the present activities terminated."

Institute of Pacific Relations Discusses Japanese Trade and Political Expansion-Delegates from Japan, Great Britain, Russia, France and United States Hold Fortnight's Conference
Japanese political and economic expansion constituted the principal topic, of discussion at the biennial Institute of Pacific Relations which met at Yosemite, Calif., from Aug. 15 to 29. Representatives of Japan, Russia, Great Britain and France were agreed that a method of achieving collective security and questions involving the changing of the balance of power in the Pacific were the most important problems to be met in the Far East. Kankichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese Minister to China, said on Aug. 29 at the closing session of the Institute that relations between China and Japan were growing more strained. He added that Japan would regard the application of sanctions by the League of Nations "with great concern."
The final meeting of the Institute was reported as follows in Associated Press advices of Aug. 29 from Yosemite:
The Institute previously had discussed Japan's expansion in China, and some of the delegates had raised the question of providing for sanctions in the event that a modified nine-power pact should be undertaken.
Mr. Yoshizawa suggested the Institute delegations should attempt to guide public opinion in their own countries "so that peace and goodwill may assured."
The delegates generally agreed the sessions gave clarification to some of the issues that contained potential threats. Mr. Yoshizawa, however, ounded a pessimistic note.
concrete results satisfactory to all of us. We "that we are unable to obtain concrete results satisfactory to all of us. We leave with pessimism. Some spective exertion and perhaps sacrifice is needed by all of us before we reach a satisfactory solution of our problems."
Albert Sarraut, former French Premier; A. V. Alexander, Laborite member'of British Parliament, and Dr. V. E. Motyleff, Russian delegate, agreed with Mr. Yoshizawa as to the importance of collective security and the balance-of-poewr problem. Mr. Alexander said there could be 'no lasting peace with justice until there is proper machinery for collective security." Mr. Motyleff reiterated other Russian statements that the development of the Russian military assisted the "tendency toward peace in several other nations of the Pacific area.'

What would have been the world situation today," he asked, "if, instead of the m. S. S. R., there were an emperialistic Russia? Isn't it evident that the socialistic system, eliminating any desire of expansion or aggression, is factor for peace?"
Mr. Sarraut, the closing speaker, said every one was entitled to "a place in the sun" and he had "never believed in the irreconcilability of East and West.'

## Corner-Stone Laid for New Building of Toronto Stock Exchange

On the site of the old building of the Toronto Stock Exchange, the corner-stone of the new home of the Exchange was laid on Aug. 18. The old building was recently demolished. Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, officiated at the ceremonies on Aug. 18. In reviewing the life of the Stock Exchange since its formation he said:

Through all the vicissitudes of the many years the exchange functioned in a most useful, effective and unfailing manner and with the recent merger of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the old Standard Stock and Mining Exchangely to Nork. I am informed that its listings comprise approxisecondy $80 \%$ of all corporate securities of the Dominion of Canada, and aggregate the enormous sum of some $\$ 5,000,000,000$ in value; and that before the current month ends the annual volume of shares traded on its floor will have substantially exceeded $300,000,000$ shares.
Also addressing those gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone was H. B. Housser, President of the Toronto Stock Exchange. He stated:
During the past 25 years Canada has prospered. Her exports, despite all the troubled war and depression years, have almost trebled, and this exchange in its capacity of a market-place for the country's securities had progressed by and with the Dominion's expansion.
As an illustration, at the time of the laying of the last cornerstone, [25 years ago, Ed.] market valuation of all stocks listed on this exchange had a value of less than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. To-day the market value of listed stocks amounts to over $\$ 5,000,000,000$, and comprises $80 \%$ of the corporate security of this country.

## Germany Increases Corporation Tax-Levy Raised to

 $25 \%$ for This Year and to $\mathbf{3 0} \%$ for 1937Regarding major increases in German taxes announced on Aug. 28, a wireless message from Berlin on that date to on Aug. 28, a wreless message from
For the year 1936 the corporation tax has been raised from an average of $20 \%$ on net income to $25 \%$ and for the year 1937 it has gone up to $30 \%$ on net income.
Last year the corporation tax brought in a round sum, $600,000,000$ marks. If corporation profits neither increase nor decrease this year, the tax should bring for the fiscal year of 1936 a total of $750,000,000$ marks and in 1937 a total of 900,000
The tax increase is the first evidence that rumors regarding an armament levy on industry, which have been disturbing the stock market, were correct. The government, according to all reports, has established the principle of taxing away all excess in profits due to its armament program. The official explanation for increasing the tax at this time, issued with the announcement, makes no secret of the government's intention. It states:
""The majority of corporations are to be classed among those establishments which have had notable profits recently. The increase in profits has been due largely, directly and indirectly, to measures taken by the Reich. The tax increase serves to bring about tax equality. It does not run contrary to the interests of German economy and it is necessary in order to guarantee financially the duties which the Reich has to fulfill."

## Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Nicaragua Proclaimed by President Roosevelt-Pact to Become

 Effective Oct. 1Announcement that President had proclaimed the reciprocal trade agreement negotiated between the United States and Nicaragua last March, was made on Sept. 1 by the State Department, at Washington. The effective date was fixed as Oct 1. The Nicaraguan Congress had approved the pact as Oct. 1. The Nicaraguan Congress had approved the on Aug. 13, as noted in our issue of Aug. 15, page Signing of the agreement was referred to in these columns
of March 14, page 1726. The United States is granted duty reductions on nine products under the pact and the assurance that present tariffs on 15 others will not be increased. In return the United States will continue to maintain on the free list a number of Nicaraguan products already admitted duty-free and will also lower by $50 \%$ the present duty on "Peru Balsam", which is used in the manufacture of medicines" perfume and cosmetics.

## Portions of Two Bond Issues of Argentina to Be Pur-

 chased Through Sinking FundJ. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Bank, New York City, as fiscal agents for the Government of the Argentine nation, announce that upon receipt of sinking fund payments from the Argentine Government, together with unexpended moneys in the sinking funds, they will have available $\$ 316,062$ for the purchase of Argentine external sinking fund $6 \%$ bonds, issue of Oct. 1, 1925, and $\$ 170,778$ for the purchase of Argentine external sinking fund $6 \%$ for the purchase of Argentine external bonds, public works issue of Oct. 1, 1926. Tenders of bonds bonds, public works issue of Oct. 1, 1926. Tenders of bonds
of both issues are invited at a flat price, below par, until Oct. 1.

## State of San Paulo (Brazil) to Pay 25 \% of Sept. 1

 Coupons on $7 \%$ Gold Bonds External Water Works Loup of $1926-$ Rulings on Bonds by New York Loan of ExchangeSpeyer \& Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., as special agents for the State of San Paulo $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds external water works loan of 1926, announced Aug. 31 that, pursuant to the terms of Decree No. 23829 fo the Chief of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, funds have been deposited with them sufficient to pay $25 \%$ of the face amount of the Sept. 1, 1936 coupons of the above loan. The announcement said:
Acceptance of such payment is optional with holders of the above bonds and coupons, but, if accepted by them, must be accepted in full payment of such coupons and of the claims for interest represented thereby. Coupon holders will receive $\$ 8.75$ per $\$ 35$ coupon and $\$ 4.375$ per $\$ 17.50$ coupon, upon surrender of coupons for cancellation accompanied by appropriate trer transmal, at the office of 1 or
Rulings on the bonds by the New York Stock Exchange were announced as follows on Sept. 1 by Robert L. Fisher, Secretary:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Committee on Securities

Sept. 1, 1936
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 8.75$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond is being made on surrender of the coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, from State of San Paulo 7\% secured sinking fund bonds, external water works loan of
1926, due 1956: The Committ
88.75 per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Sept. 2, 1936:

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made begimning Sept. 2, 1936, must carry the March' 1, 1932 ( $\$ 29$ paid) and subsequent coupons, with the exception of the coupons due Sept. 1, 1934, to Sept. 1, 1936, inclusive.

ROBERT L. FISHER, Secretary.
New York Stock Exchange Revises Form of Agreements Required of Corporations Applying to List Secur-ities-Changes Principally in "Arrangement, Form and Phraseology"-American Institute of Accountants Comments on Changes
The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange has revised the form of the basic agreements to be executed, where applicable, by corporations applying to list securities on the Exchange. The revisions are principally in arrangement, form and phraseology, the Exchange said on Sept. 3, further announcing:
A new agreement, Section II-6, has been added, and Section II-7 has
been substantially revised. These agreements reauire: " 6 . The corporation will not use, nor will it permit any subsidiary directly.
or indirectly controlled by it to use, capital surplus, however created, to
relieve incone or indirectly controlled by it to use capital surplus, however created, to
relieve income account or earned surplus account of coarges that should
properly bee made against one or both of such accounts without notifying properly be made aagainst orn or or buth of of account of accounts warges that should
the Exchange and obtaining the approval of its stockholders. ".7. The corporation will not make any substantial chang permit any subsidiary directly or indirectly controlled by it to nor mike any and depletion, or in bases of valuation of inventories or other assets, without notifying the Exchange and disclosing the effect of any such change in its
next succeeding interim and annual report to its stockholders." Additions have been and annual report to its stockholders.
Additions have been made to Section II-3 and 4, to require the disclosur in financial statements of any substantial item of an unusual or non-recurrent nature. Section I-7, which provides that "the corporation will not without the prior approval of the Exchange purchase, directly or indirectly, any the securities so purchased might the at a price in excess of that at which the securities so purchased might then be obtained in the open market," stock. Section I-12 provides thent which referred only to listed preferred form or nature of its securities will give 30 aays' making a change in the 20 , as heretofore. Other changes represent largely a breakdown and clarification of old agreements.
The addition of two major requirements to the listing agreements of the New York Stock Exchange as announced Wednesday by the Committee on Stock List are endorsed in a statement issued Sept. 3 by the American Institute of Accountants' special committee on co-operation with stock exchanges. The Institute's committee, of which Frederick H. Hurdman is the Chairman, commented particularly on the new requirements governing use of capital surplus to relieve ncome account or earned surplus account and the requirement that both the Exchange and stockholders be informed of any substantial change in accounting methods or policies. Following is the statement of the Institute's committee:
The principle underlying the requirement of the New York Stock Exchange that corporations making application to list securities will agree not to use or permit any subsidiary directiy or indirectly controlled by it to use capital surplus, however created, to relieve income account or earned urplus account of charges that should properly be made against one or both of such accounts without notifying the Exchange and obtaining the ppproval of its stockholders, is in conformity with good accounting practice approved by the American Institute of Accountants. Early in 1933 the surplus however the current or future yers of or the current oinst rade there against
Furthermore, the Institute believes that any important change in accounting methods from year to year, with the effect of such change on the upon the financial condition or results of operation for a wiven reporting change in method of valuing inventories or a new basis for depreciation A plant and equipment may be cited as instances which might well have a decided effect on the income account.
This is covered in the requirement of the Stock Exchange that the corporation will not make any substantial change, nor will it permit any ubsidiary directly or indirectly controlled by it to make any substantial change, in accounting methods, or in policies as to depreciation and depleion, or in bases of valuation of inventories or other assets, without notifying the Exchange and disclosing the effect of any such change in its next succeeding interim and annual report to its stockholders.

New York Curb Exchange Tightens Rules Affecting Employees of Member Firms-Added Power Given to Committee on Membership
At a special meeting, held Aug. 26, the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange adopted several amendments to the constitution and rules of the Exchange, tightening supervision over employees of member firms and also extending the power of the Committee on Membership to exercise such supervision. In addition to its present powers and duties, the committee, by the changes, will be required to "supervise all branch office managers, senior customers' men, junior customers' men, service men, securities salesmen, securities traders and traveling representatives employed by a member of the Exchange or firm registered thereon," and "adopt such rules and regulations in respect of the employment, compensation and duties of such employees, and in connection therewith to classify such employees as it shall deem necessary or appropriate and to require observance thereof."

The following, regarding the changes, is from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 29:
The new rules, to become effective Oct. 1, follow closely those enumerated by the New York Stock Exchange a few months ago.
Under the new regulations customers' men will require to be registered, as will all other employees dealing directly with public. Heretofore while registration of customers men was imperative other employees might or might not register, according to disposition.
Exchange and the Curb will not be required to membership on the Stock Exchange and the Curb will not be required to submit such data to the committee of the latter, as this would be duplication
The requirements specify that employees will perform for specified hours. Customers' men also will be required to put in a full day, with of duty.: But no when calling on clients or prospective clients in line of duty. But no employee is to be retained merely because of holding the ruling indicates some series of accounts without doing adequate work e ruling indicates.
Members will be forbidden to accept speculative accounts involving em ployees who have dealings with the public, but such accounts, if existing Discretionary accounts are
approval of the committee frowned upon and will only be tolerated with The rulings attest to
ffort to provide proof that and commission proof that business in the Street is iron-bound in conduct

## Registration of 110 New Issues Under Securities Act

 Totaling $\$ 362,925,000$ Effective During July-Nine Reorganization and Exchange Issues Also Effective During MonthAnalysis of statements registered under the Securities Act of 1933 indicates that new securities with estimated gross proceeds of $\$ 362,925,000$ became fully effective during July 1936, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Aug. 30. This total compares with $\$ 523,439,000$ for June, 1936, and $\$ 530,475,000$ for July, 1935 . The Commission said that the amounts for July and June of this year and for July of 1935 include securities which have been registered but are intended for purposes other than cash sale for the account of the registrants, approximately as
follows: follows:

|  | July, 1936 | June, 1936 | July, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reserved for conversion of issues with con vertible features. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,037,000 \\ 8,007,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 70,433,000 \\ 12,196.000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 22,259,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Reserved for other subsequent issuan | 3,000,000 |  |  |
| Registered for the "account of others" | 26,704,000 | 20,269,000 | 1,924,000 |
| To be issued in exchange for other securities-- | 4,732,000 | 34,051,000 | 4,997,000 |
| To be issued against claims.,other assets, \&c.- | 0 |  | 10,000 |
|  | 48,550,00 | 37,618,0 | ,683 |

The following is from the announcement of the SEC of Aug. 30:
Utlility companies were the largest registrants with $43.7 \%$ of the month's total registrations, while financial and investment companies were second companies, which had been the largest registrants in each of the thre previous months, were third in size, with registrations of $16.9 \%$ of the toteo Fixed-interest bearing securities constituted the predominant type security included in these registrations: $47.1 \%$ represented secured bonds: $15.9 \%$ debentures, and $0.6 \%$ short-term notes. Certificates of participation and warrants totaled $9.1 \%$; common stock issues, retaining the importance they assumed in recent months, amounted to $23.1 \%$ of the totalbut preferred stock issues decined to $4.2 \%$. More than $95 \%$ of the securities registered by the utility companies was of the fixed-interest bearing type; of the financial and investment companies' securities, $35.2 \%$ Was of the interest-bearing type, $25.7 \%$ common stocks, $8.2 \%$ preferred stocks and $30.9 \%$ certificates of participation; of the manufacturing companies' securities, $33.2 \%$ was of the interest-bearing type, $60.0 \%$ common Approximately $\$ 48,550$ d
Approximately $\$ 48,550,000$ of securities effectively registered during July. 1936, were intended for purposes' other. than immediate cash sale or the account of the registrants. Of this total, about $\$ 26,704,000$ were registered "for the account of others"-almost half for the benefit of holars of manufacturing companies' securities-and $\$ 4,802,000$ for exfor conversion of securities having convertiblets; $\$ 6,037,000$ were reserve exercise of options and warrants, and $\$ 3,000,000$ for other exercise
issuance.
After deducting the above amounts, there remained $\$ 314,375,000$ of registered securities to be offered for sale for the account of the regis-
trants. Of these securities, $\$ 276,537,000$ represe trants. Of these securities, $\$ 276,537,000$ represented issues of already established enterprises while $\$ 37,838,000$ were initial offerings of newly organized companies. In connection with the sale of these issues, the registrants estimated that expenses of $4.6 \%$ would be incurred: $3.8 \%$ for commissions and discounts to underwriters and agents, and $0.8 \%$ for other expenses in connection with flotation and issuance.
The main use proposed to be made by the registrants of the funds derived from the sale of the registered securities was the repayment of indebtedness. Sixty-nine per cent of the estimated net cash proceeds was intended to be appied to repayment of indebtedness before maturity. Of the balance of the net proceeds $2.2 \%$. Was to be applied to the purchase of plant and equipment;
$12.3 \%$ to the increase of working capital $; 15 \%$ $12.3 \%$ to the increase of working capital; $15.6 \%$ to the purchase of securities for investment; $0.2 \%$ to the purchase of securities for affiliation; $0.5 \%$ to the retirement of preferred stock issues; and $0.2 \%$ for organization and development expenses and for miscellaneous purposes.
Analysis of the uses proposed
Analysis of the uses proposed to be made by companies in the more
important sub-groups shows that more than important sub-groups siliows that more than $99 \%$ of the net proceeds to of indebtedness, practically all in refunding operations. and investment companies expected to use $50.9 \%$ of their for the purchase of securities for investment, $24.6 \%$ for thet proceeds working capital, and $24.5 \%$ for repayment of indebtedness. facturing companies proposed to use $51.0 \%$ for the repayment The manuness, $29.9 \%$ for additional working capital, $13.6 \%$ for plant and indebtedment, and the balance, $5.5 \%$, for various other purposes.
More than $68 \%$ of the securities to be offered for cash was underwritten,
$18.6 \%$ was to be offered by various selling agents, and $0.4 \%$ was to be
offered to investors by the registrants themselves. In addition, $8.3 \%$ wasfered to investors by the regis to special persons, and $4.6 \%$ was to be offered to the registrants' own security holders, with or without guarantee by underwriters of such sales.
Among the large issues for which registration statements became fully effective during the month were: Commercial Investment Trust Corp., $\$ 35,000,00031 / 2 \%$ debentures, due 1951; the Narragansett Electric Co. $\$ 34,000,000$ 1st mtge., series A, $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1966; the New York Edison Co., Inc., $\$ 30,000,000$ 1st lien and ref. mtge., series $\mathrm{E}, 31 / 4 \%$ bonds, due 1966; Public Service Electric \& Gas Co., $\$ 26,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$ bonds, due 1966, Genaral Ame 2000000 shares of enecia $\$ 19,250,0003 \%$ serial notes, due 1937-42, and 2,00, 000 shares of special stock of New York Stocks, Inc., absser 00,000
Types of New Securities Included in 67 Registration Statements That Became Fully Effective During July, 1936
Secured bonds amounted to $47.1 \%$ of the gross registrations during July, 1936, debentures to $15.9 \%$ and short-term notes to $0.6 \%$, so that in all, fixed-interest bearing securities aggregate $63.6 \%$ of the month's total. This compares with $61.9 \%$ in June, 1936, and $75.7 \%$ in July, 1935. Common stock issues remained at a high level- $23.1 \%$, but preferred stock issues which had represented an important portion of recent months registrations, accounted for only $4.2 \%$ of the July total. Certificates of participation and warrants, primarily reflecting a large investment company registration, totaled $9.1 \%$.

| Type of Security | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Issues } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { Amount } \end{aligned}$ | Per Cent of Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| Common stock | 47 | 16,837,929 | \$84,066,432 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 14.6 |
| Preferred stock....-- | 14 | 500,998 | 15,131,020 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 4.8 |
| Certificates of participation, beneficial interest, warrants |  |  | 32,897,985 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| \&c.------------------- | 14 | 2,930,467 | 170,986,744 | 47.1 | 30.5 | 66.4 |
| Debentures. | 5 |  | 57,842,725 | 15.9 | 31.3 | 9.2 |
| Short-term notes | 5 |  | 2,000,000 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tot | 110 |  | \$362,924,906 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In addition to the new issues, the SEC said, seven statements covering nine issues were registered in connection with contemplated exchanges of registrants' securities for their own or their predecessors' securities, and in connection with the issuance of certificates of deposit. These registered statements cover securities having an approximate market value of $\$ 6,319,778$, the Commission noted, presenting the following tabulation:
TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN SEVEN REGISTRATION STATE-
MENTS FOR REORGANIZATION AND EXCHANGE
BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING JULY, 1936

| Type of Security | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of } \\ \text { Issues } \end{array}\right\|$ | Par Amount <br> July, 1936 | Approximate Market Value a |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | July, 1936 | June, 1936 | July, 1935 |
| Common stock | 2 |  | $\$ 1,767,512$ | \$5,531,250 | $\$ 7,118,987$ |
| Preferred stock......-.-- | 2 | \$1,100,000 | 630,667 |  |  |
| Certificate of participation <br> an beneficial interest, \&c- | 1 |  | 675,000 | 36,844 |  |
| Secured bonds | 1 | $3,087,477$ $1,178,800$ | 1,029,933 | 2,655,123 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,848,063 \\ 11,246,196 \end{array}$ |
| Debentures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates of deposit | $\overline{2}$ | 3,329,000 | 1,824,507 | 2,262,375 | 14,123,848 |
| Voting trust certificates.- |  |  |  | 21,871,760 | ,857,320 |
|  | 9 |  | \$6,319,778 | \$32,357,352 | \$46,457,514 | * Refers to securities to be issued in exchange for existing securities. a Rep

sents actual market value or $1-3$ of face value where market was not available.

Chicago Board of Trade Raises Daily Trading Price Limits on Futures Transactions in Grains
At a special meeting held Aug. 31, directors of the Chicago Board of Trade took action extending the daily trading price limits on futures transactions in grain deliverable in a current month to 8 cents a bushel, above or below the average closing prices of the preceding day in wheat, corn, rye and barley, and to 6 cents a bushel on oats. In noting this, the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 1 said:

Present limits of 5 cents on wheat, rye and barley, 4 cents on corn and 3 cents on oats will continue in force on th
limits have been in effect since July 28,1933 .
The new imits will apply to trades in September grain contracts beginning The new imits will apply to trades in in in these contracts. By extending the trading limits, longs and shorts in the current month contracts will have better opportunity to close out their obligations. In the past some difficulty has $b$ en experienced in closing out contracts in an expiring delivery due to the price limits.

Present Open Interest
At present there is an open interest of $6,676,000$ bushels in September corn, while stocks of contract corn in Chicago available for delivery are only 16,000 bushels. Shorts have a month to get corn from the country to satisfy contracts, but the corn is not coming forward in amounts sufficient confidently to expect aid. Commercial interests have been taking cash corn as rapidly as it comes to market and the No. 2 yellow corn is selling at a premium of 3 cents a bushel over September price.
The action of the directors is not expected to have any effect on the general market.
Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Sept. 1, $\$ 54,532,083,004$, Compared with \$54,066,925,315 Aug.1-Classification of Listed Stocks
As of Sept. 1, 1936, there were 1,198 stock issues aggreating $1,344,364,896$ shares listed on the New York Stock gating $1,344,364,896$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 54,532,083,004$, the
Exchange made known on Sept. 3. This compares with Exchange made known on Sept. 3. This compares with
1,199 stock issues aggregating $1,341,445,972$ shares listed on the Exchange, Aug. 1, with a total market value of $\$ 54,066,925,315$, and with 1,174 stock issues aggregating $1,307,467,513$ shares with a total market value of $\$ 39,800,-$ 738,378 on Sept. 1, 1935. The Stock Exchange, in making public the figures for Sept. 1, this year, said:

As of Sept. 1, 1936, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrow ings on collateral amounted to $\$ 973,784,584$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therepe $179 \%$ Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on listed share collateral from those on other collateral; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings these ratsed shares and their market values.

As of Aug. 1, 1936, the Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $\$ 967,381,407$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on that date, was therefore $1.79 \%$.

In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | Sept. 1, 1936 |  | Aug. 1, 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Aver. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Market Value | Aver. Price |
|  | 1029 |  |  |  |
| uto and ac | 4,922,790,008 | 45.79 24.31 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,022,868,811 \\ & 1,374.266,859 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.72 \\ & 23.98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Financial. | 1,393,648,148 | 74.12 | 1,119,23,022 | 75.12 |
| Chemicals | 6,712,065,538 | 39.01 | 668,708,939 | 38.11 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing-- | 1,958,969,811 | 53.16 | 1,842,684,099 | 50.05 3717 |
| Foods | 3,306,640,663 | 42.97 | 3,280,130.379 | ${ }_{42.76}$ |
| Rubber an | 790,267,730 | 70.29 | 813,412,764 | 72.35 |
|  | 370,878,112 | 24.29 | 348,508,503 | 22.83 |
| Land and Realty | 47,408,225 | 9.50 | [ $\begin{array}{r}45,555,242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{37}^{9.12}$ |
| Machinery and |  | 37.92 | 2,086,848,389 | ${ }_{32.92}^{37.45}$ |
| Mining (excluding ir | 5,631,142,269 | 29.63 | 5,695,991.303 | 29.97 |
| Petroleum | 412,001,263 | 24.44 | 400,870,180 |  |
| Retail merchandisi | 2,675,522,271 | 41.19 | 2,620,6-8,925 | ${ }_{45}^{41.31}$ |
| Railways and equipm | ${ }_{2}^{5,352}$, | 41.39 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 2366,835,154$ | ${ }_{56.07}^{45.19}$ |
| Steel, iron and cok | 254,149,032 | ${ }_{23.77}$ | 2,252,081,198 | 2358 |
| Tasa and electrio | 2,471,364,330 | 35.48 | 2,493,953,129 | 35.76 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 1,888,838,252 | 19.44 | 1,930,844,689 | 19.87 |
| Communications (cable, tel. \& radio). | 3,932,097,746 | 104.81 | - $3,881,847,461$ | ${ }_{28.35}^{103.48}$ |
| Miscellaneous | 316,288,548 | 15.27 | 324,513,433 | 15.75 |
| Business and oftice | 430,509,875 | 38.90 | 443,619,928 | 0.09 |
| Ehipping services. | 19,148,542 | ${ }^{9.14}$ | $19,036,394$ <br> 48 | ${ }^{9.09}$ |
| Ship operating and | 48,691,401 133 | ${ }_{23}^{16.08}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 48,734,290 } \\ \hline 128,655.550\end{array}$ | 16.49 |
| Miscellaneous bu | 239,532,084 | ${ }_{38.06}$ | 244,888,032 | 38.91 |
|  | 1,840,913,765 | 69.15 | 1,836,713,082 | 69.27 |
| Garmen | 29,936,403 | 31.38 | $31.241,056$ | ${ }^{32.75}$ |
| U. S. compan | $\begin{array}{r} 777,585,702 \\ 1,207,886,194 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.15 \\ & 31.61 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 768,731,666 \\ 1,156,631,161 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 24.85 30.27 |
| Al | 54,532,083,004 |  | 066,925,3 | 40.3 |

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | Average Price |  | Market Value | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934- |  |  | 1935- |  |  |
| Aug. 1-.. | \$30,752,107,676 | $\$ 23.76$ 24.90 | Sept. 1-....- | $\$ 39,800.738,378$ $40,479,304.580$ | \$30.44 30.97 |
| Sept. 1. | $\begin{array}{r}32,618.130,662 \\ 32.319,514,504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{24.61}^{24.90}$ | Nov. 1-.....-- | 43.002.018,069 | 32.90 |
| Oct. | 31,613,348,531 | 24.22 | Dec. 1...--- | 44,950,590,351 | 34.34 |
| Dec. 1...-- | 33,888,023,435 | 25.97 | 1936 |  |  |
| 193 |  |  | Jseb. 1...... | 50,164.547.052 | 37.98 |
| Jan. | $35,933,881,035,003$ 32,614 | 25.29 | Mar. 1-....- | ${ }_{51} 1201637902$ | 38.61 |
| Feb, | $32,991,035,003$ $32180,041,075$ | ${ }_{24.70}$ | Mapr. $1 . \ldots$ | 51.667.867.515 | 38.85 |
|  | 30,936,100,491 | 23.73 | May 1....- | 47,774,402,524 | 35.74 |
| May | 33,548.348,437 | 25.77 | June | 49.998.732 557 | 37.35 |
| June | 34,548,762,904 | 28.50 <br> 27 <br> 8 | July | $50,912,398,322$ $54,066,925,315$ |  |
| July | $36,227,609.618$ 38.913 .092 .273 | 29.78 29.76 | Aug. | $54,066,925,315$ $54,532,083,004$ | 40.56 40.5 |

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York Points to Tax Burdens Borne By Those of Moderate Incomes-Holds Abrupt Change in Government's Fiscal Policy Is Necessary to Avoid Evils of Crushing Taxation and Monetary Disorder
According to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York "if the millions of persons with moderate incomes are to escape the evils of crushing taxation on the one hand and the even greater evils of monetary disorder on the other, the escape must come through an abrupt change in fiscal policies in must come through an abrupt change in aroused public opinion."
This warning is contained in the monthly Guaranty Survey issued by the Company on Aug. 31. In discussing the average man's stake in balancing the Federal budget, the view is expressed by the Survey that those who are unemployed would have much better chances of regaining their jobs, and those who are employed would be much surer of keeping their jobs and of maintainimg or increasing their wages, if the state of the public finance were such as to inwages, more confidence on the part of those who supply capital and those who employ labor.

In part The Survey adds:
The complacency with which governmental deficits and mounting public debts in recent years have been viewed by the majority of our citizens bears eloquent testimonty to the lack of understanding on the part of the average man regarding the extent to which these developments affect his own present and future wellare. People whose incomes are moderate or low, and who, therefore, pay little or nothing in direct taxes, are not generally a ware of the part that they really play in bearing the tax burden. The same lack of understanding and consequent indifference apply to even greater degree to the related problems of deficit and debt. It is probably safe to say that very few citizens, in reading, for example, of an aggregate Federal deficit of about $\$ 23,000,000,000$ for the seven fiscal years the buying power of their incomes, and the integrity of their savings.
the typical family of four with an annual income of $\$ 2,500$ pays about $\$ 200$ a year in traceable indirect taxes, and considerably more if hidden taxes are taken into account.
It is estimated that the servicing of the gross debt of Federal, State and local governments now requires more than $20 \%$ of the revenue receipts of government from all sources. Therefore, probably about $\$ 40$ of the $\$ 200$ paid in traceable taxes each year by the typical family with a $\$ 2,500$ in-
come goes for debt payment alone; and this amount is increasing year by year.

The Threat of Inflation
Finally, if the worst fears of many business men should be realized and the Government should find itself unable to meet its financial requirements by taxation and borrowing, the great majority of people of small means would be among the worst sufferers. There would be only two possible would of open to the Government: repudiation and inflation. The first would, of course, precipitate a crisis that would be far more disasterous in asterous in fact The other alternative would probably be avoided at all costs.
in two principal ways: it would, would injure the man of small means the buying power of his income reduce the value of his savings and lower premium payments, which are the small incomes, are invested in typical forms of savings for people with which offer virtually no opportunity' for price appreciation at a time when the cost of living is undergoing an inflationary rise.

Threefold Stake in Sound Finance
In three principal ways, therefore, the man of limited means is concerned with the state of the public budget.
His taxes, already large, will be still larger in the future to the extent that government fails to hold its expenditures within its current means of payment
His chances of getting and holding a job at good wages depend in no mall measure on the success of government in placing its finances on a - And, as lo

And, as long as the present situation continues, there hangs over him the lated savings and on thetion, with destructive effects both on his accumuEven under the on the buying power of his current income
conclusion that the tax favorable assumptions, it is difficult to avoid the whether that burden is held within tolerable limits, and whether his sacriices will have been in vain, depend, in large measure, on the pressure that is brought to bear in the direction of governmental economy by the individual himself in his capacity as a citizen.

## Outstanding Brokers' Loans on New York Stock <br> Exchange Aug. 31, $\$ 6,403,177$ Above July 31 and <br> $\$ 201,753,116$ Above Aug. 31, 1935-Loans at Latest

 Date Totaled $\$ 973,784,584$The drop of $\$ 21,161,834$ in outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange during July was partly regained in August, the loans on Aug. 31 being reported by the Exchange at $\$ 973,784,584$, an increase of $\$ 6,403,171$ as compared with the July 31 figure of $\$ 967,381,407$. The loans on Aug. 31 were also $\$ 201,753,116$ above those outloans on Aug. 31 were also $\$ 201,753,116$
standing on Aug. 31,1935 of $\$ 772,031,468$.

Demand loans on Aug. 31, 1936, of $\$ 591,906,169$ were above both the totals for July 31 and Aug. 31, 1935, of $\$ 571$,304,492 and $\$ 399,477,668$, respectively. Time loans, however, showed a decrease as compared with the previous month, but were higher than a year ago; time loans on Aug. 31 amounted to $\$ 381,878,415$, as compared with $\$ 396,076,915$ July 31 and $\$ 372,553,800$ Aug. 31,1935 .

The following is the report for Aug. 31, 1936, as made available by the Exchange on Sept. 3:

1. New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York, as of the close of business, Aug. 31, 1936, aggregated $\$ 973,784,584$.

## The detailed tabulation follows:


(2) Net borrowings on ooliateral from private bankers,
of New, York.
of bank agencies or others in the City
30,460
30,460,849
$\$ 380,986,415$ Combined total of time and demand borrowings.
Total face amount of "government securities" $\overline{\$ 591,906,169}$

892,000
ed as collateral
gasizis,
for the borrowings included in items (1) and (2) above.........-.- $\$ 57,056,300$ The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan Below we furnish a two-year compilation of the figures:

| 1934- | Demand Loans | Time Loans | Total Loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 31 | \$588,073,826 | \$334,982,000 | \$923,055,826 |
| Aug. 31 | 545,125,876 | 329,082,000 | 874,207,876 |
| Sept. 29 | 531,630,447 | 299,899,000 | 831,529,447 |
| Oct. 31 | 546,491,416 | 280,542,000 | 827,033,416 |
| Nov. 31 | 557,742,348 | 273,373,000 | 831,115,348 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec, } 31 \\ 1935 \end{array}$ | 616,300,286 | 263,962,869 | 880,263,155 |
| Jan. 31 | 575,896,161 | 249,062,000 | 824,958,161 |
| Feb. 28 | 573,313,939 | 242,544,500 | 815,858,439 |
| Mar. 30 | 552,998,766 | 220,124,500 | 773,123,266 |
| Apr. 30 | 509,920,548 | 294,644,900 | 804,565,448 |
| May 31 | 471,670,031 | 320,871,000 | 792,541,031 |
| June 30 | 474,390,298 | 334,199,000 | 808,589,298 |
| July 31 | 419,599,448 | 349,335,300 | 768,934,748 |
| Aug. 31 | 399,477,668 | 372,553,800 | 7721,031,468 |
| Sept. 20 | 362,955,569 | 418,266,300 | 781,221, 869 |
| Oct. 31 | 335,809,469 | 456,612,100 | 792,421,569 |
| Nov. 30 | 406,656,137 | 439,457,000 | 846,113,137 |
| Dec. 31 | 547,258,152 | 391,183,500 | 938,441,652 |
| Jan. 31. | 600,199,622 | 324,504,713 | 924,704,335 |
| Feb. 29 | 631,624,692 | 292,695,852 | 924,320,544 |
| Mar. 31 | 753,101,103 | 243,792,915 | 996,894,018 |
| Apr. 30 | 688,842,821 | 375,107,915 | 1,063,950,736 |
| May 29 | 559,186,924 | 410,810,915 | -969,997 ${ }^{\text {939 }}$ |
| June 30 | 581,490,326 | 407,052,915 | 988,543,241 |
| July 31 | 571,304,492 | 396,076,915 | 967,381,407 |
| Aug. 31 | 591,906,169 | 381,878,415 | 973,784,584 |

Virtually No Effect on Money Market as Result of Reduction in Excess Reserves of Member Banks, Says New York Federál Reserve Bank in Monthly Review
Commenting in its Sept. 1. "Monthly Review" on the effect of the recent increase in reserve requirements of member banks (effective Aug. 15), the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "the large reduction in excess reserves of member banks which resulted from the $50 \%$ increase in reserve requirements at the close of business on Aug. 15,
had virtually no effect on the money market." "Short term money rates remained at the low levels of previous months, prices of Government bonds held at the highest levels of recent years, and the market for other high grade securities continued firm," says the bank, which makes the
following further following further comment:
On Aug. 17, the first business day following the increase in reserve re-
quirements, there was no unusual turnover of funds in the call money market or in the bill market, or even in the of funds in the call money only a small amount of borrowing at the Reserve benk wederal fonds, member banks in this district.
Was the principal immediate effect of the increase in reserve requirements was the shifting of moderate amounts of funds from one bank to another to adjust the position of banks which did not have sufficient funds in their reserve balances in the Federal Reserve banks to cover the increase in re serve requirements. Many banks outside the larger cities had followed city correspondeposithe funds were withdrawn from the city correspondents around the of these August and added to the reserve cal respective Federal Reserve banks, In the weak anded Aug 19 the depoir of the princinal New York City banks due to other domestic banks showed reduction of $\$ 111,000,000$. These deposits, however, include funds of other New York City banks, including savings banks, and it appears that the aggregate withdrawal of funds by out of town banks from the principal New York City banks during that week was in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 .
The net reduction in the reserves of the New York City banks during the week ended Aug. 19 was only $\$ 65,000,000$, as the transfers of funds to banks in other localities were partly offset by funds received from the redemption of Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds held by these banks and by gold imports. Most of the principal New York City banks had sufficient reserves on hand to meet the increase in their reserve require ments, together with the reduction in the deposits which they held for other banks, and only minor adjustments were required in a few cases. After the increase in reserve requirements, however, the ratio of excess reserves to for all other mestas in requirements. the principal $\$ 1,200,000,000$ of 000,000 , an excess to approximately $\$ 1,860,000000$ while excess reserves declined to $\$ 530$ 000,000 on Aug 19 or less than $30 \%$ of requirements. ber banks, excess reserves before the increase in requirements other mem2 billion dollars, as compared with requirements of less than $\$ 1,700,000,000$ an excess of around $120 \%$; on Aug. 19, after the increase, reserve require ments amounted to about $\$ 2,560,000,000$ and excess reserves were $\$ 1,280$,000,000 , or about $50 \%$ of requirements. For all member banks the reduction in excess reserves was from about $\$ 3,250,000,000$ on Aug. 15 to about $\$ 1,810,000,000$ on Aug. 19.
conting the remainder of the month reserve balances of member banks continued to increase gradually, largely as a result of further disbursements of Government funds which had been accumulated in the Reserve banks in June, but partly as a result of a new inflow of gold from abroad. Most of the increase in reserves occurred at New York, as there was a substantial inflow of commercial and investment funds to New York from other parts of the country, in addition to receipts at New York of most of the imported gold. Near the reserves bank ros $\$ 1890.000000$ on Aug. 26 were about $\$ 1,890,000,000$, or $421 / 2 \%$ of required reserves.
of reducing the ranger of requirements of member banks has had the effect of reducing the danger of eventual excessive expansion of bank credit, not only through its immediate effect on the amount of excess reserves, but also through a reduction in the amount of additional deposits that can be
supported by a given amount of member bank reserves. The percentages of reserves which various classes of member banks must now carry against their deposits are as follows:


The position of the Federal Reserve banks was virtually unaffected by the increase in the reserves which member banks are required to maintain. The actual amount of reserve balances held for member banks was practically unchanged, but a larger part of such balances represented required reserves and a smaller part represented excess reserves. The only discernible change in the position of the Reserve banks was a small increase in the number and amount of loans to member banks, caused by borrowings of a few banks that did not have sufficient funds immediately available to cover the increase in their reserve requirements. The aggregate amount of such loans to member banks was about $\$ 1,400,000$ in this district, and approximately $\$ 2,100,000$ for the country as a whole.
Announcement of the increase in reserve requirements was made in these columns July 18, page 356 ; comment thereon in the Federal Reserve "Bulletin" appeared in our Aug. 15 issue, page 1002.

Protection to Savings. Deposits Afforded by Mutual Savings Banks Cited by E. A. Richards Before Savings Banks Association of Maine
Edward A. Richards, President of the East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., and former President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, in an address before the 43rd annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of Maine held in Kennebunkport, Me., Sept. 3 and 4 , pointed out that the "mutual savings banks have come through this most devastating depression unsullied and unsoiled. They have protected $\$ 10,000,000,000$ in savings deposits belonging to more than $14,000,000$ depositors," Judge Richards said, adding:
The constant and continued increase in our accounts and deposits indicates that the public generally has strong faith in mutual savings banks, their officers and trustees. That confidence is well founded and well
deserved.

With reference to the passage of "so-called social security laws," the speaker said:

The portion of those laws which seeks to provide a fund to insure against future unemployment seems to contemplate the existence of a continued and ever-increasing Federal interest paying debt. The question arises, shall we strive for an economic independence, self-earned and self-controlled or shail we eccourage A government administered substituting therefor o-colled bedded in the minds of the young and uninformed, the belief that the Government has an obligation to care for and support them. Most of these potential "donees" do not understand that the Government has no money of its own, but gets its money solely by taxing the savings and earnings of individual citizens.
All such ideas and notions of dependence and reliance on a paternal overnment are directly contrary to the attitudes and understandings that have made America great and prosperous. All are contrary to the fact hat should be well known and oft repeated, that production alone is wealth, and all wealth the product of toil. For every particle of real wealth in this world somebody's arms have ached; somebody's brow sweated. No Congress, nor other legislative body, wherever assembled, has ever produced a dollar of real wealth. All we should expect government to do, and all hat governments can do worthwile, except in an menc, is to pro erve order, make and enforce n his life and property.
For more than 100 years savings banks have emphasized the need to wrk, earn and sarite of every American citizen.
Referring to present-day opportunities for mutual savings banks, Judge Richards concluded:
Our security and service will not be promoted by simply holding fast building large surpluses, keeping large cash reserves, nor by finding in our portfolio a large proportion of government bonds and so-called highclass securities, so as to fortify against the onslaught of another unusual stitutions is bound up with the financial and economic fate of the average man.

New Offering of 273-Day Treasury Bills to Amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, or Thereabouts-To Be Dated Sept. 9, 1936
Tenders to a new offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., Eastern Standard Time, yesterday (Sept. 4). The bills, which were sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated Sept. 9, 1936, and will mature on June 9, 1937, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They are issued in bearer form only, and in amount or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value). An issue of Treasury bills in amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ will mature on Sept. 9 .
The offering of bills this week was announced on Sept. 1 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. In his announcement the Secretary. said:
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each ender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expresse on the basis of 100, with not
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investand trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in invest$10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Sept. 4 1936, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereo up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Thos submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills alloted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Sept. 9, 1936.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gif tax.) No loss fres the sale or of any toz now or i of any tax
Possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Net Outflow of Insurance Payments from United States in 1935 Was $\$ 15,500,000-D e p t$. of Commerce Survey Shows Outgoing Balance of $\$ 93,800,000$ Since 1919
The net outflow of insurance payments from the United States in 1935 was approximately $\$ 15,500,000$, according to an analysis published on Aug. 30 by the Department of Commerce. The survey found that about $\$ 93,800,000$ was transferred from the United States to foreign countries on insurance account from 1919 to 1935, while the gross outflow for last year was $\$ 31,700,000$, compared with receipts of $\$ 16,200,000$. In 1934 the adverse balance was $\$ 19,100,000$ and in 1933 it was $\$ 17,600,000$. Other portions of the survey were summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of Aug. 30 to the New York "Times":
The Department of Commerce's Finance Division, which made the oport, said satisfactory material, it said.

For the 17 years it was estimated that foreign companies operating in this country had a premium income of $\$ 6,737,000,000$, compared with one of $\$ 1,803,000,000$ for United States companies operating abroad.
In 1935, premium income of United States companies abroad was $\$ 108$,000,000 , or $\$ 1,000,000$ more than in 1934, while that of foreign companies operating here was estimated at $\$ 368,000,000$, or $\$ 3,000,000$ less than in 1934.

Two-Way Business Classified
For last year the premium income of foreign insurance companies as a result of business done in the United States was classified as follows:



 Life branches. 63,000,000
Non-admitted. $24,000,000$
For United States companies abroad the 1935 premium income follows: Life_-
Fire . $\$ 77,000,000$. $18,000,000$
Cire and $10,000,000$
$1,000,000$
Fraternal benefit

In only six of the 17 years did the inflow of funds exceed the outgo, Favorable balances were $\$ 8,100,000$ in 1920; $\$ 3,300,000$ in 1921; $\$ 2,600,000$ in 1929; $\$ 11,300,000$ in 1930; $\$ 13,400,000$ in 1931, and $\$ 8,100,000$ in 1932 The Department said the trend of opposing movements of insurance funds suggested that basic influences determine their direction and magnitude.
"In the periods of relative prosperity," it said in the review, "the domestic branches and affiliates of foreign insurance companies remitted comparatively large amounts on balance to their home offices and paren companies abroad. In crisis and depression years, on the other hand funds were transferred in smaller volume or were remitted on balance to domestic branches and affiliates by foreign companies. But in relatively prosperous years the foreign branches, agencies and affiliates of American companies transferred funds to home offices and parent compa.ies in the United States. Crisis and depression years, on the contrary, were often marked by an outflow of funds.

Guided by General Conditions
"The apparent responsiveness to changes in general economic conditions can be accounted for upon the basis of the changing position of insurance enterprises during the course of the business cycle. In relatively prosperous years the income of insurance companies tends to be high and increasing as a result of both larger earnings on assets and larger premium incomes. Disbursements for losses, claims and expenses tend to increase less rapiar than total income, with the result that the excess of

Tenders of $\$ 176,162,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 50$,000,000 of 273-Day Treasury Bills Dated Sept. 2$50,012,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of About $0.149 \%$
A total of $\$ 176,162,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 50,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 273 -day Treasury bills, dated Sept. 2, 1936, and maturing June 2, 1937, it was announced on Aug. 31 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Of this amount, the Secretary said, $\$ 50,-$ 012,000 was accepted.

The tenders to the offering of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to
2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Aug. 31. Reference to the 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Aug. 31. Reference to the
offering was made in our issue of Aug. 29, page 1323. The following regarding the accepted bids is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Aug. 31:
The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.909, equivalent to a rate of $0.120 \%$ per annum, to 99.883 , equivalent to a rate of about $0.154 \%$ per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasurylbills to be issued is 99.887 and the average rate is about $\mathbf{0 . 1 4 9 \%}$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

The average rate of $0.149 \%$ compares with rates on recent issues of 273 -day bills of $0.170 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 26) $0.194 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 19), $0.213 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 12), $0.230 \%$ (bills dated Aug. 5), $0.224 \%$ bi(lls dated July 29), and $0.115 \%$ (bills dated July 22).

## Treasury Extends Deadline for Filing Returns on

 "Windfall" Tax to Dec. 15 -Regulations Issued by Department for Computation and Payment of New LevyThe deadline for filing of returns on the so-called "windfall" tax of the 1936 Revenue Act was extended from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 by the Treasury Department on Aug. 27. The extension applies on the taxes for the year ended Aug. 31, 1936, it was stated in United Press advices from Washington, Aug. 27.
On Aug. 14 the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued a list of regulations relating to the computation and payment of the tax, which imposes an $80 \%$ levy on processing taxes, which were restored to the processors after the United States Supreme Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Regarding the Bureau's regulations, Washington advices, Aug. 14, to the New York "Times" of Aug. 15, had the following to say:
The new regulations, technical in virtually every detail and covering 45 pages, are to be distributed to the Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country and by them to such taxpayers, accountants and tax lawyers interested in or touched by the "windfall" levy.
The intention of the document is to acquaint the taxpayers as well as the tax collectors with the methods to be followed in computing, filing and paying the tax as levied by this title of the new Act.
In its description of the "windfall tax," which the Act terms a "tax on unjust enrichment," the book of regulations explains it almost in the same terms used in committee reports and arguments of Administration spokes
men when the Tax Bill was under discussion.

The tax, says the document, "is a tax on the net income of e very person arising from certain sources and is in addition to any other tax on net ncome."
Those "certain sources," says the regulations, are, in general (1) the sale of articles or services upon which a Federal excise tax was imposed but not Federal excise thement to the taxpayer from his vendors of amounts of originally paid the vendors; (3) refunds or credits from the use of amounts of Federal excise taxes erroneously "or illegally" collected from the taxpayer.
Upon this "unjust enrichment," the regulation sets out that a tax of $80 \%$ must be returned.
The text of the Revenue Act of 1936 was issued as a section of the "Chronicle" of July 4.

Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week Ended Aug. 28-Imports Totaled \$10,071,152
The various mints and assay offices received during the week ended Aug. 28 a total of $\$ 13,794,881.01$ of gold, it was announced by the Treasury on Aug. 31. Of this amount, the Treasury made known, $\$ 10,071,152.44$ was imports, $\$ 213,768.60$ secondary, and $\$ 3,509,959.97$ new domestic. The gold was received as follows during the week ended Aug. 28 by the various mints and assay offices:
receipts of gold by the mints and assay offices

|  | Imports | Secondary | New Domestic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia New York | \$3,757.84 | \$68,470.04 | 3609.49 |
| San Francisco | 9,090,600.00 | 75,650.00 | $300,600.00$ |
| Denver | 14,547.93 | 19,228.71 | 1,570,283.32 |
| Neattle....- |  | 20,957.07 |  |
| Total for week ended Aug. 28, 19 | \$10,071,152.44 | \$213,768.60 | \$3,509,959.97 |

$\$ 191,398$ of Hoarded Gold Received During Week Ended Aug. 26- $\$ 6,328$ Coin and $\$ 185,070$ Certificates Receipts during the week ended Aug. 26 of gold coin and certificates by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office under the order of Dec. 28,1933 , requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury, were in amount of $\$ 191,398.28$, the Treasury announced on Aug. 31. The amount of hoarded gold returned since the order was issued, and up to Aug. 26, totaled $\$ 145,304,961.82$. The Treasury revealed that $\$ 6,328.28$ was gold coin and $\$ 185,070$ gold certificates. The data made available by the Treasury on Aug. 31 are as follows:
gold received by the federal reserve banks and the (Under Secretary's Order of Dee. 28, 1933)
 Note-Gold bars deposited with the New York office in the amount of $\$ 200,572.69$
Previous reference to the receipts of hoarded gold was made in our issue of Aug. 29, page 1323.

## Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week Ended Aug. 28 Amounted

 to $1,147.53$ Fine OuncesThe Treasury Department made known on Aug. 31 that $1,147.53$ fine ounces of silver were transferred during the week ended Aug. 28 to the United States under the Executive Order of Aug. 9, 1934, nationalizing the metal. Since the Order was issued, the Treasury revealed, 112,970,802.95 fine ounces of the metal have been transferred to the United States Government. The Order of Aug. 9 was given in our issue of Aug. 11, 1934, page 858. The following tabulation was issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 31:

SILVER TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES
Week Ended Aug. 28, 1936-
 New York-...
Denver-
New Orleans.
Total tor week ended Aug. 28, 1936 .
Tot 11 receipts through Aug. 28,1936 $\qquad$ $12,970,802.95$
In the "Chronicle" of Aug. 29, page 1323 reference was made to the silver transferred during the week ended Aug. 21.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 1,164, 589.49 Fine Ounces During Week Ended Aug. 28 According to a tabulation issued by the Treasury on Aug. 31, a total of $1,164,589.49$ fine ounces of silver was turned over by the Treasury Department to the various mints and assay offices during the week ended Aug. 28. The silver was from purchases made by the Treasury in accordance with the President's proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, which authorized the Department to absorb at least $24,421,410$ fine ounces of newly-mined silver annually.

Total receipts since the issuance of the proclamation, which was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, 1933, page 4441, were in amount of $98,107,942.45$ fine ounces. The tabulation issued by the Treasury follows:

RECEIPTS OF SILVER BY THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES
(Under Executive Proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933) as amended
Week Ended Aug. 28, 1936-
Philadelphia
San Francisco
Fine Ounces
$741,230.02$ $741,230.02$
$411,072.42$
$12,287.05$
Total for week ended Aug. 28, 1936._
Total recelpts through Aug. 28, 1936 $1,164,589.49$
$98,107,942.45$
The receipts of newly-mined silver during the weak ended Aug. 21 were made in these columns Aug. 29, page 1323.

## London Silver Reported Purchased by United States

Through Export-Import Bank for Cuban Coinage
The Treasury has resumed silver buying in the London market in order to obtain the metal to coin $20,000,000$ pesos of Cuban money, it was learned on Sept. 1, said Washington advices, that day, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" which added:
Officials of the Treasury declined to make the direct statement that silver is being purchased at London, but they admitted under questioning that the Department handles silver buying for the Export-Import Bank which contemplates a further delivery of the metal to Cuba.
These officials indirectly confirmed reports of the Treasury's resumption of silver buying at London by their explanation that the London market would be the only place the metal could be purchased for this purpose
At the same time it was learned that 1,186 bars, or $1,186,000$ ounce were today consigned to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
The Export-Import Bank last May was called upon by the Congress to deliver an additional quantity of silver to the the Cuban $20,000,000$ pesos, and at the bank's headquarters today it was explaine that this delivery has not yet been made. This is the fourth consignment of silver requested by the Cuban Government since the Export-Import Bank undertook financing the silver purchases for the new Cuban coinage n 1934
Each of the previous silver consignments was to the amount of $10,000,000$ pesos, it was said at the Export-Import Bank, which refused to divulg With the current transaction until it is completed.
With the peso equivalent to the American dollar and the London price $40,000,000$ ounces. 45 c ., the present delivery would aggregate more than $0,000,000$ ounces.

## Mexico to Increase Silver Content of Dollar as Result

 of Price Decline-One-Peso Notes to Be Withdrawn -Silver Currency Again in Circulation-New Law Regulating Bank of MexicoIt was made known in Associated Press accounts from Mexico, D. F. on Aug. 30 that a Presidential decree restored to circulation silver coins demonetized in April, 1935, when the United States' huge silver purchases pushed the world price so high that the coins brought more than their face value as bullion.
Coupled with this announcement was the further advices that the Mexican Government has decided to increase the silver content of its money because of the declining world silver content of its money because of the declining world
price of silver. From Associated Press accounts we also quote:
Changes in the monetary laws had given the Bank of Mexico authority to issue notes of various denominations, redeemable at the bank in silver coins.
One-peso notes, introduced in 1935, will be withdrawn, under the new
decree, and Mexicans must agin carry " decree, and Mexicans must again carry "cartwheels," or big silver pesos.
Five-peso notes, now in circulation, will be replaced by 5 -peso silver certificates, redeemable, as will be note issues of the Bank of Mexico, in silver coin or bar silver at 12 grams per peso.
The silver pesos and fractional silver currency of the old . 720 (of weight) silver content will be taken out of the vaults of the bank, where they have constituted reserves against notes, and put back into the public's hands. Contavo coins issued in 1935 , bronze 5 -centla as bronze 20 -centavo and $10-$ centavi4 and in 1914 and nickel 5 -centavo coins of 1905 must be surrendered within six The fr
silver and fional currency of smaller denominations will be replaced by silver and copper-nickel alloy pieces, much smaller, lighter and more conven
time last year, when the skyrocketing and issued 1-peso notes for the first ounce and made it profitable to export coin as bullion.
According to United Press accounts from Mexico City, Aug. 30 the currency change was effected by the President, simultaneously with promulgation of a new law regulating the Bank of Mexico, issuance of these decree laws was timed just before the end of extraordinary presidential powers which expire when Congress convenes Sept. 1.
It was added that the new banking law provides that the Bank of Mexico shall become a real central bank with increased authority on monetary questions.

Two Years' Operation of Silver Purchase Act Discussed by New York Trust Co,-Results in Building Up in United States of Unprecedented Hoards and Forced Abandonment by China of Silver Standard
After more than two years' operation of the Silver Purchase Act, states the September issue of "The Index" of the New York Trust Co.; the Government's program in behalf of silver has had little tangible effect other than to cause violent fluctuations in the price of the metal and so demoralize China's economic structure as to force her to abandon the silver standard. The Bank review continues:

At the same time Treasury purchases of silver have continued to build up an unprecedented hoard of silver in this country, for which there is no real use, without making any appreciable progress toward the stipulated goal of a 3-to-1 ratio with our gold reserves. Our heavy imports have kept pace with silver purchases and consequently accumulating these silver stocks, apart from profits accruing of our smang silver mining indu
silver certificates.
"The Index" estimates that Treasury silver holdings in June amounted to $\$ 2,034,000,000$, exclusive of open market purchases in 1936 , in comparison with $\$ 891,000,000$ at the time of passage of the Act two years earlier. However, as a consequence of a $37 \%$ increase in gold stocks, the additional silver required by the law had been reduced only from $\$ 1,319,000,000$ to $\$ 1,111,000,000$. Government expendi$\$ 1,319,000,000$ to $\$ 1,11,000,000$. Ginvernment ate tures in
000,000 .
"While there is little likelihood that we could ever dispose of our present silver holdings at the prices at which they were built up," "The Index" concludes, "the maintenance of a false price by continued purchases would be only an illusory advantage, and, in the long run, tend to circumscribe still further the natural outlets for silver which determine its real value."

Venezuela to Mint New Silver and Nickel Coins
In cablegram advices from Panama, Aug. 31, to the New York "Times" of Sept. 1, it was stated:
Venezuela will mint 20,400,000 bolivars- $20,000,000$ in silver and 400,000 n nickel coins. The Secretary of Finance has been authorized to spend $5,100,000$ bolivars for minting the new coins.

Treasury to Borrow $\$ 400,000,000$ in "New Money", in Sept. 15 Financing- $\$ 514,066,000$ of Maturing $11 / 2 \%$
Notes to Be Refunded-Secretary Morgenthau
Notes to Be Refunded-Secretary Maintain Cash Balance of $\$ 1,000,000,000$
At a special press conference Sept. 3, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Sept. 15 quarterly financing will include the borrowing of $\$ 400,000,000$ of "new money" in addition to the refunding of $\$ 514,066,000$ of Series D-1936 two-year 11/2\% Treasury notes, which mature on Sept. 15. The Secretary did not reveal the type of securities to be offered. Details of the financing will, as of securities to be offered. Detais of the our issue of Aug. 29, page 1323, be made known noted in our issue of Aug.

Further comment by the Secretary was reported as follows, in Washington advices, Sept. 3, to the New York "Times" of Sept. 4:
Mr. Morgenthau said that he planned to maintain a working cash balance of around $\$ 1,000,000,000$, which he characterized as "the safest insurance we can carry for the American people should anything unforseen occur." It was explained that, should a more serious situation develop in Europe, the result might be a tightening of the American money market and a rise in interest rates on Treasury borrowing, particularly on long-term securities. in interest rates on Treasury breasury on Sept. 1 had a cash balance of $\$ 1,883,095,558$ and a "working balance" of $\$ 1,419,936,746$. The exchange stabilization fund continued to be listed as $\$ 1,800,000,000$. The original fund was $\$ 2,000$, 000,000 , but $\$ 200,000,000$ was placed in the general-fund for active use. The Treasury has said little of the operation of this fund, but it is believed to be intact.
Maintenance of the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ cash balance has nothing to do with stabilization activities. It was not believed that any move toward general international stabilization would take place in the near future. Continuation of the large balance was designed to protect mreasury in this country. .
An early morning press conference was called by Mr. Morgenthau today An early morning press conference was called by Mr. Morgenthau today to discuss the new financing. Mr. Merg the smallest since the Roosevelt administration came into office.

Maintenance Cost Held Low
New Treasury borrowing, the Secretary said, will not exceed $\$ 750,000$,000 for the 1937 fiscal year, as was stated in the President's revised budget estimates, made public a few days ago.
"We want to keep our cash balance at about its present level in these times with conditions as they exist abroad," Mr. Morgenthau said.
"It is a very desirable thing to do. This balance costs us only about $\$ 2,000,000$ a year to maintain in interest and is the cheapest and safest insurance the American people can have.
Cone ractor in the low than $2 \%$ on the $\$ 2,353,452,000$ on outstanding is about $21 / 2 \%$. interest on the public debt of $\$ 33,376,991,251$ is about $2 / 2 \%$. reduced by about $\$ 800,000,000$. In Mr. Roosevelt's revised budget statement, he said that the reduction of the cash balance during the fiscal year would be $\$ 1,100,000,000$, a move which would aim at checking the rise in the public debt.
F-In discussing the necessity of borrowing $\$ 400,000,000$ in new money on Sept. 15, Secretary Morgenthau called attention to the Tressury" financing of certain Home Owners Loan Corporation securities and to the fact that the collection of the "windfall," or "unjust enrichment," tax due to the
refunding of processing taxes, was postponed from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15. refunding of processing taxes, was postponed from Sept.
It is estimated that this tax will yield about $\$ 82,000,000$.

The announcement by Secretary Morgenthau on Sept. 3 followed a meeting the previous day (Sept. 2) between the Secretary and the Open Market Committee of the Board of Secretary and the Open Market Committee of the bhard the Governors of the
Sept. 15 financing was discussed.

President Roosevelt Dedicating Mark Twain Bridge at Hannibal, Mo. Says Structure Is Symbolic of what Can be Accomplished by Co-operation of Local and Federal Governments
Dedicating, at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday (Sept. 4) the Mark Twain-Bridge across the Mississippi River, President Roosevelt described the bridfe as "symbolic of what can be
accomplished by the co-operation of local Governments with the Federal." "Here, in this act of progres,"," he said, "we the Federal. "Here, in the Federal Government, the City of Hannibal, the find the Federal Government, the City of Hannibal, State of Missouri and the State of Illinois all joined in
correlated action." "Together" he went on to say, "they correlated action." "Together" he went on to say, "they
have given you this free bridge. Working together in the days to come, they will greatly further the prosperity and convenience of the people of the United States.". Gov. Guy B. Park of M/ ssouri participated in the exercises incident to the dedication in which the President tracing in his speech the progress of "the tiny river settlement' observed that Moses D. Balis and the older folks of the settlement "had Moses D. Baht that Sam Clemens [Mark Twain], playing about the steamboat landing, would live through the ages.
President Roosevelt's address follows:
It is with earnest American pride and with a glory in American tradition that 1 enjoy this happy privilege today, joining in this tribute to one who impressed himself upon the lives of youth everywhere in the last four score years and ten. To look out across this pleasant vista where the ire of Mississippi River boyhood was captured and recorded for posterity, and to have a part in its comm
No American youth has knowingly or willingly escaped the lessons, the philosophy and the spire whilong this majestic river. Abroad, too, this ife of wheld as the cradle of the chronicles of bouyant boyhood
Mark Twain and his tales still live, though the years have passed and time has wrought its changes on the Mississippi. The little white town drowsing in the sunshine of the days of Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer has become a metropolis of northeastern Missouri.
The tiny handful of complacent population has grown to 23,000 souls, the seventh largest city in your state and the fourth in bustling industry The old steamboat landing still is there-the rallroads and the buses and the trucks have not ended water transportation on the river.
It was my privilese last year to have a part in the opening of the centennial commemoration of Mark Twain's birthplace. On that occasion from the White House I pressed a key which caused a light to shine from the tall tower on Cardiff Hill-the Mark Twain memorial lighthouse. The perpetuation of Mark Twain's name, birthplace and th haunts of his youth are very dear to me, especially because 1 , mysir, as a b, had the happy privilege of shaking hands with him. T, With every American who has evor beor a 1 structure
immortal
When old Moses D. Balis found his way to the junction of the Hannibal and the Mississippi back in 1818 he little thought of the great stage of happy youth on which he was lifting the curtain. Likewise he and the older folks of the tiny river settlement in Hannibal had little thought that Sam C
playing about the steamboat landing, would live through the ages frame houses and the whitewashed fences would give way to thriving industrial plants. modern buildings, a splendid City Hall and other impressive public structures.
In place of the school house from which Huck Finn lured Tom Sawyer to truancy and the old swimming hole, you have eighteen modern grade schools, a high school, parochial schools and a fine library.
The old cabins and the oil lamps which Tom Sawyer had to fill are gone. In their place you have one of the most successful municipal electric light and power plants in the country.
And today we mark one more step of progress-one more imprint of a changing order-this great structure spanning the Misissippi. The river ferry started to go when the old railroad bridge joined Missouri and Illinois back in 1870. As the years went by, this structure carried the rail, the horse drawn and the motorized commerce in and out of Hannibal across the Mississippi. Time has now taken another step and today we eliminate the hazards of railroad crossings, of high waters and mixed rail and vehicular
traffic. traffic.
This
This bridge stands symbolic of what can be accomplished by the cooperation of local governments with the Federal. Here, in this act of
progress, we find the Federal Government, the City of Haninbal, the State of Missouri and the State of Illinois, all joined in correlated action. Toof Missouri and the State of Illinois, all joined in correlated action. To-
gether they have given you this free bridge. Working together in the days to come, they will greatly further the prosperity and convenience of the people of the United States.

President Roosevelt at Mount Rushmore Memorial at Rapid City, S. Dak: Dedicates Head of Thomas Jefferson-Refers to Monument Portraying Features of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln as Inspiration for "Continuance of Democratic-Republican Form of Government'
Dedicating, at Rapid City, S. Dak., on Aug. 30, the second figure in the Mount Rushmore memorial monument-the head of Thomas Jefferson-President. Roosevelt observed that the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, "has well said that this can be a monument and an inspiration for the continuance of the Democratic-Republican form of government, not only in our own beloved country, but, we hope, throughout the world." On this, his first visit to Mount Rushmore, where Mr. Borglum has been working on the memorial group for almost 10 years, the President, it was noted in a dispatch from Rapid City to the New York "Times," said that this was an occasion where the project itself exceeded descriptions of it. From the dispatch we also quote:
The dedication was an impressive ceremony, which included five blasts of rock by dynamite from the face of the mountain to show Mr. Roosevelt an example of the engineering work necessary to create the figures.
One of the great figures of the memorial is that of George Washington, whose figure, nearly completed, now is shown down to the waist. Next on the right of Washington is the head of Jefferson, which is 65 feet tall. To the right of the Jefferson head are the outlines of a bust of Abraham Lincoln, and at a later date the sculptor plans to add a likeness of President Theodore Roosevelt.
Mr. Roosevelt participated in the dedicatory ceremonies in mid-afternoon, his schedule also including a 60 -mile drive through the Black Hills from Rapid City.

Mr. Roosevelt was greeted at the site by Mr. Borglum, who immediately opened the brief ceremonies. More than 5,000 persons were present, some having come from as far as 300 miles away.
Ellis Borglum, waved a flageted the President, his daughter, Miss Mary Ellis Borglum, waved a flag which was the signal for the opening of exercises on Mount Rushmore, beginning with the blasts of dynamite which sent tons of boulders hurtling down the side of the mountain to Then a large American flag obscuring previous operations.
At the same time an airplane flying overhed rele features was removed. parachutes, 83 small airplane flying overhead reltased, attached to small parachutes, 83 small pieces of the granite already carved off the side Finally, the old "Jofferson year that Jefferson lived
15 and the ond 15 stripes whith United States, was run which, for a while, was the official flag of the After the President had a staff.
minutes chatting with Mr dedicated the new work, he remained for 15 and other officials, with Mr. Borglum, Governor Berry of South Dakota, to bis train.

In an account from Rapid City to the New York "Herald Tribune" it was stated that Mr. Borglum had asked Mr. Roosevelt to rededicate the monument-Calvin Coolidge did it originally in 1927-as "a shrine for 100,000 years to come." "Geologists tell us this monument will endure as long as the mountain," said Mr. Borglum.
The President's informal remarks follows :
I think, my friends, that there are two people who told me about this in the early days-one of them was Mr. Borglum and the other was Senator Norbeck.
On many occasions, when a new project is presented to you on paper it is just the opposite of that in what we arent, you are disappointed, but it is just the opposite of that in what we are looking at now. I had seen phetographs, I had seen the drawings, and I had talked with those who about 10 minutes ago, not only of its magnitude, but of its permanent beauty and of its permanent importance. Mr. Borglum has well
spiration for the continuance of the Democrat a monument and an inernment, not only in our own beloved country, but, we hope form of gov the world.
This is the second dedication. There will be others by other Presidents in other years. When we get through, there will be something for the American people that will last through not just generations for the thousands and thousands of years, and I think that generations but for tate a little on those Americans 10,000 years from now, when theps mediing on the faces of Washington and Jefferson and when the weather proceeded to perhaps a depth of a tenth of an inch-meditate shall have What our descendants, and I think they will still be here, will think bout us.
Let us hope that at least they will give us the benefit of the doubtthat they will believe we have honestly striven every day and generation to preserve for our descendants a decent land to live in and a decent form government to operate under.
I am very glad to have come here today informally. It is right and proper that I should have come informally, because we do not want for What where nature is concerned.
in the last few days-cooperation with what I have been talking about ature

I am happy to congratulate all of you not only on what we see today but on what is going to happen in the future at Mount Rushmore

## President Roosevelt's Visit to Western Drought Area

President Roosevelt has this week continued his tour of the Western drought area, begun last week, and to which reference was made in these columns Aug. 29, page 1324.
$H i s ~ m e e t i n g ~ o n ~ S e p t . ~$
3 (Republican nominee for President), and Governors of several other States, was the principal development in the President's trip, and further mention of this is contained in another item in this issue. In our item of a week ago, the stops of the President at Bismarck, N. D., on Aug. 27, and at Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 28 were noted; on the same day he visited Aberdeen, S. D., and from its correspondent on board the President's special train on Aug. 28 the New York "Times" reported in part:
The City of Jamestown, with a population of about 9,000 , where President Roosevelt spent two hours this morning had examples of almost every phase of relief work and displayed evidences of each step in the various On the open space /which serves as a
President Roosevelt saw a new $\$ 17.000$ city park and county fair grounds, to hold the tonw's population, a current Works more than large enough project. It faces a stadium that was begun as a Civil Wess Administration tion operation and completed, together with an Civil Works Administraproperty, as an Federal Emergency Relief Administration project on the Aberdeen also has a stadium, begun by the town as a local project, which after $\$ 4,500$ of local money had been expended, was transforet, into a WPA
Part of a 35 -mile drive taken by the President in the Jamestown area was yet completed and the town suilt an ameregency highway project. It is not yet completed and the town still has funds for it equivalent to 40,000 manours of labor.
President Roosevelt was driven down a ravine, or "coulee," where local parmers are building a dam which will form a basin to serve the double At this project the President talked with several of theservoir.
of them farmers who have seen their life's work destroyed by unt many weather in 1934 and this year. One of these was Andrew Meeker, for 30 years a prosperous farmer and one large operator Andrew Meeker, for 30

Addressing a gatherin the President, according to the Aberdeen station on Aug. 28, York "Herald Tribune" on board the President of the New the following to say:
You have a great problem"before you. I have been doing a good deal of thinking about the future, not just taking care of the immediate needs caused
by the drought this year and of the needs of this coming winter, for we are going to take care of that: I have been thinking more about the future for I want to see South Dakota continue to grow and prosper.
I understand there are some people who are not in favor of planning ahead. I believe there are some people that say it isn't worth spending money to save money. Somebody said yesterday, up in North Dakota,
that they believed if you could save $\$ 10,000,000$ by spending $\$ 1,000,000$ that they believed if you could save $\$ 10,000,000$ by spending $\$ 1,000,000$ it was worth while, In the same way, because this is an agricultural section realize that too, because there would not be any cities if there were not realize that
any farms.
While we
While we are still young at this game, we are learning something more about it every year that goes by and we are getting excellent cooperation government. Things are beginning to state government and the Federal cause we believe we can win out in this fight.
Pierre and Rapid City were visited by the President on Aug. 29 the first named city, said the "Times"' ending the first part of his tour of the drought area; to quote from the same paper, new pledges were given there by the President, of a program of planned agricultural economy to save the prairie country and its people from future hazards.
From the Aug. 29 advices to the "Times" we also take the following:
Today's automobile ride at Pierre gave President Roosevelt still another view of the ravages caused by drought, wind and intensive cultivation of soil which was never more than a thin layer above the hard subsoil.
Wis The President went for his drive at 10:30 a. m., an hour and a half after his train had entered the station from a siding where it lay for the night. On its arrival, the President was greeted by a crowd of well-dressed cheerful people who, like those at other stations, provide a continual Presidenth the reports of desolation in these regions.
President Roosevelt drove out into the country to Farm Island, on the Missouri River, the site of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, consisting brarich, whie bungalows, where a dam recently was constucted on a Contrasts dot thori River
Contrasts dot the drought country: the camp was set among thriving trees, but this one green spot was surrounded by brown, dead ground for miles in every direction
More than a dozen persons were present at the conference on the Presi-
dent's car, including Secretary wall dent's car, including Secretary Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress tration, and Robert Fechner Direct Governor of the Farm Credit Adminis all of, and Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work President are traveling on the special train.
Norbeck and Bulow of South Dakota inded Governor Berry and Senators Carey and O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Wyoming and represe operating in those two States were also present.
An address by President Roosevelt on Aug. 30 at Rapid City, where he dedicated the second figure in the Mount Rushmore Memorial is given under a separate head in this issue. On Tuesday, Sept. 1, the President attended the funeral of Secretary of War Dern, and this, too, is referred to in another item.
A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo. to the Chica go "Daily Tribune" stated that on Aug. 31 the President's special became the second section of the funeral train carrying the body of Secretary Dern, and as a result the President cut his platform speeches short, but continued his motor jaunts into the countryside at several stops.
En route to Salt Lake City it was stated by the "Times" correspondent on Aug. 31 that a study of the advanced status of agricultural reclamation work in Western Nebraska particularly summer fallowing which has gone forward despite the drought, occupied President Roosevelt for three hours today during a stop at Sidney. In part, these advices continued:
Eighty per cent of the Nebraska farmers were said by officials to have agreed to cooperate in the Federal conservation program.
The President conferred at length with a group of farmers who are members of the Nebraska State Conservation Committee, cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He drove in an open car over
dusty roads to see progress made here in fallowing visited O D local farmer, and spoke briefly to a crowd, including most of the towns' local farmer, and spoke briefly to a crowd, including most of the towns
population of 3,500 , which had gathered at the railroad station to greet him.

In a speech delivered immediately after he left his train, the President spoke with feeling of the late Secretary of War, saying:
"As you know, I am here on a sad mission. I am on
"As you know, I am here on a sad mission. I am on my way to attend Dern. You all remember that Secreatry Dern was a native War, George Decause of my mission, I cannot with propriety make a native of Nebraska. "I am, however, taking this opportunity to look into the problems of Nebraska. I want particularly to learn at first hand what you have done in summer fallowing, for I understand that you have taken the lead in that parciular field and as the result you obtained at least $20 \%$ crops.
"Moreover, I want to see for myself the progress of the cattle purchasing program initiated by the Federal Government. , Both of these things tie in together and I hope there will be here the same cooperation I have found where I have gone on my travels.
President Roosevelt then expressed regret that Governor Cochran because of illness, could not be present, and expressed hope that he would see him in Des Moines Thursday, when he will confer with the chief execuRes of seven Mid-Western States, including Governor Landon of Kansas. Representative Carpenter acted as host to the President. A candidate cations said to he is running on the Democratic ticket, but with some qualifiOn his drive in western Nebraska the Townsend program.
of the drought's severity, with stunted and dead fields of whous examples completely failed, and corn which will and dead fields of wheat which had dition far more serious than similar and South Dakota last week, because land values in Nebrask antin North ably higher.
With the President in his car were some members of the State conservation group, on which leading agriculturists of the States sit with local field men representing the various Federal agencies concerned with agriculture. Among these were Fred Wallace of Gibbon, a farmer, who is Chairman of of the Nebraska Cattlemen's Association, and s. K Alliance, President

Bluff, whose wide interests are reflected by his holding of official positions in the associations representing the beef, potato and wool growers.

In the "Herald Tribune" advices from Rapid City, Aug. 30, it was stated that because the President's drought trip will not take in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Senators and Governors of those States were invited on Aug. 30 to meet President Roosevelt at Des Moines on Sept. 3.

President Roosevelt and Governor Landon Meet at Drought Conference in Des Moines-Executives of Other States Present at Discussion-President to Make Radio Speech Sept. 6
President Roosevelt and Governor Alfred M. Landon, the Republican nominee for the Presidency, met at Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 3, when Governors and Senators from midwestern States conferred with the chief executive regarding drought problems. Governor Herring of Iowa was host at a luncheon on Sept. 3, and this was followed by the conference, after which the President entertained the conferees at dinner in his private railroad car. This was the first meeting between the two principal nominees for the Presidency since 1908. Other Governors present included those from Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It was announced on Sept. 2 that tomorrow (Sunday) evening (Sept. 6) President Roosevelt will make a radio address in which he will discuss the drought and will also make an announcement on re-employment as it affects the national situation. White House officials said that the announcement will not concern any change in Administration policy.
Following the exchange of ideas on measures to overcome drought, which marked a luncheon meeting of President Roosevelt and Gov. Landon at the Iowa State Capitol on Sept. 3, the discussion widened with the inclusion of the six other midwestern Governors in the conferences. Inasmuch as nothing of an official nature has been made available much as nothing of an official nature has been made available
regarding the discussions, we quote in part as follows from regarding the discussions, we quote in part as follows from
United Press accounts from, Des Moines Sept. 3 to the New United Press accounts from, D
At a 40-minute conference, Gov. Landon heard the President's ideas and left with him a memorandum covering his own suggestions for immediate relief and for long-range soil conservation and water storage program in which Federal and state governments would cooperate.
"It was a fine conference," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said later. "The President was well pleased."
"Of course, Mr. Roosevelt could not foresee this drought. As a result of it, there probably will be a need for more money. Dams, ponds and other water storage projects probably will result from today's conference."
The water storage projects were an important part in Landon's ideas of a drought program-a program, in fact, which agreed in many particulars with the ideas of Mr. Roosevelt.
Gov. Landon, whose views are much the same as he suggested to the Administration two years ago, found the President "very fine and charming," and that the conference was productive. "The memorandum I left with him
He said he answ
He said he answered a great amny questions and that his own suggestions He was able to te
He was able to tell the President that conditions in Kansas probably drought program which Landon suggested to the Administration and in which he pledged the full cooperation of his State.
Landon's Program

That program, which the Governor recently has gone over again with his advisers on this trip, Dean L. E. Call, Dr. Harry Umberger and Prof. W. E. Grimes of the Kansas State Agricultural College, would be built around a coordinated program to prevent land ero
It would call for building privately and with Government aid, many ponds, lakes, dams and reservoirs to store the waters of the drought country rivers of Arkansas and Kansas-the area which Gov. Landon knows best. The administrative features, according to Landon's proposals, would be designed to keep political factors out of the entire program. State planning boards working with a governm
It was 12 minutes after 1 p. m., the hour for the luncheon, when Landon's automobile rolled down a driveway from the opposite direction taken by the President.
There he joined the other Governors in an ante-room and a minute later the President had come with Gov. Herring to stand beside the door to the luncheon room. First to grasp the President's outstretched hand was the Governor of Kansas.
The other guests greeted the President and they went on to the luncheon room where the six Governors-Hjalmar Peterson of Minnesota, Guy B. Park of Missouri, R. L. Cochrane of Nebraska, E. W. Marland of Oklathe President's and Herring with Landel Judge the President's table
The conferees, including such aides as the Governors desired, went later to Gov. Herring's big office for the general conference at which the President explained his theories for (1) immediate care of the needy in the the winter, and (3) a long those who will have difficulty getting through Federal Government and the States would cor better la
Sitting beside the big desk at which Herring presided over the conference, the President took up with each Governor individually the particular needs and problems of his State.
First, in order of the admission of the States to the Union, was Park of Missouri; and then Herring of Iowa and, third, the Governor of Kansas. The Governors and their aides conferred separately with the President. Gov. Marland said the President was favorable toward a farm pond program for his State. Funds would be available, Marland said he was advised, as soon as the various Federal relief agencies can begin functioning. No specific sum was promised, but Mr. Roosevelt assured him, he indicated, that the drought-stricken farmers would be cared for as quickly as possible.
After the conferences with the Governors-Nebraska was last-had States, representing thecived a delogation from seven Middle Western States, representing the People's Mandate to Governments to End War.

The President left the Capitol at 6:04 p. m., Coast Standard Time, far behind his original schedule and pressed for time before his dinner for the visiting Governors aboard his special train.

In addition to the Governors participating in the conferonce, a dispatch from Des Moines to the New York "Herald Tribune" also reported the other participants (besides President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace) as follows:

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.
Rexford Guy Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator.
W. I. Myers, Governor, Farm Credit Administration.

Robert Fechner, Chief of Civilian Conservation Corps.
Eugene Leggett, Chairman, Narvin H. McIntyre, Presidential Secretary.
Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for President.
Dean L. E. Call, Director of Kansas Agricultural Experimental Station. Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of Kansas State College, Department of Ecoomics and Sociology.
Dr. Harry Umberger, Dean of the Kansas State College, Extension Division.
George Knapp, water resources engineer for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

## U. S. Senators

Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas.
George McGill, Democrat of Kansas.
Elmer Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma.
Thomas P. Gore, Democrat of Oklahoma.
Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat of Missou
Harry S. Truman, Democrat of Missouri.
Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor of Minnesota.
F. Ryan Duffy, Democrat of Wisconsin.

Robert M. La Follette, Progressive of Wisconsin.
L. J. Dickinson, Republican of Iowa.

## Illinois Joins with New York in Seeking Rehearing by United States Supreme Court of Minimum Wage

 LawJoining with New York in petitioning the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing of its decision holding the New York State minimum wage law unconstitutional, the State of Illinois, in a petition filed in Washington on Aug. 28 by State Attorney General Otto Kerner, asked, as a Aug. 28 by State Attorney General of the court, that a rehearing be granted. The decision of the Supreme Court, handed down on June 1, was referred to in these columns June 6, pages 3745-3747 and page 3778. An item regarding the petition of the State of New York seeking a rehearing appeared in our June 27 issue, page 4272. Attorney General Kerner, in his brief, said:
When the immediate welfare of millions of American working women and the constitutional powers of the States of the Union are at stake, it seems imperative that there be not even the remotest ambiguity as to the scope of a decision of this court.

To remove any possible ground for assuming that there is any doubt as to the meaning of the decision rendered on June 1 in this cause, the State of Illinois respect
decision is necessary
It was pointed out in the New York petition that the Supreme Court had declared the New York law unconstitutional in accordance with a decision in the Adkins case, in which a District of Columbia minimum wage law had been invalidated 13 years ago. The petition stated that the court decision held that New York State had not asked to be heard on the question of whether or not the Adkins case would be overruled, and these statements, the petition continued, made it doubtful whether the determinations of the Adkins case are actually reaffirmed. "In an event," said the brief, "the doubts created as to the present force of the Adkins case should now be set at rest. To that end this petition is directed."
In a Washington dispatch, Aug. 28, to the New York "Times" it was stated:
The majority opinion of the Supreme Court interpreted the findings of the New York Court of Appeals as holding that the cost of living features of the two measures were the same. The Illinois statement took issue with this interpretation, and said:
"Whatever may be the ultimate decision of this court in this cause, it is important that that decision should enunciate clearly and unequivocally the law of the land. For it is inconceivable that the constitutional rights of the States to pass minimum wage legislation should depend upon the technical form of review sought from this court.
"Few statutes of recent years dealing with so difficult an industrial problem have been drawn with so zealous a regard for private rights as the New York statute before this court," the statement concluded. "Before court, full and is finally struck down as unconstitutional by a divided and deliberate reconsideration upon their merits of the momentous constitutional issues."

## Federal Judge Barnes in Chicago Grants Petition to Appeal Chicago Action to Test Constitutionality

 of Commodity Exchange ActThe question of the Constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange Act will be brought before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as a restult of the action of Judge John P. Barnes of the Federal District Court at Chicago in granting, on Aug. 28, the petition of William S. Moore to carry to the higher Court his suit to restrain the Chicago Mercantile Exchange from complying with the Act. Reference to the dismissal by Judge Barnes on Aug. 25 of the complaint filed by Mr. Moore and the dismissal of his petition for a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the Act was made in our Aug. 29 issue, page 1326.

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Suit Challenging Validity of Commodity Exchange Act Filed by Kansas City Board of Trade
The Constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange Act is attacked in a suit brought by the Kansas City Board of Trade, and filea in the Federal Court at Kansas City, Mo., on Aug. 28. From the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" we take on Aug. 28. From the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" w
the following (Associated Press) regarding the action:
The petition stated "buying and selling of grain for future delivery is in each and every instance intra-state commerce and such transactions do not require or provide for shipment or transportation from one State tofanother and do not directly involve any shipments in interstate commerce.'
"Congress has no power under the Constitution," the Exchange asserted, "to take over the general control and regulation of grain exchanges. Such control and regulation has been retained by and is vested exclusively in the respective States under the provisions of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution,"
ative and judicial power attacked the Act as "an improper delegation of legisIn our issue of Aug. 29 (page 1326) we noted that in Chicago Federal Judge John P. Barnes refused on Aug. 25 to grant an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

## United States to Retain 40,000 Tons of Old Destroyers

-Notifies Great Britain Ships Will Be Kept Under "Escalator Clause" of London Naval Treaty
The United States has notified Great Britain that it must keep in service after the end of this year 40,000 tons of over-age destroyers in excess of the total permitted by the London Naval Treaty of 1930, it was revealed in Washington on Sept. 2. A note to that effect was sent to the British and Japanese Governments last week, following the British invocation of the so-called escalator clause of the London treaty to retain, after the expiration of that agreement at the end of $1936,40,000$ tons of destroyers that would otherwise have been scrapped. The British said this retention was due to the construction of new destroyers and submariones by the French and Italian Governments.
A Washington dispatch of Sept. 2 to the New York "Times" discussed the American note as follows:
What reasons the United States Government gave for its decision have not been made public. The "escalator clause" of the London treaty specifies that a signatory must make known its reasons for taking advantage of that section.
Japan's action today in notifying the British Government that she would be obliged to retain surplus submarines to an extent corresponding with the British surplus destroyer tonnage was viewed here as a direct result of the American action. It has been believed for some time by
those in close touch with the situation that the Japanese were intentionally those in close touch with the situation that the Japanese were intentionally
delaying their reply to the British note of July 15 to see what the United States Government would do.
In the absence of an official communication from Tokio, which is expected to be sent here in due course, officials were in no position today to comment on this country's possible course. It was evident, however, that the Japanese notification to London would not be considered by this Government as the end of the matter.
The United States will consider, according to indications today, that the Japanese step constitutes another and an independent invocation of the escalator clause subject to the same obligations of explanation as the British Government. The Japanese may allege the presence in Pacific or advance any other reason they wish, but the State Department will doubtless call politely_on Tokio to make its position clear.

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Text of Escalator Clause
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Article 21 of the London treaty, usually called the escalator clause, provides as follows:
"If, during the term of the present treaty, the requirements of the
national security of any national security of any High Contracting party in respect of vessels of War limited by Part III of the present treaty are in the opinion of that
party materially affected by new construction of any power other than those
who have joined in Part III of this treaty that High party materially affected by new construction of any power other than those
who have joined in Part III of this treaty, that High Contracting party
will notify the other parties to Part III as to the increase to be made in its tonnages within one or more of the categories of such vessels of war specifying particularly the proposed increa,
and shall be entitled to make such increase."

Great Plains Drought Area Committee Completes 2,000Mile Tour of Drought Area-President Roosevelt Reported in Accord with RecommendationsIndiana Counties Designated in Emergency Area for First Time
After submitting its report to President Roosevelt, on Aug. 27, containing recommendations for the rehabilitation of the drought sections of the country, the Great Plains Drought Area Committee, headed by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, returned to Washington on Aug. 31, completing a 2,000 mile tour of the stricken area. Mr. Cooke said, on Aug. 31, that the President is in accord with the Committee's recommend tions. The report of the Committee was referred to in our issue of Aug. 29, pages 1328-1329. As to further remarks of Mr. Cooke on Aug. 31, Associated Press advices from Washington, that day, had the following to say:
Asked on his return to the capital how long it would take to complete the rehabilitation program which the Committee recommended to the President, Mr. Cooke replied it had taken the drought area " 50 years to get that way and it should not be too much to ask 20 to 25 years for reclaiming it."
He said that members of the Committee have been assigned to new tasks on instructions from the White House.
The President directed us to coordinate the activities of various Federal agencles now at work in the drought area and to prepare a reference map on rehabilitation program," he reported.

That the drought had affected the program of the Resettlement Administration was revealed on Sept. 1 by C. B Baldwin, Assistant Administrator, who announced that 30 projects would be "suspended" by that agency because funds are being transferred to drought relief. In noting this Washington advices (Associated Press) of Sept. 1, to the New York "Times"" of Sept. 2, also said:
No construction work had been started on any of the suspended projects he said, and in most cases only "preliminary plans" had been drawn up. He decined to give an immediate estimate of the sum involved in abandonment, at least temporarily, of the 30 homestead and land utilization projects.
Forty-
Forty-five projects on which work has already been started will be com-
pleted, he declared.
On Aug. 31, Indiana was placed on the official emergency drought list for the first time when two of its counties were designated "emergency drought counties" by the United States Department of Agriculture Drought Committee Up to Aug. 31, the national total of emergency counties. was 1,092 in 23 States. All counties in North and South Dakota, Oklahoma and Kansas are in the official area

Aubrey Williams, Assistant Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, disclosed on Sept. 2 that over 148,000 destitute farmers were at work up to that time on Works Progress Administration projects in 14 States in the Great Plains and central west drought area. The number actually employed, by States, was announced as follows:
Colorad

Kansas_-............-- $\begin{array}{r}4,089 \\ 5403 \\ \hline\end{array}$


| Minnesota-....................... | $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- |


North Dakota_…....--
South Dakota
32

Wyoming -7,952
1,300
Wyoming_
Wisconsin.
Illinois...

In commoning on substantial rains that have 17,350 recently in some portions of the drought region, Jesse W. Tapp, Chairman of the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee, said on Aug. 29 that "great benefit to farmers will come in improved pastures and the ability to make late seedings of crops that will provide fall and winter pasturage and increased pasture and forage in 1937." Mr. Tapp added:

The rains will be particularly beneificial in the dairy regions of Wisconsin Minnesota, and the northern portions of Iowa and Illinois where deficient pasturage has forced farmers to feed a large portion of their winter roughage supply.

Throughout the southern half of the North Central States region, farmers remember the good fall rains following the severe drought two years ago and are in readiness to make late seedings of fall-planted grains and certain legumes and grasses as soon as there is sufficient moisture in the ground provisions to meet the drought emergency.
In the northernmost portions of the Great Plains area, however, the season is so far advanced that there can be very little plant growth even though abundant rains are received. Continued high temperatures and deficient rainfall in the southern portions of the Great Plains are intensifying the problem of winter feed and forage supplies.

Present Economic System, with Restricted Production and $10,000,000$ on Relief, Derided by Roger W. Babson-Sees Period when Every Family Will Have Land Which They Must Work-Discusses Spanish Revolution.
Holding to the belief that "only four things in this world are fundamental, viz: time, life, land and judgment, Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., had the following to say on Aug. 29 :
Everyone has now the same amount of time. In this country, at least, it is recognized that everyone is equally entitled to life. Our present economic system, with restricted production and $10,000,000$ unemployed on relief, is, of course, silly. We are, therefore, coming to a period when every family will have a plot of land which they must work or else suffer. But before our religious, political and economic problems can be solved there must be an equality of judgment. This cannot be legislated or obtained through revolution; judgment comes only through "trial and error" methods which takes centuries to develop.
Mr. Babson's comments were made in addressing the Conference on Religion at the Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, N. H. In his address he expressed himself as "tremendously interested in the Spanish revolution," and went on to say, in part:

It surely is putting democracy on the spot. Heretofore all revolutions have been instituted by the radical party; the conservatives have been on the defensive. This is the first revolution in the world's history which
has been started and fought desperately by the conservatives against the established government.
What has given radicalism such a tremendous growth since the World War? Three forces have been at work: (1) the natural reaction against capitalism which followed the great war; (2) the effect of the movies in giving the masses a false idea of life under the present economic system; (3) the power of the existing ruler to reach the people through the radio. Heretofore it has been possible to reach the masses only through the newspapers, which are $80 \%$ owned by conservatives. Now, a dictator can ignore the newspapers and appeal directly to the people through the radio.
If the radio had existed in the 90 's, Bryan would have easily beaten If the radio had existed in the 90 's, Bryan would have easily beaten McKinley. If Roosevelt is re-elected on Nov. 3, it will be due to the radio.
Another reason why this revolution greatly interests me is because it is a clean cut fight between Communism and Fascism. No doubt exists
in my mind but that the Facists-who are the "rebels" "revolition in my mind but that the Facists-who are the "rebels" or "revolutionists" this Spanish revolution is only the first round in a world conflict thist this Spanish revolution is only the first round in a world conflict which
will last for a long time.

What can industrious and honest people do to avoid having their children or grandchildren some day massacred under such a slogan? Two immediate answers come to my mind: (1) get behind the social action groups of our progressive churches. These people just now are unpopular with the conservatives; but, in my humble judgment, they are showing the world the only way out of its troubles; (2) have children and grandchildren located in small cities and rural communities following a profession, trade or business, but with enough land to support at least their own families. History clearly teaches that people in the larger cities get the worst of all revolutions. In fact, if every family owned a little land sufficient to feed itself, would the world now be facing revoluttion?

New Deal Reports Tabled by American Bar Association -Secretary MacCracken Indicates that Action Was Taken to Avoid "Controversy in Presidential
Year' --Other Action Before Close of Convention
Majority and minority reports presented to the American Bar Association by its Federal Legislative Committee were tabled by the Association at its annual convention in Boston on Aug. 28. According to William P. MacCracken, Secretary of the Association, this action was taken because of the fact that any stand recorded on the report might "embroil the Association in a controversy in a Presidential year." Taking the floor when the reports came up for dis cussion, Mr. MacCracken, it was stated in Boston advices to the New York "Times," pointed out that both majority and minority members asked that their reports be adopted and the committee be discharged. From the "Times" advices we also quote:
"It has not been the usual practice of the Association to adopt the report of a committee, but only its specific recommendations," he [Mr. MacCracken] said. "The Board of Governors therefore recommends that both reports and their accompanying memoranda be received and filed and the special committee be discharged."
John D. Clark of Wyoming, who with Fred H. Davis, George L. Buist and Charles P . Taft 2nd, signed the majority report, was the only speaker on this recommendation. He said that there were many instances in the history of the Association in which it had adopted the reports of committees.
Only a few scattered noes were heard when a resolution embodying Mr. MacCracken's recommendation was voted upon.

It was noted in Associated Press accounts from Boston that the majority report severely criticized the policies of the Roosevelt Administration, while that of the minority declared further consideration of the subject of Federal legisiation as it affected the rights of citizens would serve no useful purpose. This account likewise said:
The majority report, signed, among others, by Charles P. Taft 2nd of Cincinnati, son of the late former President, asserted the Roosevelt Ad ministration was "detouring the Constitution," and added: "There is no indication that the Administration recognizes any obligations whatever to protect the individual citizen in his constitutiona rights."
"Only if the preservation of our American institutions is the earnest desire of the people themselves can the courts give their assistance by blocking occasional legislative violations of the constitutional guaranties," said the report.

At its closing session, on Aug. 29, the Association approved a recommendation of its Committee on Jurisprudence Law Reform putting the Association on record as opposed to any amendments to the Constitution which would restrict the powers of the Supreme Court. The committee's report, according to Associated Press, advices from Boston, said, in part:
"The most threatening of the bills," the report declared, "are proposals to increase the membership of the court in order to change its complexion." This," the report warned, "was the Achilles heel of the Constitution," in as much as the various checks within the Constitution could be thrown the court, executive appointments and Senatorial confirmation."
"The 'sole brake"," the report concluded, was "an aroused public opinion," adding that "this danger is more real than it ever has been in the past" because "the fleeting moods of public opinion may be rapidly. mobilized."

In a brief summary of the convention, which opened on Aug. 24, the Boston "Transcript" of Aug. 29 said:

Winding up the "most successful" and largest convention in the history of the American Bar Association, which was marked by several attacks on the Administration despite the Association's "hands off" policy on politics, the last of the 4,000 lawyers left Boston today, with business, finished and unfinished, out of the way until 1937.
The last session of the convention was a fitting finale to the busy week of meetings. A young woman lawyer, not a member of the Association, so stirred up the newly-formed House of Delegates, long-proposed representative body of the Association, that the deliberative assembly rejected the majority report of the admiralty law standing committee.

The House of Delegates, in a resolution of thanks to Boston, called the convention "the most largely attended" in history and the "most important" since 1878.
The first session was held Monday, Aug. 24, in Symphony Hall. Thirtytwo resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee. Numerous committee reports were submitted for later consideration. Then the assembly, after hours of discussion, adopted amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Association for "an improved and representative organ ization of the American Bar Association." The result was the House of egates.
Tuesfay the conference of Bar Association delegates went out of existence after holding a day-long meeting, the high spot of which came in the afternoon when a judge, a lawyer and a newspaperman addressed the gathering on trials and publicity.
Concurrently committees of the Association at large on communications, unauthorized law practice, professional ethics, public utilities law, mineral law and international and comparative law, legal education, mu
nicipal law and property law were held.

A speech by Donald Richberg before the section on mineral law brought interest when the former NRA Administrator said that if this country were to continue its present economic system, it must eliminate the abuses of unrestrained competition.
Also on Tuesday afternoon a division of the conference of Bar Association delegates began a discussion on criminal law, which extended far beyond its allotted time and brought repercussions Wednesday during the continuation when an unheralded report on the Hauptmann case was read and hotly discussed.
Wednesday brought Association committee meetings, and in the afternoon the organization of the House of Delegates, with election of officers and appointment of committees.
Another general assembly rife with hot debate and political criticism, which President William L. Ransom was at times at a loss to curb, took place in Symphony Hall, Thursday. Action was taken on the resolutions submitted at the opening session, many of which involved political, , economic and definitely controversial subjects.
Discussion was so long that the meeting fell far behind its scheduled calendar. Consideration of the stand of the Association on child labor legislation was put over to the afternoon. A bitter wrangle developed during the morning session when resolutions for seeking WPA aid for needy lawyers were put down after debate as being partisan in their implication in that they recognized the New Deal agency as an assistance.
During the morning the nomination of Frederick H. Stinchfield of During the morning the nas announced. As is customary, he wis elected at a later assembly.
At Thursday afternoon's assembly in Symphony Hall, the Association opposed ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and overwhelmingly defeated every pro-Administration recommendation which reached the floor, including two proposed amendments to the United States Constitution.
The address of President Ransom at the opening session was referred to in our Aug. 29 issue, page 1329. Discussions on the Public Utility Holding Company Act were noted in the same issue, on page 1330, and the Association's opposition to the Federal Child Labor amendment of the Constitution was reported on page 1331

At the Aug. 25 session George R. Grant, a Boston attorney, stated that governmental attempts to regulate private industry may alter the whole business structure, said the "Transcript," which added that at another session that day Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, declared "We have no competent substitute for the automatic regulalator of a free purchasing power."

The "Transcript" continued:
Mr. Grant, who is Chairman of his division, added that if American business treasures a reasonable degree of freedom of management, formerly considered safe under constitutional guarantees, it must fight to retain public opinion favorable to that end.
Mr. Richberg, who addressed a mineral law gathering, contended that if we are to maintain a competitive system we must maintain competition in wages, prices and production.
Arguing that free competition has never existed under any government established by human beings, the former NRA leader said that if the United States is to preserve the essentials of its present economic system, "it must rid it of the excesses and abuses of unrestrained competition . . and, by intelligent cooperation with industry, between industries and between industries and government we must work out new and neces. sary controls of our human mechanism of production and exchange."
Mr. Grant and Mr. Richberg, the latter speaking at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, addressed two of the several section meetings and other assemblies of the Bar Association's fifty-ninth annual convention.

United States Chamber of Commerce Restates Views on Issues Affecting Business-Urges Elimination by Government of Competition with BusinessFinds Tax Burdens Threaten Employment-Declares Gold Standard Only International Standard Commanding Acceptance
The views of the United States Chamber of Commerce bearing on various issues affecting business were indicated anew in a statement issued at Washington on Aug. 29. On the subject of unfair Government competition the Chamber says:

Few private business urdertakings, however efficiently organized and conducted, can long survive in the face of competitive activities promoted by Government. With unlimited resources, with freedom from taxation and from other items of expense necessarily incidental to private operation, and without obligation to show a profit or even to avoid loss, the Government can eliminate all competitors in any field of business in which it may choose to engage.

Under the head "Tax Burden" the Chamber states:
The combined expenditures of Federal, "State and local governments now demand so great a proportion of the total National income that they discourage business,
"The balancing of the Federal budget was urged as follows: Well coordinated fiscal plans should be adopted for reduction of Federal expenditures to bring about in the near future a balanced budget without increased taxes.
According to the Chamber "Federal control of production in private enterprise is indefensible and against the public
nerest

As to the relation of Government to business the Chamber has the following to say:
The relation of Government to industry and commerce is primarily that of preserving equal treatment for all, assuring to every one adequate protection in the development of individual initiative and enterprise. Adherence to this policy implies that there be placed on each individual, whatever his functions in the community, only that degree of restraint which will prevent his encroachment upon the rights of others.
According to the Chamber "emergency expenditures necessary for the relief of the destitute unemployed should be provided by and under the control of the States of their residence, with reimbursable advances from the Federal

Government only on application of those States or municipalities which are unable to obtain the needed funds for that purpose."

We also quote the following from the Chamber's statement: Stabilized Currency a World Need
Restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard and strict maintenance of the integrity of the currencies of the world are vital needs. Without the one there cannot be a revival of international trade, and Without the other there can be no dependable basis for the operations of domestic commerce and industry.

Gold Standard
The gold standard is the international monetary standard that has commanded general acceptance. Its restoration and maintenance are dependent upon the development of confidence, the balancing of public budgets, removal of restrictions upon foreign exchange, and greater freedom in the movement of goods.

Currency Inflation
Improvement in the prices of primary commodities, of manufactured goods and of auxiliary services should be fostered, but price changes deliberately engendered through measures which are solely monetary in character will not be conducive to stability. It endeavors to provide a stimulating infuence, any action that creates distrust in a currency unit will not bring about lasting improvement.

Federal Reserve System
Since its inception the Federal Reserve System has had no more consistent or stalwart advoc te than the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Experience has amply vindicated our confidence in the fundamentals of the system and confirmed our judgment against hasty or illshould innovations or changes in its policies or functions. Particularly mercial banking be unduly to centralize power over reserves and comof the system and conducive to the establishment of a central banking mechanism directly amenable to political influence and dictation.

Modification of the anti-trust laws "so as to make clear that the laws permit agreements increasing the possibilities of keeping production related to consumption," is advocated by the Chamber, which also declares that "each industry should be permitted to formulate and to put into effect rules of fair competition which receive governmental approval."

The Chamber expressed its opposition to "all proposals tending to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of its function to determine the validity of Congressional action; or tending to minimize the power or diminish the jurisdiction of the Federal courts; or to substitute the legislative will for the discretion of any Federal court in the discharge of a judicial duty."

The Chamber, among its other declarations, asserted that "economic security cannot be achieved by legislative fiat."

## FCA Reports Increase in Marketing of Livestock

 Through Cooperative AssociationsHigher livestock price levels were primarily responsible for a $\$ 75,000,000$ increase in business of farmers' cooperative livestock marketing associations during the 1935-36 marketing season, compared to the 1934-35 season, according to a statement released Sept. 3 by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen marketed livestock through cooperative associations during the recent season valued at $\$ 250$,000,000 , compared to $\$ 175,000,000$ in the $1934-35$ season, the statement said, continuing:
The largest of the cooperative terminal-market sales agencies handled more than $1,000,000$ animals for its farmer patrons during 1935 and another agency handed More than one-half of the farmers marketing their livestock thro coperatives are in the five States of Minnesota Illinois Missouri. Iowh and Ohio.
From a dollar-and-cents standpoint Illinois made the best showing of all the States. Its 110 associations with 100,000 patrons sold animals valued at $\$ 60,000,000$. Much of the credit for this business is due to seven large-scale cooperatives located within the State. Many of the animals handled by terminal-market cooperatives came from points without the State.
Minnesota's 235 local associations with 110,000 patrons reported sales amounting to $\$ 28,000,000$.
Most of the large scale associations are cooperative sales agencies located at the larger livestock terminal markets such as Chicago, East St. Louis, South St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Jersey City. Several of the large associations are State-wide organizations that help their farmer-members market or purchase animals for feeding parposes. A California association has been conducting auctions for the ale or hogs for the past 17 years. About 200 auctions are held each year nd approximately 700,000 hogs have been sold during the 17 years. markets its livestock as dressed meat and by-products. .

Gains in Industry and Agriculture Noted by United States Chamber of Commerce
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Aug. 29 noted the gains which are being shown in industry and agriculture, notwithstanding handicaps suffered by business through government competition, which was also the subject of a statement made public on Aug. 29 by the Chamber, and to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue. During July and August, the Chamber noted, increases occurred in car loading, industrial production, employment, use of electric energy, construction and excise tax receipts. "All of the evidence does not reflect solely increased spending, either," said the Chamber, which added that during the first half of 1936 depositors in mutual savngs banks increased by 300,000 . The total in July stood at $14,340,000$, it said, topping the 1929 figures by $20 \%$.

With reference to the Chamber's comments on business and those of other Federal agencies, the Washington "Post" of Aug. 30 said, in part:
Nearly every phase of the country's economic existence reported glowing proof of the near-boom, even as the United States Chamber of Oommerce while soberly noting the firm upward trend, assailed government inter ference in business as "indefensible."
The business statistics, reduced to skeleton form, and collected from reases by both government and private agencies, showed:
July railroad car loadings had the highst monthly gain since 1929. July construction contracts zoomed to the highest total for a single month since June, 1931. The first seven months of railroad earnings reached the best point since 1930. The July net railroad operating income was me than double that for July, 1935. Residential construction went up ing was up $64 \%$ over the 1935 period
Steel ing $64 \%$ over the 1935 period.
the best mark since 1930. price index stood at 124, the higed an all-time record high. The farm figures for the first seven months were estima years. The farm income top since 1930. For the first time since 1926, both wheat and corn the selling at more than $\$ 1$ a bushel. Department stores throughout the country, except in severely-hit drought areas, failed to feel the summer slump, and held to high levels. The manufacturers' excise tax collection was $50 \%$ higher this July than the same month last year. Alcohol taxes were up $27 \%$, and the tobacco taxes moved up $12 \%$ in collections.

## Toledo Gas Workers Return to Jobs Following Termi-

 nation of Ten-Day Strike at Ohio Fuel Gas Co. and Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co.Following the reaching of an agreement on Aug. 20 ending the 10 -day strike in Toledo, Ohio, at the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. and Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co., the strikers have returned to their jobs. The accord reached on Aug. 20, terminating the walkout called on Aug. 10 . by the Gas Workers' Union, is in effect until Jan. 1, 1937. The terms of the agreement were not disclosed by company or union officials, excepting that it provides for recognition of the Gas Workers' Union and seniority rights.
The striking workers had sought a $25 \%$ wage increase, a 40 -hour week, union recognition and the rescinding by the company of a retrenchment order that would have dismissed $25 \%$ of them, it was stated in United Press advices from Toledo. Settlement of the dispute was speeded by the intermediation of Edward F. MeGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; J. E. O'Connor, United States Department of Labor conciliator, and Edmund Ruffin, director of the Toledo Industrial Peace Board.

Expiring Laws as to Continuance of Which Action Awaits Coming Session of Congress-Monetary Measures, United States Chamber of Commerce Points Out, Affect Gold Content of Dollar, Operation of Stabilization Fund, Silver, \&c.
Attention to various expiring laws enacted during the present Administration as to the continuance of which Congress will have to act at the coming session, was directed by the United States Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 29. Referring to the announcement of the Chamber, the Washington bureau of the New York "Herald Tribune" on Aug. 29 stated that whether by accident or design, the deadlines for a number of major emergency statutes, covering money, banking, relief, agriculture, tariff policy neutrality and at least one form of taxation, have been set to accumulate in the winter and spring of 1937.
A partial list of the measures destined to die between Jan. 30 and July 1 next, unless continued or revamped by Congress, made public by the Chamber, said the paper named, from which we quote:
Among the laws listed by the Chamber which terminate in whole or in part early next year are:
The emergency powers of the President to vary the gold content of the dollar and operate the so-called $\$ 2,000,000,000$ stabilization fund, Jan. 30 . The provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act permitting the undertaking of new business, Feb. 1.
The powers of the Federal Reserve Board to permit the issuance of Federal Reserve notes with collateral security in the form of obligations of the government instead of commercial paper, March 3.
The Neutrality Act, May 1.
The Act establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps under which more than $\$ 1,250,000,000$ has been spent, March 31 .
Several forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government, including the insurance on new modernization loans under the National Housing Act, terminating April 1, and Electric Home and Farm Authority financing of sales of household electric equipment, ending Feb. 1.
The President's powers to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries for reciprocal concession, June 12.
The excise taxes of 1932, continued for two years in 1935 until June 30, 1937.
Provision for a reduced rate of interest on farm mortgage given to Federal Land banks, July 1.
The existing 3c. postage rate, July 1.
The re-enacted "hot oil" section of the National Industrial Recovery Act, June 30.
The two-year authorization for compacts among oil producing States, Sept. 1 ,
"The existing Soil Erosion Act," continues the Chamber of Commerce statement, "now provides that direct payment from the Federal Government may not be made after the end of next year. The theory is that by that time the State governments would be prepared to take over the opration. As yet there is no indication that State governments will be
ready at that time."

The statement of the Chamber does not pretend that its list is by any means complete and mentions the possibility of amendments to the Social Security Act and changes in the Revenue Act of 1936 for taxing undistributed corporate earnings as possibilities for early attention by Congress.

Regarding the comments of the Chamber on the Silver Purchase Act, the advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
"With the circulation statement showing at the end of July, 1936, $\$ 547,000,000$ in standard silver dollars and $\$ 717,000,000$ in silver bul lion," the Chamber declared, "there is even a possibility that within the next year the limiting claus ore the silver purchase Act of 1934 may be brought into action; for, according to the circulation statement, there has, since the passage of the silver Purchase Act
$\$ 762,000,000$ in the silver held by the government.
"Whatever might happen with respect to silver purchases, however, the use of the exchange stabilization fund will definitely come to an end on Jan. 30, 1937, if earlier legislative action is not taken. At first amounting to $\$ 2,000,000,000$, this fund has more recently appeared in the government accounts at $\$ 1,800,000,000$. It is generally assumed that the difference of $\$ 200,000,000$ represents the amount which has been used in stabilization operations."

New York State Milk Producers Threaten Strike-Seek Higher Prices and End of Classification SystemMilk to Be Raised One Cent a Quart in New York City
A strike of milk producers in New York State was threatened this week, as dairy leaders sought a higher price to be paid to farmers. Stanley and Felix Pisek, who led a similar strike three years ago, said on Sept. 2 that other States would support the strike if it is called. They said that a definite date for the strike will be announced unless farmers are granted $\$ 3$ per 100 pounds for their milk, and "all milk classification systems are discarded." On Sept. 2 an increase of 1 cent a quart for milk in New York City and its suburbs was announced by officials of the Borden Farm Products Co. and the Sheffield Farms Co. Grade B milk will be 14 cents a quart and grade A milk 17 cents. Store prices for the same grades will be 13 and 16 cents, respectively. Meanwhile, Peter G Ten Eyck, New York State Agriculture Commissioner, warned on Aug. 24 that consumers may "destroy the dairy industry in New York State" if producers carried out their strike threats. The New York "Times" of Sept. 3 summarized the situation in part as follows:
Tuesday [Sept. 1] the officials of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, an organization of farmers who control their own markets, advanced the price of raw milk at creameries by 17 cents a hundredweight. The association supplies more than $40 \%$ of the milk consumed daily in New York, according to Fred H. Sexauer, its president. Its largest market is through the Borden's Farm Products Company. Meanwhile the members of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association stood by awaiting developments as both Borden and Sheffield directors met. Other distributing agencies, such as the retail division of the Dairyprepared for an expected increase in milk prices.
The Consumers Union of the United States, 22 East Seventeenth Street, reiterated its criticism of the present milk distribution system when it reiterated Mots criticism of hardia of its resolution, adopted Tuesday night notified Mayor
[Sept. 1], calling for a "yardstick") pasteurizing and distributing plant in the city. Representatives of the union said last night that they had had no reply from the Mayor.

The organization also appointed a delegation to ask Governor Lehman and State Agriculture Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck for a larger representation of consumers on the Milk Control Board and a ruling on the requir

Another group that placed itself on record yesterday as against any increase in retail prices of milk and milk products was the Community Councils of the City of New York. Its representatives signified their inand the "spread" between the prices paid to farmers and those charged to consumers.

In its Sept. 4 issue, the "Times" in reporting the increase of 1 cent per quart for milk, also said in part:

The Sheffield company also announced that it would match the rise in producers' price announced Monday by officials of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, of 17 cents a hundred pounds for Class 1 milk (that scheduled for fluid delivery). This rise will bring the pro duecrs' price to $\$ 2.87$ a hundredweight, or 17 cents higher than the mini mum of $\$ 2.70$ recently declared necessary by the Milk Control Division of the State Department of Agriculture.
The total rise in price to the producers will amount to 42 cents a hundredweight, while the gross rise in revenue to the distributors will amount to about 47 cents.
Harry A. Cronk, president of the Borden's Farm Products Company, announced a similar schedule of price rises from the company offices at 110 Hudson Street. As the largest customer of the Dairymen's League, he agreed to the 17 -cent rise to producers.
It is expected that the smaller independent distributors of milk in the city will follow today the lead set by the two major companies. Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, former City Health Commissioner and now president of the Greater New York and New Jersey Milk Institute, said his members had arrived at a "satisfactory price adjustment with producers."
Regarding developments up-State toward the threatened producers' strike for a minimum price of $\$ 3$ a hundredweight, he said:
"Members of our institute have not recelved an invitation, but those who buy rom the New York Milk Federation undoubtedly will be present at the conference

The conference at Syracuse will be headed by Felix and Stanley Piseck of the New York Milk Federation. Felix Piseck, in a statement to The
Associated Press, said a telegram to Dr. Wynne inviting the institute members to attend had been returned to him "disowned" Dr Wrme said members to attend had been returned to him "disowned." Dr. Wynne said
he had received the message.

Albany advices to the same paper said:
Governor Lehman, in a telegram to John J. Dillon, editor of "The Rural New Yorker, said today he was unwilling to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider abolition of milk control. He also expressed the hope that there would be no milk strike.

## Strike of Editorial Employees on "Wisconsin News" Ended-Publisher of Hearst Paper Says News-

 paper Guild Is Still Not RecognizedA strike of editorial employees of the "Wisconsin News," a Hearst publication in Milwaukee, that had lasted for seven months was settled on Sept. 1, under an agreement that both the management and the strize leaders termed satisfactory. The publishers agreed to certain minimum wages and the establishment of a five-day week, and striking employees returned to work on Sept. 2. The strike was originally called on Feb.17, and the paper has been picketed since that time, but has continued to publish daily. John H. Black, manager of the paper, said that two points for which the strike was declared, recognition of the American Newspaper Guild and employment contracts with the staff, were not involved in the settlement

The ending of the strike was reported as follows in Associated Press advices of Sept. 1 from Milwaukee:

Mr . Black said 12 of the original 21 strikers were returning to work. He said some of the others had previously returned, and that other had found work elsewhere.

The original guild demands included minimum wages scaled from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 70$ a week, according to duration of employment, a five-day week, graduated vacations, dismissal bonuses and a closed guild shop with the check-off system for payment of dues.
Under the terms of the settlement, "The News" employment policy, which reads that "This is not a contract, but a policy in operation on the paper which will be continued for at least a year and as long thereafter as economic conditions justify," has been dated September 1, 1936.
This policy provides that men' with at least three years' experience receive not less than $\$ 8$ for an eight-hour day for five days a week. Be ginners are paid not less than $\$ 25$ a week. A statement issued at Guild headquarters said a verbal understanding reached between the Trades Council Committee and Mr. Black provided that under this agreement there will be no discrimination against any members of the Guild.

New York State Federation of Labor In Convention at Syracuse Decides Against "Non-Interference" In Dispute Between A. F. of L. and C. I. O.
At the concluding session of the annual convention at Syracuse, N. Y., on Aug. 27 of the New York.State Federation of Labor, delegates of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization and of other organizations strived, without avail, to bring about the adoption of a resolution asking the Executive Council of the. A. F. of L. to lift as illegal the suspension order against the C. I. O. affiliates and submit the entire controversy for decision by the A. F. of L. convention in Tampa in November. Syracuse advices Aug. 27 to the New York "Times" from which we quote, added:

More than a dozen resolutions seeking this objective and embodying an endorsement of industrial unionism were turned down when the convention, by an overwhelming majority, approved a substitute presented by the resolutions committee, headed by Joseph A. Mullaney, urging non-inter ference in the dispute, but, at the same time, upholding "the contsitutional authority of the American Federation of Labor."

## Resolution Held a Compromise

In emphasizing the latter point, the resolution sought to meet the request of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, made in his address before the convention on Tuesday (Aug. 25), when he bitterly assailed the C. I. O. and asked the convention to reaffirm its loyalty to the A. $\mathbf{F}$. of $L$.

However, the resolution was described by leaders of the State Federation as a compromise in the sense that it did not embody any denunciation of the C. I. O. or direct approval of the A. F. of L. Council's suspension order. clared the state Federation incompetent to interfere and affirmed recognition of the "constitutional authority" of the A. F of L without touching directly on the E evive Coundi's action in suspending the C. L. O. unions.

Gov, Landon, Following Completion of Presidential Campaign Tour in East, Announcés Plans for Two Additional Tours
With his return to Topeka a week ago, following his Eastern Presidential Campaign tour, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, made known plans for two similar trips. In the Topeka "Capital" of Aug. 29 it was stated that according to announcement from John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman at Chicago, Gov. Landon will make a tour of the North Central farm States soon after Sept. 15 through Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. Major speaking engagements probably will be at Chicago and Milwaukee it was said, the "Capital" adding:
At least one other trip across country is ahead of the Kansas Governor and Republican nominee for President. In the latter part of October he will swing east again, winding up with a speech in Madison Square Garden Oct. 29. On this trip speeches also probably will be made in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Another tour may be sandwiched in between the North Central states trip and his second and final campaign invasion of the East, but that is only a tentative possibility at the present time.
References to Gov. Landon's recent tour of the East appeared in these columns Aug. 22, page 1169 and Aug. 29, page 1336. At Topeka on Aug. 28 Gov. Landon issued a statement saying:
"I return to Topeka deeply gratified with my first trip of the 1936 campaign. Traveling the last eight days between the Rocky Mountains and Lake Erie, I have appreciated the friendly welcome of those whom I have had the opportunity of meeting.
isited are striving to sorting to find that the people of all the nine States visited are striving to solve in an honest and common-sense way their common problems. Our neighbors of Colorado and Nebraska are much and New York. And all are no differens as the people of Pennsylvania "Everywhere the people are undoubent from the folks of Kansas.
The crowds were proof of this interest, This is as it ingood government. American way, for under the American system the people are the it is the ment. They are entitled to know the whole truth people are the Governpublic business. When they insist upon lenowing as they do of they can be relied upon to arrive at sound conclusions. The interest shown by the women and the couraging. . . As long as the American young people is most enin their public affairs all will be well for their Government."
At Des Moines, on Sept. 3, as we note in another item, President Roosevelt conferred with Gov. Landon and Governors of other mid-west drought States.

## Resignation of Ruth Bryan Owen as United States

 Minister to Denmark-To Campaign for President RooseveltAboard his special train, in Rapid City, S. Dak., President Roosevelt announced on Aug. 30 the resignation of Mrs Ruth Bryan Owen (Rhode) as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark. In a telegram to the President, Mrs. Owen expressed her desire to take an active part in the campaign for his reelection. The resignation, which was accepted "reluctantly" by President Roosevelt, had been anticipated since ber marria President Roosevelt, Park, N. Y., to Captain Boerge Rhode on July 11 at Hyde King Christian X Mrs. Owen, who is the eld
Jennings Bryan was Jennings Bryan, was appointed Minister of Denmark by President Roosevelt in April, 1933, the first woman envoy named by an American President. Prior to her appointment to this post she had represented the Miami Congressional District in the House of Representatives from 1929 to 1933. The appointment of Mrs. Owen as the Danish Minister was eferred to in our issues of April 15, 1933, page 2526, and June 10, 1933, page 3393. The following is the announcement issued by President Roosevelt on Aug. 30:
The following exchange of telegrams is self-explanatory:

## The President

Desiring to take an active part in the campaign for your reelection and believing that I can be of more service if I campaign as a private citizen and States Minister to Denmark. I beg to hand you my resignation as United

Hon. Ruth Byran Owen
RUTH BRYAN OWEN.
Port Washington, N. Y.:
While I am very loath to have you discontinue the very fine services you have been rendering as United States Minister to Denmark, I appreciate your reasons for wanting to resign and the motives that prompt you therefore reluctantly accept your resignation

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Return from Abroad of Secretary of Labor PerkinsCities European Confidence in President Roosevelt
After a six-weeks' absence from the United States, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins returned on Sept. 1 from a vacation in Europe abroard the Cunard-White Star liner Aquitania. Upon her arrival Miss Perkins expressed herself as ready for active campaigning for the coming election. She said:

I have a great desire to get actively into the campaign.. I went away with the feeling that President Roosevelt's reelection was important- to continue the reforms and projects he has begun-but I return feeling that his United States.
It was gratifying to see the confidence that Europeans have in the United States under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt. I talked with the responsible, well-informed groups of persons and most of them felt that his reelection was inevitable.

In the New York "Sun". of Sept. 1 it was stated:
Miss Perkins, who sailed several weeks ago on the Holland-American liner Statendam, was in Geneva the greater part of her stay for the purpose of establishing American cooperation with the International Labor Office and conferring with the officials of the United States labor office there. She also spent five days in Paris, where she attended the conferences of the .
Miss Perkins' departure for Europe was noted in our issue of July 25 , page 524 .

## Death of W. F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce in Cabinet of Former President Coolidge

William F. Whiting, who succeeded Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of the late President Coolidge, serving from Aug. 21, 1928, to March 4, 1929, died on Aug. 31 at his home in Holyoke, Mass. He was 72 years old. Mr. Whiting was appointed Secretary of Commerce after Mr . Hoover resigned to enter the campaign for the presidency of the United States. A native of Holyoke, Mr. Whiting had been for many years President and General Manager of the Whiting Paper Co. of that city.
The following summary of Mr. Whiting's career is from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 31:
Mr. Whiting was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1920, 1924, 1928 and 1932, and was one of the original Coolidge men. President Coolidge was graduated from Amherst five years later than men.

Whiting, who was graduated in 1886, but they had met often on the campus and were friends.
Mr. Whiting was steadfast in his admiration of the gritty youth from Vermont and at the Republican National Convention in Ohicago in 1920 voted for Mr. Coolidge's nomination for President on all 10 ballots. He was the only member of the Massachusetts delegation to do eo, and refused to yield to the arguments put forward by the late W. Murray Crane in favor of Mr. Harding.
After the Cleveland convention, in 1924, Mr. Whiting was appointed to represent Massachusetts on the committee which formally notified Calvin Coolidge of his nomination.
Mr. Whiting's father served in Congress as a Republican, but Mr. Whiting himself never felt able to take the time from his business to become engaged actively in politics. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to get him to be a candidate for Mayor of Holyoke.

## President Roosevelt Attends Funeral of Secretary of War Dern at Salt Lake City, Utah

President Roosevelt, whose plans for his Western trip underwent a change following the death in Washington on Aug. 27 of Secretary of War George H. Dern, attended, with members of his Cabinet, the funeral of Mr. Dern in Salt Lake City, Utah on Sept. 1. The services were held in the Old Mormon Tabernacle; the correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune" writing from Salt Lake City said in part: At the Tabernacle funeral services national and State officials, Army officers, members of the State Legislature and leaders of civic organizations paid their respects to the memory of Secretary Dern. The President and his immediate party sat in the stalls at the front of the church immediately below the pulpit. The members of the Mr. Dern's family were near by.
It was in this same building in 1932 that Mr. Dern, then Governor, Welcomed Mr. Roosevelt to Salt Lake City as a Presidential campaigner. Both spoke in the Tabernacle rally.
Informality rather than pomp characterized the services both in the The President, with his sons,
he khaki-clad soldiers of Cons, John and Franklin Jr., at his side, stood as the khaki-clad soldiers of Company E, 38th Infantry, fired three volleys The grave and Taps was sounded.
The funeral was conducted with full military honors. More than 1,600 Field Artillery, rifles and side equipment with guns of the 135th Utah ntire Fort Douglas personnel of 050 participated in the procession. The e 222 d Field A tillery with 2500 men and 40 officers took part, an cemetery.
Services at the graveside were directed by Fort Douglas officers and officers of the 222 d Field Artillery. The 38th Infantry was under command of Colonel Walter S. Fulton.
In press accounts from Salt Lake City on Aug. 28 it was stated that the use of the Latter Day Saints Church shrine was agreed upon after it had been urged by the church through President Heber J. Grant. Mr. Dern, it was added, was not a member of the Latter Day Saints Church. He was the second non-member to reach the Governorship.
Mr. Dearn's death was noted in our Aug. 29 issue, page 1336.
Before the body of the late Secretary was taken to Salt Lake City, memorial services were held in Washington on Aug. 29. From the Washington "Post" of Aug. 30 we quote:
Mrs, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in mourning, sat with Cabinet officers, diplomats and Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers in Mount Pleasant
Congregational Church to hear the Rev, Dr Russell Congregational Church to hear the Rev. Dr. Russell J. Cinchy, the pastor praise Secretar,
Four military scout cars led the funeral cortage to Union Station. Cannon boomed a salute outside of the station and a brigade of soldiers presented arms.
Behind Mrs. Dern and the members of her family marched the honorary pallbearers, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Attorney General Homer s. Cummings, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, Acting Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Acting Secretary of the Navy William H. Standley, Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, and Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army
All of these, except Secretary Hull, boarded the funeral train for Salt Lake City. President Roosevelt had asked Secretary Hull to stay in Washington, the War Department said, as "acting head of the Government" From the church Mrs. Roosevelt went to the White House. Postmaster
General Farley returned to New York.*
President Roosevelt's statement at Bismark, Aug. 27 on the death of Secretary Dern, quoted in part in our item of a week ago, follows:
An upright, able and honest public servant is lost to our national life in the death of Secretary Dern, Quiet and unassuming, he mastered with singular thoroughness all of the varied problems which fall within the
jurisdiction of the War Department discretion and good judgment. The Army of the United States has lost a devoted leader.
For many years George Dern and I have been close associates, first as Governors of our respective States, and lately, for nearly four years, in Washington. I am deeply grieved that he has left us.

Resignation of David Dubinsky as Vice-President of A. F. of L.-Retiring Officer is President of International Ladies Garment Worker's Union which Voted Against Withdrawal from C. I. 0.
The resignation of David Dubinsky, as a Vice-President and member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was this week tendered to William Green, President of the Federation, "to take effect immedi ately." Mr. Dubinsky is President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, one of the ten unions affiliated with the Federation, which were suspended by the latters Executive Council on Aug. 5, effective Sept. 5, unless in the meantime they resigned from the Committee for Industrial Organization, sponsored by John L. Lewis.

Reference to the suspension of these unions appeared in our issue of Aug. 8, page 853. In his letter of resignation to Mr. Green, dated Sept. 1, Mr. Dubinsky said:
"In a communication dated Aug. 28, I informed you on behalf of the General Executive 'Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that it has voted not to comply with the order of the Executive Council to withdraw, under penalty of suspension from the Committee for Industrial Organization and to uphold the stand taken by me in this matter, namely, that this order is in excess of the Councils authority, and, therefore, in conflict with the constitution of the American Federation of "Iabor.
'I am more than ever convinced that the present controversy in the labor movement could have been adjusted had the matter been referred oo the next convention of the Federation, which is to take place two months Council, however, decided on an obdurate course which will cause the suspension of my own international union as well as the other unions associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which comprise almost $40 \%$ of the membership in the Federation.
"Under these deplorable circumstances, I deem it advisable to tender my resignation as Vice-President of the A. F. of L., to take effect immediately."
Mr. Green was reported as stating that the resignation will be submitted to the Executive Council on Oct. 8, and is expected to be accepted. In his communication to Mr . Green under date of Aug. 28 Mr . Dubinsky, in behalf of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union said in part:
We regard the order of suspension issued by the Executive Council on Aug. 5 , to become automatically effective on Sept. 5 against our international union and all other unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial organization, as excessive of the Council's authority under the constitution of the A. F, of L. We further declare that our affiliation with the C. I. O. is a prerogative and a right which our position as an autonomous and self-governing international union in the A. F. of L, fully warrants. And we definitely disagree with your assertion that such an affiliation is a breach of any contractual obligation expressed in our charter as a component body of the A. F. of $L$.
We would only comply with a decision of the Executive Council to withdraw from the C. I. O. if such authority is conferred on it by a convention. at which all international unions of the A. F. of L, are fully represented and iven opportunity to voice their sides and opinions.
the Executain Council une absence or undisputable and explicit power by vention and Chuncil under the constitution of the A. F. of L., the conjudgment in a situation involving issues of such grave importance and consequences as this controversy. By referring action to the convention we believe the Erecutive Council would emphasize its regard for the constitutional rights of the international unions affiliated with the Federation and would restore faith in democratic procedure in the organized labor movement.
In the name of unity in the labor movement and in the hope that it is still not too late to avert a tragic division in the ranks of organized labor, we reiterate our request that the Executive Council lift this order of suspension and refer the matter to the next convention of the Federation, which is to be held only two months hence in Tampa, Fla., at which all the international unions may be fully represented, for full consideration and decision. Our international would regard a decision coming from the convention as a democratic solution of the critical controversy that is at present facing organized labor and would comply with its action.

Death of C. A. Rawson, Former United States Senator from Iowa
Charles A. Rawson, who served as United States Senator from Iowa in the early 1920 's, died on Sept. 2 at a hospital in Des Moines. Mr. Rawson was 67 years old. He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1922 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William S. Kenyon, now deceased, to become a Federal judge. IMr. Rawson served as State Chairman of the Republican party from 1912 to 1924 and as a member of the Republican National Committee from 1924 to 1932 .

Several Promotions Announced by Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta-W. S. McLarin Jr. and L. M. Clark Named Vice-Presidents-A. M. McAdams Appointed Vice-President of Kansas City Institution Appointment of W. S. McLarin Jr. and Lewis M. Clark as Vice-Presidents of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta was announced on Aug. 26 by Warner Martin, Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors. Mr. McLarin was formerly Assistant Vice-President and Mr. Clark Assistant Federal Reserve Agent. Announcement was also made on Aug. 26 by Mr. Martin of the appointment of J. L. McCravey, Jr., an examiner of the Bank, as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent and Mrs. Genevieve Barnett as alternate. Mrs. Barnett was formerly secretary to the Assistant Federal Reserve Agent.
On Sept. 1 Arthur M. McAdams, Assistant Federal Reserve Agent of the Tenth (Kansas City) District, became Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. It is stated that Mr. McAdams will continue in charge of It is stated that Mr. Mc

Opening in Washington on Monday, Sept. 7, of Third World Power Conference-Addresses by President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hull and Ickes to Feature Conference-Speakers Will Also Include Representatives of Foreign Nations-President to Press Button Starting Power at Boulder Dam
Addresses by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Floyd L. Carlisle, Owen D. Young and emissaries of more than two dozen foreign nations are included in the program
of the Third World Power Conference as announced on Aug. 29 by Director O. C. Merrill.
As we have already indicated in these columns, the conference and the concurrent Second Congress on Large Dams, both of which will be devoted to a discussion of the world's power problems, will open in Washington Sept: 7 , continuing through Sept. 12 . About 3,000 persons, including 700 persons from 52 foreign nations are expected.
The opening session will be held in Constitution Hall the night of Sept. 7, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull delivering the main address. Dr. William F. Durand, who is acting as General Chairman of the Conference, will preside on this as General will address the delegates in four languagesEnglish, French, German and Spanish. Representatives English, French, German and Spanish. Representatives of Argentina, Mexico and Canada will also speak as joint hosts. The representatives of the following countries will then respond to the welcome: Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Roumania and Russia.
President Roosevelt will address a general meeting on Friday afternoon, Sept. 11. During his speech the President will push a button starting the generation of power and the flow of water through the needle valves at Boudler Dam. The President's speech will be broadcast nationally as will the activity at the Dam. The ceremonies at Boulder Dam, including the sounds of the first generation of power there, including the sounds of the first generation of power there,
will be brought back by radio to the Auditorium and broadcast there over the amplifying system.
As to the coming week's program the announcement issued Aug. 29 by the Conference also had the following to say:
Conference sessions will open at 2:00 p. m, on Monday (Sept. 7) with a discussion of the coal and oil industries.
On Tuesday afternoon (Sept. 8) the group will travel to Mt. Vernon for reception and tea.
On Wednesday evening (Sept. 9) a dinner will be held at the Congressional Country Club for the International Executive council and the International Second Congress on Large Dams, with Director O. C. Merrill acting as host. Other speakers on this occasion will be Sir Harold Hartley, International Chairman of the Conference; M. Gustav Mercier, International Chairman of the Second Congress on Large Dams and Chairman Frank McNinch of the Federal Power Commission; and representatives of China, Lithuania, Ireland, Uruguay, Greece and others.

On Thursday evening (Sept. 10) the Conference will hold its grand banquet in the main hall of the Union Station. This will be one of the most colorful of the Conference meetings, with delegates and diplomats in full dress with all decorations.

On this occasion the President of the American Academy of Science will pay tribute to the memory of the pioneers of science who created the foundations on which rests the structure of modern power development. Secretary of the Interior Hzrold L. Ickes will speak next, being followed by
Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, will speak, representing the utility industry, joint sponsors of New York, will speak, representing the utility industry, , ioint sponsors
of the Conference. Speakers representing Great. Britain, Austria and of the Conference. Speakers representing Great. Britain, Austria and
Sweden will follow Mr. Carlisle. Owen D. Young, former Cabinet member aweden will follow Mr. Carlisie. Owen D. Young, former Cabinet member speaker, representing the electrical manufacturing group which is also speaker, representing the electrical manufacturing group which is also
supporting the Conference. It was Mr. Young who, in 1930, broadcast to Eerlin the original invitation to this Conference. He will be followed by speakers representing Japan, Switzerland and Cuba.
President Roosevelt will speak at a general meeting on Friday afternoon (Sept. 11).
Also scheduled to speak at this special session are Lewis Mumford, the writer, on "Power and Culture;" Arthur Surveyer, eminent Canadian authority on "Power and Social Progress;", and Senor Joa Marques dos Reis, Brazilian Cabinet Mniister, on "Power and the State."
The closing session of the Conference will be held on Saturday afternoon when an impressive ceremony will mark the transfer of the Presidency of the World Power Conference from the hands of a German to a representative of the hosts, an American. Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, head of the Reich von Mill, has served as President of the Conference since the 030 meeting in Berlin. He has come from Germany specially to participate in this Berlin. He has come from Germany specially to participate in this

Immediately following the sessions of the Third World Power Conference, a group of approximately 200 foreign and American scientists, industralists, and engineers attending the meeting will leave on an extended tour which will carry them to the Pacific Coast for an inspection and study of vast developments in that section. A special train will move the group across the Continent and at the present time, it is stated, even before the Conference has started, the tour has been filled.
Elaborate programs for the entertainment of delegates are being arranged in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California.
Members of the Conference making the tour will leave New York, Monday, Sept. 14, going direct to Canada, where they will spend three days. They will arrive in Chicago, Sept. 18, and on Sunday will visit Fort Peck Dam. On Sept. 21, the group will arrive in Washington State for an inspection of the Grand Coulee project. They will visit Seattle Sept. 22, to study the municipal development in that city, and during the two days to be spent in that city will inspect the Diablo Dam, the site of the proposed Ruby Dam, and the system used in Seattle for distribution of electricity. On Sept. 24, used in Seattle for distribution of electricity. On Sept. 24 ,
the tour will move on to Portland and will go from there to the tour will move on to Portland and will go from there to
Bonneville Dam. On Sept. 26, the tour will arrive in San Francisco, where two days will be spent studying the private utility developments in and near this section. On Sept. 28, the group will arrive in Los Angeles. On Sept. 29, the delegates will reach Boulder Dam and on the following day will visit the Grand Canyon of Colorado. The special train will arrive in Memphis Oct. 2, and a program has been arranged for those visiting the Tennessee Valley. Included in this
program are visits to Wilson and Wheeler Dams on Oct. 3;
the Chickamauga and Calderwood Dams on Oct. 4 A round the Chickamauga and Calderwood Dams on Oct. 4. A round table discussion of the Tennessee Valley undertaking is
scheduled Oct. 5.

Special Trains to Convey Bankers from All Sections of Country to Annual Convention of American Bankers Association at San Francisco Sept. 21-24 One of the most extensive special train movements arranged in several years for American Bankers Association conventions will carry bankers from all parts of the Nation o this year's meeting, which will be beld in San Francisco Sept. 21-24; advance registrations made through the hotel committee appointed by San Francisco bankers are basis for forecasts that the attendance will be the largest in a number of years, it was stated at the Association's headquarters in New York City on Aug. 17. Two special trains Yore been arranged to leave from New York. The New York Central will run a special leaving at $4: 45$ p. m., EastChicago, St. Paul, Sept. 12. The route will be by way of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Banff, Lake Louise, Vancouver and Portland, arriving at San Francisco the afternoon of Sept. 20. The return trip is likewise a sightseeing route, with arriral in New York, Oct. 4. Other special
trains are indicated as trains are indicated as follows:
The Pennsylvania RR. has announced
ing New York at $4: 50$ p. has announced a personally conducted tour leavThe route of this train is by way of Washington, D. C. Saturday, Sept. 5. St. Louis, Mo.; Dallas and by way of Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mazatlan, Guaymas and Nogales Mntonio, Texas ; Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monte, California, arriving at San Fraco, and Santa Barbara and Del The return schedule also covers an Francisco the afternoon of Sept. 20. The Indiana Bankers Asseciation sightseeing route.
Indianapolis Sept. 15 at $6: 00$. Golden Gate Special" will leave noon of Sept. 20. The route to San Francisco San Francisco the afterCity, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City ciso covers St. Louis, Kansas train leaves San Francisco the night of On the return schedule this Valley, Los Angeles, Boulder Dam, Grand Sept. 24, covering Yosemite Indianapolis Oct. 4.
From Chicago, at 10 p. m., Sept. 16, the "Falltonic" will leave over the Burlington RR. for the convention, reaching San Francisco the morning
of Sept. 20. The rallone" will leave over of Sept. 20. The route of this train reaching San Francisco the morning of Minneapolis, where
additional cars will additional cars will be attached, thence via Glacier Park, Spokane, Bonne-
ville Dam Par ville Dam, Portland, Oregon and San Francisco, but there is no return
special. special.
For Missouri and Kansas bankers there has been arranged a joint special. This train will leave St. Louis the morning of Sept. 18, with
stopovers at Denver and Salt Lake CCity afternoon of Sept. 19. The schedule covers St. Lowis Francisco the Sedalia, Kansas City, Topeka, Newton, Arkansas City, Wichita, Jefferson City, Dodge City, Denver, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and
Oakland. There will Oakland. There will be no return special connected with Sacramento a
In addition, it is announced by connected with this plan.
ship companies operating from New York to that steamCoast by the Panama Canal rom New York to the Pacific sailings, while the air canal route are offering conrenient delegates.

## Detailed Bank Researches Under Way by American Bankers Association Include Survey of Federal Bankers Association Include Survey of Federal Government Lending Agencies

 Survey Also Made of Postal Savings and PoliciesDetailed bank researches, Postal Savings Systemoperating and economic facts and all phases of practical banking, are being made by the American sand related to ciation, it was announced in the American Bankers Assoresulting material it is resulting material, it is stated, is being placed at the disposal of all State banking associations, which in many instances are extending the researches of the national association in their own States as part of the general program of banking development being fostered by the program of banking business.
Among the researches being conducted by the A. B A indicated in Committee on Banking Studies, which, as was survey of Federal Government page 3098, is making a detailed It is stated that the basic ment lending agencies and policies. by continuing studies, shows wherial, which is kept up to date bet the money thes, shows where the Government agencies get the money they lend, what liability the Government assumes, what subsidy it extends, what return it gets, for what and to whom the money goes. and on what terms it is loaned. In a foreword to this material it is stated:
any agency. Its intention is only to determine the facts its viewpoint about erly assembled and competition if and whereit exists. should help banks to meet Government entered the lending field at a critical period in order to aid Government financial institutions. If the time has come for the Government to withdraw, it is the duty of bankers to demonstrate their readiness to take care of all sound credit needs.
It is added that the banks must be equipped with full actual material as to the Government's emergency lending activities and practices, and that full cooperation has been given the committee by Government agencies in obtaining facts. Binders of the material gathered have been oblaced by the committee in the hands of State association officers and committees of three members appointed by the State associations to cooperate with it in carrying on banking research. of the Postal Savings System throughout the United a survey ascertain to what extent it is competing wited States to ascertain to what extent it is competing with chartered
banks. Questionnaires were sent to banks in all places where

Postal Savings depositories are operated and over $93 \%$ sent answers which will be analyzed as a basis for the committee's findings.
The Bank Management Commission of the Association has compiled and distributed a nation-wide survey covering practices followed by banks in analyzing their accounts and the rates charged by them for the various services rendered to customers; this survey brings out that for 10 years there has been a definite movement among bankers to increase their earning abilities "through fair and legitimate rates for services they render their depositors," and that the majority of banks throughout the country are now analyzing their accounts. The Commission has also recently completed researches in the field of personal income loan plans and has formulated methods for installing and operating a personal income loan department in banks.

Another piece of research, dealing with the revolutionary changes which have occurred in bank earning assets in the last two decades, and especially since the bank holiday in 1933, is being made by the Economic Policy Commission of the Association. This survey deals particularly with the shrinkage in the field of liquid commercial loans through the economic changes in the nation's business methods and in the increase in investments held by commercial banks, especially in Federal Government bonds.

With reference to other undertakings the Association says: The National Bank Division has made studies of the lending and investment powers of this class of bank as provided in the great diversity of existing statutes, regulations and rulings, and also of the record of real estate loans made by them under changing laws together with a survey of the present status of the real estate investment field. Another study covers detailed data by States on earnings and expenses of National banks
The Savings Division has in preparation its annual compilation showing the changes and the volume of the nation's savings in banks of all types, as a whole and the effects of current economic and social changes upon the savings habits of the American people.
Another researctr publication, issued by the State Bank Division, gives the most recent figures a vailable as to the detailed conditions of State banks, covering their resources, liabilities, earnings and expenses. This compilation shows steady improvement in the position of the State banks, with marked expansion in their aggregate resources. This material was gathered and compiled by the committee on State Bank Research. The Association's Trust Division has recently compiled a "Guide to Trust Fees with Recommended Cost Accounting System.'

## Nation-wide Radio Commencement Exercises of

 American Institute of Banking to Be Held Sept. 9-Address to Be Delivered by Joseph A. Broderick of Address to Be Delivered by Joseph A. Broderic
Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
The annual nation-wide radio commencement exercises of the American Institute of Banking, the section of the American Bankers Association devoted to the education of bankers, will be held Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, it is announced by Henry Verdelin, President of the Institute.
More than 200 chapters of the Institute located in citie and towns throughout the United States are completing plans to hold simultaneous programs, a feature of which will be a radio address at 10:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) by Joseph A. Broderick, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The subject of Mr. Broderick's address will be "Adult Education in Bank ing." His speech will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Co. network.

The program is being arranged to honor this year's Institute graduates numbering 2,700. Robert J. Farr Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, is Chairman of the Radio Commencement Committee in charge of arrangements. More than $100,000 \mathrm{men}$ and women actively employed in banking through the United States are expected to participate in the exercises. Nearly 35,000 bank employees and officers are enrolled annually in the study courses offered by the Institute whose graduates number 24,500. According to a report of a study made by the Association for Adult Education supported by the Carnegie Foundation, the American Institute of Banking in point of members has "stamped itself on its field more indelibly and more successfully than any other educational venture of its kind." National officers of the Institute are: President, Henry Verdelin, First Sérvice Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.; Vice-President, Frank R. Curda, City National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
In announcing the radio commencement exercises, Mr. Verdelin said:
Banking is emerging from one of its most difficult cycles and is rapidly regaining its place in the sun. The future has its problems, grave and reasons that the American Institute of Banking has developed in power and prestige in its field of education is that through the years its program has been planned to anticipate the future.

Detailed Program of Annual Convention of American Bankers Association in San Francisco, Sept. 21-24 -Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, to Address General Session-Meetings of Various Divisions
A varied program of speakers, including nationally known executives from business and other walks of life as well as bankers and trust institution men, will signalize the American Bankers Association convention which will be held in San Francisco, Sept. 21-24, it was announced in New York n Aug. 30 by Robert V. Fleming, President of the organization, who is also President of the Riggs National Bank,

Washington, D. C. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will again, as in the past three years, address the convention. The program for the three general sessions of the convention, which will be held in the Geary Theater, will be as follows:

First General Session, Sept. 22
$9: 45$ a. m.-Music.
10:00 a. m.-Call to order, President Fleming.
Invocation.
Address of the President.
Report, official acts and proceedings of Executive Council.
Appointment of Resolutions Committee
Address, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, also Chairman National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

Addrress, "A Bank's Investment Portfolio," Lindsay Bradford, President City Bank Farmers Trust. Co., New York City.

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\text { Second General Session, Sept. } 23
$$

9:45 a. m.-Music.
10:00 a. m.
Address,"
Life Insurance Co., New York City
Address, "The Bankers' Part in Trust Service," Gilbert T. Stephenson, Vice-President Equitable Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.
Report of the Resolutions Committee
Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers.
Third General Session, Sept. 24
9:45 a. m.-Music.
10:00 a. m.-Call to order, President Fleming.
Invocation.
Address, "Hero or Villain," Clarence Francis, President General Foods Corp., New York City.
Address, "Is Democracy in Banking on the Way Out?", Merle Thorpe, editor and publisher, "Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.
Address, "Business and Education," Leland Whitman Cutler, President Board of Trustees of Stanford University, California.
Installation of Officers.
The programs for the meetings of the divisions of the Association, which will be held at the headquarters hotel, the St. Francis, are as follows:

## sath <br> Sept. 21-2:00 p. m.

Call to order, President Philip A. Benson, President Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Address of the President, "Outlook for Savings."
Address, "Problems of the Institutional Investor," Rudolph J. Eichler, member of Bateman, Eichler \& Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Address, "Adaptation of Mortgage Lending to Modern Conditions," Harold Stone, President Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, New York City.
Address, "Man: a Saving Animal," Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President Stanford University, California

Forum discussion.
Reports of committees.
Election and installation of officers.

## STATE BANK DIVISION <br> Sept. 22-2:00 p. m.

Call to order, President Fred B. Brady, Vice-President Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Address of the President.
Appointment of committees
Address, "Country Bank Earnings-Why and How," Harry A. Bryant, President Parsons Commercial Bank, Parsons, Kan.

Address, "What's in the Customer's Mind About Banking," A. L. M.
Wiggins, President Bank of Hartsville, Hartsville, S. C.
Forum discussion.
Reports of committees.
Election and installation of officers.
NATIONAL BANK DIVISION
Sept. 23-2:00 p. m.
Call to order, President C. W. Allendoerfer, Executive Vice-President First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

Address of the President.
Appointment of committees
Address, "Real Estate Loans for National Banks," Russell G. Smith, Cashier Bank of America N. T. \& S. A., San Francisco, Calif

Address, "The Bond Account from a Bank President's Viewpoint," Andrew Price, President National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash
eports of committees
Election and installation of officers.

## STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

Sept. 21-2:00 p. m.
Call to order, President David M. Auch, Secretary Ohio Bankers Association, Columbus, Ohio.

Annual report of the President.
Appointment of committees.
Reports of standing committees-Insurance and Protection, William Duncan, Chairman; State Bankers Association Management, W. Gordon Brown, Chairman; State Legislation, O. C. Wattam, Chairman.

Summary, "Study of Government Lending Agencies," Wood Netherland,
Vice-President Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Round table discussion of timely topics of interest to State Secretaries.
Reports of committees.
Election and installation of officers.
The Trust Division, under whose auspices the fourteenth regional trust conference of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States will be held at the St. Francis Hotel, Sept. 17-19, will hold on Sept. 22, at $2: 00$ p. m., its annual meeting for the election of officers only. The program for the regional trust conference of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States appeared in our issue of Aug. 15, page 1017. CLEARING HOUSE CONFERENCE
A. Clearing House round table conference will be held at the St. Francis Hotel Sept. 21, at 9:30 a. m., under the
auspices of the Bank Management Commission, P. D. Hous ton, Chairman. The following is the program:

Introducing general theme of conference, "Practical Bank Operation," P. D. Houston, Chairman of Board American National Bank, Nashville, Tennessee.

Sources of income-"Security Policies," J. Harvie Wilkinson Jr., VicePresident State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; "Loan Policie and Personal Income Loans," E. A. Matttison, Vice-President Bank of America, N. T. \& S., A., San Francisco; "Account Analysis and Rate for Banking Services," J. M. Sorensen, Vice-President Stephens National Bank, Fremont, Neb.

Expense control-"Interest," E. V. Krick, Vice-President American Trust Co., San Francisco; "Modern Mechanical Equipment as a Factor in
 Utah st" William C. Muditor Firt National Bank St Louis. Supplies," Forum dien and questions.

A Constructive Customer Relations Clinic will be held at the St. Francis Hotel Sept. 21, at $7: 30$ p. m. The program is as follows:
Call to order, R. S. Hecht, Chairman of the Board Hibernia National Bonk Orl, R. Chairman Public Education Commission
Address, "Knowing the Facts," Harry R. Smith, Assistant Vice-President Bank of America N. T. \& S. A., San Francisco.
Address, "Women Customers;" Helen Kavanaugh, Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co., San Francisco.
Address, "Customer Relations Inside and Outside the Bank," Dunlap 0 Clark, President the American National Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Radio broadcast of script by Stanley Ikerd, Business Manager Los Anceles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking by members of the Angeles
Miniature A. P. Giannini Public Speaking Contest, representatives from four Northern California chapters of the Americans Institute of Banking.

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

Howard T. McGee sold his New York Cocoa Exchange membership, Aug. 29, for another, to W. Muller for $\$ 2,500$, up $\$ 350$ from the last sale.

Arrangements were completed Aug. 28 for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 4,000$, down $\$ 300$ from the last previous sale.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold Sept. 4 for $\$ 4,700$, or $\$ 4 C 0$ below the previous sale.

Peter V. Feil was elected Sept. 2 to a membership on the Chicago Curb Exchange. He paid $\$ 1,250$ for his membership, an increase of $\$ 250$ over last previous sale.

A seat on the Montreal Curb Market was sold Sept. 2 at a price of $\$ 20,000$, an increase of $\$ 7,500$ over the last sale. The previous sale was made at $\$ 12,500$ on Aug. 13 last.

Gilbert Curtis Demorest, head of the New York brokerage firm of Demorest \& Co., died on Sept. 3 at the New York Hospital, in New York City. He was 40 years old. Up to January of this year Mr. Demorest had been associated with the former bond house of W. O, Gay \& Co. for about 15 years, the last eight of which he was a partner. In January, with William M. Unbekant, he formed Demorest \& Co., assuming the business of the Gay firm.

The regular annual fall flower show of the Bank for Savings, New York City, to which the public is invited, will be held in its main banking room Fourth Ave. at 22nd St. on Sept. 9 and 10. All entries in the show are grown by employees of the bank.
Word was received in Troy, N. Y., on Sept. 3, of the death of Henry Colvin, President of the Troy Savings Bank, of Troy, aboard the S. S. California, which is due to arrive in New York tomorrow (Sept. 6). Mr. Colvin, who was 77 years old, had been on a visit to Ireland and Scotland.

The New State Banking Department on Aug. 27 approved plans of the First National Safe Deposit Corp., of Binghampton, N. Y., to reduce the capital stock of the corporation from $\$ 60,000$ at a par value of $\$ 100$ each share, to $\$ 30,000$, at a par value of $\$ 50$ each.

Albert P. Cushman, who has been connected with the Rockingham National Bank, of Exeter, N. H., will assume the Presidency of the Northampton National Bank \& Trust Co., Northampton, Mass., about Oct. 1, to which post he was elected by the institution's board of directors on Aug. 10. He will succeed Paul M. Field, who resigned recently, and will also serve as a director of the Northampton bank. Mr. Cushman has some 20 years of experience in commercial, trust and investment banking. He was formerly Executive Vice-President of the Merrill Trust Co., of Bangor, Me.
The First National Bank \& Trust Co., of New Haven, Conn., was given permission on Aug. 24 by the Comptroller of the Currency to open a branch at 574 Campbell Ave., in the town of West Haven, New Haven County, Conn.
J. Snowden Rhoads, Philadelphia lawyer and former Trust Officer of the Girard Trust Co., of Philadelphia, died

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on Aug. 27 in Littleton, N. H., while touring New England. He was 63 years of age, Mr. Rhoads had been with the Girard Trust Co. some 18 years prior to his retirement several years ago.

Announcement was made on Aug. 26 by the Comptroller of the Currency that a second $10 \%$ dividend, amounting to $\$ 93,699$, was available for payment to depositors of the Southwestern National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. William N. Ottinger is receiver of the bank, which has some 3,000 depositors.

A dividend of $\$ 314,640$, or $71 / 2 \%$ of deposit liability, will be paid on Sept. 10 to the 14,774 depositors of the closed First Bank \& Trust Co., of Washington, Pa., it was announced on Sept. 1 by Dr. Luther A. Harr, Banking Secretary of Pennsylvania. In the Philadelphia "Record" of Sept. 2 it was also stated:
This will be the seventh payment since the bank closed May 4, 1931. It will bring returns to $\$ 2,931.659$, or $70 \%$. Dr. Harr said no further payment can be made from the Washington Trust Co., pending settlement of litigation. The bank has cash enough to pay a $20 \%$ dividend.

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Announcement was made recently by J. Frank White, President of the National Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C., of three promotions in the personnel of the institution. The promotions were reported as follows in the Washington "Post" of Aug. 28:
John Alden, with the bank for 35 years, has been advanced from the position of Assistant Cashier in charge of loans and discounts to the post of a Vice-President.
Edmund H. Graham, who has been Assistant Cashier and Manager of the Water Street branch of the bank, was also promoted to a Vice-Presidency. He will remain in charge of the branch with the new rank.
Everett H. Parsley, with the bank since 1909, was promoted from Auditor to Assistant Cashiership.

Carl C. Morgan, President of the Western Security Bank, of Sandusky, Ohio, and formerly connected with the Union Trust Co., of Cleveland, died on Aug. 31 in the Good Samaritan Hospital, in Sandusky. He was 42 years old. In advices from Sandusky, Sept. 1, to the Toledo "Blade" it was stated:
Mr. Morgan came to Sandusky in 1933 from Cleveland to be conservator for the Commercial Banking \& Trust Co. Later he was appointed liquidator for the Commercial, resigning to accept the Vice-Presidency and General Managership of the Western Security, which was organized by Commercial stockholders. He was elected President in 1934.

At a recent meeting, directors of the Upper Avenue Na tional Bank, Chicago, Ill., voted to increase the surplus account of the institution from $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 250,000$ through the transfer of $\$ 50,000$ from undivided profits on Sept. 30. Similar action was taken in 1935 when $\$ 100,000$ was added to surplus from accumulated earnings. The Upper Avenue National Bank was formerly known as the Upper Avenue Bank; it was converted into a National bank on Aug. 1.

Bayless Wood French, Second Vice-President of the Norern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., died on Aug. 24 in that city following a heart attack. Prior to joining the Northern Trust in 1919, where he was in charge of the correspondent bank division. Mr. French had been connected with the Merchants Loan \& Trust Co., and the National City Bank of Chicago.

Depositors of the closed Craigin State Bank, Chicago, Ill., have just received a distribution of $71 / 2 \%$, or $\$ 34,775$. The payment was mailed to the depositors on Aug. 25, it was stated in the Chicago "Tribune" of Aug. 26, which added: This is the third repayment to be made on deposits of the bank, of
which Charles H. Albers is receiver, and brings the total to $221 / 2 \%$. In addition, $\$ 130,746$ has been paid on bills payable and $\$ 21,361$ to preferred creditors.
Approximately $5.35 \%$ of the repayment was paid out of funds acquired in the ordinary course of liquidation and about $2.15 \%$ from funds through a stockholders' liability suit.

Authority to open a branch office in the city of Gregory, Gregory County, S. Dak., was given to the Northwest Security National Bank, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., on Aug. 22 by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The State Banking Department of North Carolina as sumed the unfinished liquidation of the North Carolina Bank \& Trust Co., of Greensboro, on Aug. 28 when the liquidation board's term expired and it turned over the defunct bank's assets to the Department, it was stated in the Raleigh "News and Observer" of Aug. 29. The bank has been closed since the banking holiday of March 1933. The following is also from the paper indicated:
Banking Commissioner Gurney P. Hood announced appointment of Thomas O. Harrell, who has been with the Department for a number of years as liquidating agent to take charge to-day.
He said the following would assist Mr
He said the following would assist Mr. Harrell in the work of comE. L. Cox Jr., Wilmington, and R. I. Moore, Rocky Mount.

The "Weekly Bulletin" of the Comptroller of the Currency of Aug. 31 states that the Comptroller has authorized the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif., to open branch offices in the following localities of California: City of Biggs, Butte County; city of Newport Beach, Orange County, and unincorporated town of Newport Beach, Orange County,
of Saratoga, Santa Clara County.

That four residents of Bend, Ore., have filed application with Mark Skinner, Superintendent of Banks of Oregon for a charter, is reported in the Portland "Oregonian" of Aug. 23. The new bank, if the application is granted, would have capital of $\$ 50,000$ and surplus of $\$ 10,000$ as required by law, the paper quoted said, from which the following is also taken:
The incorporators are: C. L. Manheimer, Frank R. Prince, F. S. Simpson and Carl E. Erickson.
First publication of the notice that application had been made was on Aug. 14. This notice must be published for three consecutive weeks, after which the State superintendent of banks has 60 days to consider the During the time or retuse the application for charter.
the bank the time publication is being made, the applicants will organize stock subscription list.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Dealings on the New York Curb Exchange have been moderately active during the present week, and while the volume of trading has been somewhat smaller than last week, the trend of prices has generally pointed upward. Some irregularity, due to profit taking, has been in evidence from time to time but there was no prolonged check at anytime. Specialties have been in good demand and merchandising stocks have attracted a small amount of buying. Public utilities also have been moderately active, but mining. and metal shares and oil stocks have been comparatively
Curb market prices were fairly steady during the brief period of trading on Saturday, and while there were occasional periods of irregularity, most of the stocks that moved forward last week held near the previous close. Public utilities attracted the bulk of the buying but transactions in the oil group and specialties were fairly active. New tops were established by Easy Washing Machine B, Western Maryland pref., American Manufacturing Co. and Thermoid pref. Carrier Corp. and Cooper-Bessemer, two of the most active in the low-priced group, were close to tho of the levels of the year. Gains were also , were close to their best section of the list, but the advances were generally in minor
fractions. fractions.
Quiet trading and irregular price movements were the features of the dealings as the market resumed its session on Monday. With few exceptions prices were unchanged day were down to 210,740 levels and the transfers for the day were down to 210,740 , as compared with 286,190 shares on the last full day. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. was particularly active and climbed upward $23 / 4$ points to. was Consolidated Gas of Baltimore attracted some buying and closed with a gain of $11 / 4$ points; Ainsworth somying and Co. forged ahead $21 / 2$ points to 55; Brill Corp. pref. improved $31 / 4$ points to $411 / 4$, and Western Maryland pref. advanced 2 points to 82 .
While trading continued on a comparatively small scale on Tuesday, there was a pronounced trend toward higher levels and several new tops for 1936 were established before the market closed. The general list fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range despite the fact that the volume of trading showed moderate improvement over the precedine day. There were a number of weak spots including preceding Manufacturing Co: which scored substantial ang Pepperell preceding day but dipped to 91 with a loss of gains on the Noteworthy among the advances were Aluminum Co. of America pref., 2 points to 118 ; Penn Salt, 2 points to 147 ; America pref., 2 points to 118; Penn Salt, 2 points to 147 ;
Duke Power, $13 / 4$ points to $773 / 4$, and Fisk Rubber pref., Duke Power, $13 / 4$ p 23 points to $637 / 8$.

Specialties assumed the market leadership on Wednesday and a number of the more active issues registered substantial gains before the market closed. Royal Typewriter was one of the outstanding strong stocks and raised its top $21 / 2$ pas one to a new peak for 1936. Raymond Concrete Pop $21 / 2$ points Mangel Stores pref. also registered new crete Pile pref. and Jones \& Laughlin moved Corp, pref. climbed upward $61 / 1 / 4$ points to 47 and Brill top recorded for electricity output for the week ending top recorded for electricity output for the week ending Aug. 29 failed to stimulate trading in the power and light group, though there were some individual issues that showed $21 / 8$ points to 36 ; Ohio Power pref. advanced $11 /$ improved $1111 / 2$, and Standard Power \& Light pref. went up 2 points
to 52 . to 52 .
Public utilities, particularly the preferred stocks, were in demand on Thursday and a number of popular speculative registered subnew peaks for 1936, while other active shares pref. climbed upward 3 points to Virginia Public Service pref. climbed upward 3 points to a new top for 1936 and higher prices were recorded by Philadelphia Co. com. and Interstate Power pref. New highs were also reached by some of the leaders among the specialties including Thew Shovel, Mangel Stores, Fanny Farmer Candy and Cansiow Car \& Foundry pref. Other outstending gains were Ohio

Public Service pref. A 2 points to $1081 / 2 ;$ Brill Corp. pref. $13 / 4$ points to $471 / 2$; City Service Power \& Light $\$ 6$ pref. 2 points to $621 / 2$ and Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania $15 / 8$ points to $878 / 8$.
Curb stocks moved backward.and forward without making any real progress either way during most of the day on Friday. There were a few of the popular speculative issues that registered modest gains, but the changes in the general list were small and without special significance. The transfers were light in volume, the turnover for the day being approximately 223,000 shares. As compared with Friday of last week the market closed slightly lower, American Cyanamid B slipping back to $331 / 4$ against $343 / 4$ on Friday a week amo; Carrier Corp. at $17 \% / 8$ against $181 / 2$; Consolidated Gas of Baltimore at $903 / 4$ against $911 / 2$; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania 2 871 against $881 / 2$; International Petroleum at 3334 against $343 / 8$ and United Shoe Machinery at $883 / 8$ against 89 .
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended Sept. 41936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Gov | Foreson Government | Foreson Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 114,927 | \$1,330,000 | \$13,000 | \$4,000 | \$1,347,000 |
| Monday | 211,240 | $\underset{2,126,000}{2,192,000}$ | 21,000 10,000 | 19,000 16,000 | - $\begin{aligned} & 2,232,000 \\ & 2,152,000\end{aligned}$ |
| Tuesday | 275,040 | 2,196,000 | 88,000 | 19,000 | 2,303,000 |
| Thursday | 221,190 | 2,131,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 2,206,000 |
| Friday | 222,875 | 1,936,000 | 64,000 | 10,000 | 2,010,000 |
| Total | 1,307,422 $\left.\right\|_{\$ 1}$ | 11,911,000 | \$246,000 | \$93,000 | \$12,250,000 |
| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended Sept. 4 |  | Jan. 1 to Sept. 4 |  |  |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1935 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Bonds <br> Domestic............. | ,307,422 | 1,256,81 | 90,366,173 |  | 41,225,501 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 11,911,000 \\ 246,000 \\ 02 \end{array}$ | $\$ 13,741,000$ <br> 148,000 | $\$ 576,534,000$$12,509,000$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 818,693,000 \\ 11,505,000 \end{array}$ |
| Foreign government Foreign corporate- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148,000 \\ & 222,000 \end{aligned}$ | - 8, 840,000 |  | - 8,797,000 |
| Total | \$12,250,000 | \$14,111,000 | \$597, | 83,000 | \$838,995,000 |

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

## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: 55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for dail give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930

| Country and Mon Moneary | Noon Buysng Rate for Cable Transfors in New Y Valtue in United States M oney |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sept. 1 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 3 | Sept |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {188514* }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { s }}{\text { 8 }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .188433 * \\ 1689942 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .188466 * \\ & .168844 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{.1888814 *}$ | ${ }^{1888450 *}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .188433 * \\ & .168796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188883 * \\ & 16885 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| gium |  |  |  | $.013000^{*}$ | ${ }^{.01281317}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {gec }}$ | . 0413136 | $\xrightarrow{.041375{ }^{\text {a }}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{.} 24248172$ |  |
| Denme |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} .041300 \\ .225588 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |  |  | . 2244854 |
|  |  | ${ }_{0}^{502304127}$ |  |  | -022125 | . 022130 |
|  |  | . 06683837 | .065832 | . 022140 |  | ${ }^{.022130}$ |
| rmany, relohs |  |  | $\stackrel{.402150}{.09387}$ | .402164 <br> .009770 | . 402189 |  |
|  | . 00933 | $.402196$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} .0093881 \\ .679107 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | . 679032 | . 618939781 | .197666* |  | $.678896$ |
|  | 078647252677 | ${ }^{\text {. }} 07786581$ | .1978664* |  | $.879107$ | . $1978666{ }^{*}$ |
|  |  |  |  | . 0.7868638 | $\begin{array}{r} .078654 \\ .253045 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .0758515 \\ & .2527515 \\ & \hline 1823 \end{aligned}$ |  | .188200.045533 | - 1.88825858 |  |
|  | . 1845514 | $\text { . } 048516$ |  |  |  | .18833.04553$007729 *$ |
|  |  |  | $.045500$ | $: \mathbf{0 4 5 5 3 3} \mid$ | $\xrightarrow{.045568}$. |  |
| Ruman | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {. } 1365000^{*}}$ | .007325** |  |  | $\xrightarrow{.2595650}$ | ${ }^{.007329 *}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{.}^{.2595944}$ | . 2.5259493 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{22596959}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .259320 \\ & .35996 \\ & \mathbf{n}_{20040} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . $022915^{*}$ | .022915* | .022916* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kow |  | $\begin{aligned} & .300600 \\ & .300600 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }} .30003333$ | .300608 <br> .300608 <br> .30008 | ( | ${ }^{.300675}$ |
| ana | . 300500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{.300500}$ | .300600 | . 3003331 | . 3000008 | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {2 }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .39650 \\ & .29425 \\ & .589900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .27965900 \\ .989390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .294390 \\ .589750 \end{array}$ | -294410 | $\stackrel{\text { 294550 }}{\text {. } 590150}$ | . 29.94632 |
| Japan, yen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | .999000.277625 | .999000 <br> .27550 <br> 9700 | $\begin{array}{r} .999730 \\ .999000 \\ .277500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .999715 \\ & .999000 \\ & .277500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .999772 \\ & .999000 \end{aligned}$$\begin{aligned} & 277500 \\ & \hline 072500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$$\text { . } 997500$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | .9998000.777500. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .997625 \\ & .335300 * \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & .997406 \\ & .335475 * \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 268* |
| zil, (otticlal) | $.086268 *$ <br> . $051733 *$ |  |  | $8^{8 *}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .086265 * \\ & .058760 \end{aligned}$$051733$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .051733^{*} \\ & .5690000^{*} \\ & .796870^{*} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .5017300 * \\ & .56900 * \\ & .99685 * \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {S6989000* }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

* Nominal rates; firm rates not available.

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. 19 1936:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 242,960,427$ on Aug. 12, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to $£ 828,727$.
In the open market about $£ 1,000,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily tixing. Conditions have been quiet and throughout the week demand has been general; today, however, following the steep appreciation of sterling in terms of gold currencies, there appeared to be an enquiry for a special quarter.
Imports of gold from France have again been on a large scale; the figures below show a further influx from that country of $£ 13,300,000$, making a totalsince July 6 last of over $£ 60,000,000$, believed to be earmarked_gold transferred to a special account


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports lof lgold registered from mid-day on Aug. 10 to mid-day on Aug. 17:
Venezuela $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Kenya-_-:- } & \quad 9,096 & \text { Belgium } \\ \text { Krition }\end{array}$ British India. Australia.- $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Finland
Other countries.


$$
£ 16,218,398
$$

$\overline{\text { £894,123 }}$ The SS, Maloja which sailed from Bombay on Aug. 15 carries gold to the value of about $£ 248,000$ consigned to London. the value of about $£ 248,000$ consigned to London.
The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of
gold for the month of July, 1936:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Union of South Africa } \\
& \text { British West Africa. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { British West Africa. } \\
& \text { Southern Rhodesia. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Kenya--1.-.-.-.


British Malaya
Australia-_-
New Zealand.


Soviet Union.
Netherlands.--
Belgiam Congo
Brance....
Fwitzerland.
Switzerlan
Poland $\qquad$
$\qquad$
United States of America.
Other countries
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Exports --...: £58,905 --...-42,100 $750.7 \overline{6} 2$
119.154 582,759
488,864 $134,82 \overline{7}$
8.415
947,831 $\overline{25,39} \overline{6}$ £3,158,713
SILVER
$\overline{641,485,652}$
$£ 3,158,713$
owards the
The market has been quiet, but developed an easier tendency towards the the end of the week. Demand from the Indian bazaars slackened, this quarter being more inclined to resell, while sales on Ohna accoung from tinued on a moderate scale. Support, however, was forthcoming from the week.
the week.
The outlook is somewhat uncertain in view of the decline in the demand for India, but this might be stimulated by any further decline. The present level, however, seems sufficiently low, although buyers are showing no desire to press.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on Aug. 10 to mid-day on Aug. 17:


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, Sept. 5), bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $32.2 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary
total stands at $\$ 6,008,011,272$, against $\$ 4,544,356,196$ for

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the same week in 1935. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $43.2 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Clearings-Returns by Telegraph } \\ \text { Week Ending Sept. } 5 \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 | $\underset{\text { Cent }}{\text { Per }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Y | \$3,107,025,336 | \$2,177,109,858 | +43.2 |
| Chicago - | 250,811,857 | -207,783,622 | +20.7 |
| Boston. | 268,000,000 | 203.000,000 | +32.0 |
| Kansas C | 76,817,644 | 128,000,118 | +29.3 |
| Stin Franc | 66,800,000 | 54,300,000 | $+33.0$ |
| Plttsburgh | 124,145,000 | $89,974,000$ | $+38.0$ |
| Detroit. | $\begin{array}{r}101,949,236 \\ 77295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 68,928,848 | $+47.9$ |
| Cleveland | 688,573,382 | -46,957,465 | +46.0 |
| Omore | 51,071,743 | 38,106,292 | +34.0 |
| New Oriea | 32,674,000 | 24,081,000 | +35.7 |
| Twelve citles, flve Other cities, five days | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,386,863,165 \\ 619,812,895 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,153,789,379 \\ 533,237,915 \end{array}$ | +39.1 +16.2 |
| Total all citles, five day All cities, one day | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,006,676,060 \\ 1,001,335,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 3 , 6 8 7}, 627,294 \\ & 857,328,902 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +35.8 \\ & +16.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all cities for week | \$6,008,011,272 | 34,544,356,196 | +32.2 |

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. 29. For that week there was an increase of $8.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,395,130,102$, against $\$ 4,973,628,694$ in the same week in 1935. Outside of this city there was an increase of $17.1 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of only $3.3 \%$. 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 gain of $3.4 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $17.1 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $14.6 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $24.0 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $19.1 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by f $23.0 \%$ Chicago Reserve District records an expansion of $23.0 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $10.1 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $15.2 \%$. The Kansas City Reserve District records an improvement of $0.9 \%$, the Dallas Reserve District of $41.1 \%$ and the San Francisco Reserve District of $13.5 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

| Week End, Aug. 29, 1936 | 1936 | 1935 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | \% ${ }^{8}$ |  | \% | \$ | 5 |
|  | 224,179,295 | 191,416,090 | +17.1 | 175,397,684 | 205,564,464 |
| 3rd Philadelphia 9 . | $3,295,133,432$ <br> $324,349,198$ | 3,185,635,888 | +3.4 | 2,369,778,360 | 3,159,319,409 |
| 4th Cleveland.. 5 * | 251,687,129 | 202,952,473 | +14.6 | - $242,671,703$ | 229,249,964 |
| 5th Richmond 6 "* | 117,030,295 | 98,297,985 | +19.1 | 91,932,763 | 80,229,983 |
| 6th Atlanta $\ldots$. 10 " | 123,884,867 | 102,729,508 | +20.7 | 86,730,084 | 77,801,219 |
| ${ }_{8} 7$ th Chicago... 18.4 | 420,014,247 116284,056 | 341,350,7888 | +23.0 | 325,800,466 | 282,823,497 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 -. | 116,284,056 | 105,633,653 | +10.1 | 87,194,794 | 81,634,546 |
| 10th Kansas City 5 " |  | 129,847,745 | +15.2 +0.9 | 82,965,088 |  |
| 11 th Dallas_.... 10 * | ${ }^{132,809,660}$ | 129,847,748 | +0.9 +4.1 | 106,167,211 | 79,146,793 |
| 12th San Fran.. 11 ." | 229,106,961 | 201,777,526 | +13.5 | $179,791,862$ | 36,581,691 <br> 160,626,890 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total }-109 \text { eltles } \\ & \text { Outslde } \mathbf{N} . \mathbf{X} . \text { Clty } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,395,130,102 \\ & 2,196,613,054 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,973,628,694 \\ & 1,876,603,897 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +8.5 \\ & +17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,971,890,404 \\ & 1,679,346,295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,638,885,092 \\ & 1,566,158,708 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada_....... 32 citles | 313,292,902 | 263,508,695 | +18.9 | 259,658,859 | 252,642,530 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of August. For that month there was a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $3.3 \%$, the 1936 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 23,454,653,729$ and the 1935 aggregate $\$ 24,258,203,163$. In the New York Reserve District the totals register a decline of $12.8 \%$ but in the Boston Reserve District the totals record a gain of $7.2 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $4.6 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District has an improvement of $22.7 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $10.5 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $18.7 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 \%}$, the St. Louis Reserve District by $8.5 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District by $17.0 \%$. The Kansas City Reserve District enjoys an by crease of $6.8 \%$, the Dallas Reserve District of $21.0 \%$ and the San Francisco Reserve District of $11.8 \%$.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aupust } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1935}{\text { August }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ 19ust | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aupust } \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,231,786,446 |  |  |  | 902,358,066 |
| ${ }^{\text {3rd }}$ Phlladelphial2 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 边 | 1, $1,429,98948,6816$ | +4.6 | ${ }_{1}$ | 迷 |
| 5th Cleveland. 14 | 1,208,506,312 | -984,888,694 |  | ${ }_{846,639,36}$ |  |
| ${ }_{6 \text { th }}$ Rth Rehmond | 541,883,238 | 490,400,789 | -10 |  | ${ }^{361}$ |
| Adlanta----16 | 588,221,313 | 494,041,59 |  |  | - |
| ucago | 2,003, | 1,704,939,64 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{9 \text { th }}$ Minneapolis ${ }^{5}$ | 447,963,192 | 504,89 |  |  |  |
| 10th Kansas Clity 14 | 802,907, | ${ }_{751,472}^{423,4}$ | +19 | 377,580 | 380 |
| 11th Dallas --..-10 | 412,908, | 341, | +210 |  |  |
| ran_- | 1,111,141,834 | 994,280,601 | +1 | - | 723,292,785 |
| Total Outside N. Y. Clty Clt | 23,464,653,729 <br> 10,675,965,881 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 9,507,726 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.3 \\ & +12.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,91 j, 039,818 \\ 8,280,241,508 \end{array}$ | $20,700,468,313$ <br> 7,283,691,682 |
| -..---.-32 ctde | 1,455,766,376 |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Months } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $8 \text { Months }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc.or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $8 \text { Months }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Months } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists 1st Bosta | 29 | 1090 |  | \$ ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |
| 1st Boston-:-- 14 cltiles | 8,929,917,483 | 7,990,786,271 |  | 7,523,472,506 | 7,100,457,879 |
| ${ }_{\text {2rd }}$ 2nd Philadelphial2 | 129,829,982,618 | 126,348,855,084 | +2.8 | 115,011,744,405 | 8,659,184,615 |
| 4th Cleveland. 14 . | 12,621,892,414 | 11,026,682,328 | +9.5 | 10,091,434,176 | 8,663,310,047 |
| 5 th Richmond. 8 - | 4,190,213,285 | 3, $2121,411,400$ | +123 | 6,888,155,685 | 5,663,804,404 |
| 6th Atlanta- 16. | 4,615,233,284 | 3,996,675,437 | +12.6 | $3,336,206,497$ $3,486,106,260$ | 2,627,695,359 |
| 7th Chicago -.- 25 | 16,034,225, 279 | 13,497,680,210 | +18.8 | 11,420, 189,407 | 8,697,895,141 |
| 8th St. Louls - 5 | 4,477,063,959 | 3,938,147,426 | +13.7 | 3,493,429,113 | 2,811,034,428 |
| th Minneapoils 13 | 3,361,415,011 | 3,031,704,093 | +10.9 | 2,638,666,681 | 2,301,687,224 |
| 11th Dansas Cityle | 5,972,673,278 | 5,314,192,39 | +12.4 | 4,556,294,284 | 3,499,757,708 |
| 12 th San Fran ${ }^{\text {co }}$ 20 | $3,22,541,109$ $8,345,713,253$ | 2,645,045,216 | +21.8 | 2,390,841,207 | 1,834,509,034 |
| San Fran-_20 - |  | 7,299,629,582 | +14.3 | 6,392,129,965 | 6,226,944,56 |
| Total....... 164 citles Outside N. Y. City..... | 211,092,331,613 |  | +1.1 |  |  |
|  | 85,042,703,108 | 74,322,559,1 |  | 65,336,621,26 | 63,965,201,0 |
| Canada........ 32 cltles | 12,156,868,075 | 10,800,19 | +12 | 10,203,599,406 | ,635,039 |

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

| Description | Month of Aupust |  | Eight Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Stocks, number of shares Bonds Rallioad \& mise. bonds State, forelgn, \&c., bond U.S. Government bonds | 26,563,970 | 42,925,480 | 322,11 | 17,201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,298,000 | 32,688,000 | -218,520,000 |  |
|  | $\frac{10,541,000}{8216,428,000}$ \$3,674,000 |  | 200,056,000 | 517,809,000 |
|  |  |  | \$2,287,366,000 | \$2,197,530,0 |

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

|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Shares | No. Shares | No. Shates | No. Shat |
| Month of Janua | $\begin{aligned} & 67,201,745 \\ & 60,884.392 \end{aligned}$ | 19,409.132 | $54,565,349$ | $\overline{{ }_{292}^{92}}$ |
| March | 51,016,548 | -15,85,057 | - ${ }^{69,8800,904}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,314,200 \\ 20,096,557 \end{array}$ |
| First quarte | 179,102,685 | 49,663,714 | 141,296,20 | 58,129,049 |
| April | 20,61 | ${ }_{3}^{22,40}$ | ${ }^{29,845,282}$ | 52,896,596 |
| June | 21,428,647 | 22,336;422 | 25,800,155 | $104,213,954$ $125,619,530$ |
| ond 9 | 81,651,855 | 75,184,668 | 71,981,117 | 282,730,080 |
| Slx months....- | 260,754,540 | 124,848,382 | 213,277,322 | 340,859,129 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July.- } \\ & \text { August } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,793,159 \\ & 26,563,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,427,720 \\ & 42,925,480 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 16,690,972 \\ \hline 12,113,076 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120,271,243 \\ & 42.456 .772 \end{aligned}$ |

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

| Month | Clearinos. Total All |  |  | Cleartings Outstde Nero York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| Jan. | 27,552,753,462 | 25,534,404,085 | +7.9 | $37$ |  |  |
| Feb | 23,981,565,914 | 20,792,170,354 | +15.3 | 9,399,170,788 | 7,940,213,169 |  |
| Marc | 28,823,022,771 | 26,349,028,222 | +9.4 | 10,351,387,547 | 9,317,720,772 | +18.4 |
|  | 80,357,342,147 | 72,675,602,661 | +10.6 | 30,516,475,872 | 26,585,812,757 | +14 |
| A | 26 | 24,751,406,537 | +8.9 | 10.751,2 |  |  |
| M ${ }^{\text {dun }}$ | 24,670,714,906 | 24,911,070,535 | $\underline{-1.0}$ | 10,217,801,560 | 9,737,553,076 | +4.9 |
|  | 28 | 24,317,430,567 | +17.1 | 11,151,660,549 | 9,315,389,284 | +19.7 |
|  | 80,102,437,056 | 73,979,917,639 | +8.3 | 32,120,669,061 | 28,339,148,717 | +13 |
| 6 m | 160459 779,203 | 146655 510,300 | +9.4 | 62,637,145,033 | 54,924,961,474 | +14 |
| July |  | 26,161,329,201 | +3.9 |  | 79 |  |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of August and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:
bank clearings at leading cities in august
$(000,000 s$
omitted $)$
1933
 St. Louis.... San Francisco
Chncinnati
Kansas Clt
Cleveland
Cleveland
Minneapoli
New Orleans
Detrolt.
Leutisville
Omaha-.-.
Providence
Milwaukee Butfalo
St. Paul
Denver
Denver
Indianapoilis
Richmond_
Memphls_-
Seattle.
Salt Lake City-.... $\qquad$



We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for August and since Jan. 1 for two years, and for the week ended Aug. 29 for four years:

CLEARING'S FOR AUGUST, SINCE JANU ARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 29



CANADIAN OLEARINGS FOR AUGUST, SINOE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 27

| Clearings at- | Month of August |  |  | Eight Months Ended Aug. 31 |  |  | Week Ended Auo. 27 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 35 |  | 36 | 1935 | $\stackrel{\text { Inc. }{ }_{\text {Dec. }} \text { or }}{ }$ | 1936 | 1935 |  |  |  |
| Canad | ${ }_{54}{ }^{\text {s }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 423,838,530 }}{\mathbf{8}}$ <br> 357,951,235 | $\stackrel{\%}{\%}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$} \\ \mathbf{4}, 174,526,420 \\ 3,30,095,619 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,777,512,388 \\ & \hline, 050,028 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ +21.5 \end{gathered}$ | $87,$ | $\underset{85,399,871}{\mathbf{8}}$ |
| Monotreal | $489,421,017$ <br> 267,781,189 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vancouve |  | 278,034,640 | +11.0+11.4 | $3,330,095,619$ $1,872,164,136$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,956,936,603 \\ & 1,548,592,523 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} +10.0 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $100,332,646$ $82,473,903$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,52,254 \\ & 70,473,685 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +21.5 \\ & +17.0 \\ & +177 \end{aligned}$ | $68,341,776$ |  |
| Ottawa | 77,17,794 <br> $83,077,980$ |  |  |  |  | +20.9 +22.0 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54,234,441 \\ & 13,007,695 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Quebe |  | 17,984, 6 | $\begin{array}{r}+11.4 \\ +4.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{138,275,074}$ | 699,851,130 12975,179 | ${ }_{+6.5}^{+5.7}$ | 16,863,519 | 12,591,532 | +15.2 +33.9 | $3,304,028$ |  |
| Hamilton | 9,730,238 | -$15,5556,196$ <br> $22,304,103$ | ++15.4+150 | $\begin{array}{r} 77,196,804 \\ 152,762,470 \\ 192,039,898 \end{array}$ | $73,565,896$$124,538,601$ | +4.9+22.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}, 02,051 \\ & \mathbf{3}, 937,294 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{1,975,765}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +1.4 \\ +1.4 \\ +1.3 \end{array}$ | 3,163,342 <br> 1,798,268 | - ${ }^{3,74868,8080}$ |
| Calgary | $\begin{array}{r}121,200 \\ \hline 7,147,400 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3,061,244$$4,905,464$1 | $\begin{array}{r} +1.3 \\ +28.6 \end{array}$ | $2,81,809$ | 退,876,991 |
| St. John |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}192,039,898 \\ 58,377,024 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 168,146,840 <br> 54,727,160 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,937,294 \\ & 4,47,452 \end{aligned}$ |  | -8.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,810,809 \\ & 4,479,065 \end{aligned}$ | 3,939,315 |
| London- | $\begin{gathered} 71,1937,682 \\ 11,037 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 56,753,219 $96,385,081$ |  | +1.0 +1.0 +108 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,820,264 \\ & 1,81,30,423 \end{aligned}$ | -13.2 +19.2 | $1,766,375$ $1,114,314$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,265,921 \\ & 1,237870 \\ & 1,688,872 \end{aligned}$ |
| Edmonton |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,620,628 \\ 15,626,745 \\ 11 \end{gathered}$ |  | $125,119,486$$116,585,296$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,958,360 \\ 132,648,124 \\ 102,409,695 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | +10.8 <br> -5.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,46,97,447 \\ & 2,989.096 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} +19.6 \\ +8.6 \\ -11.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,92,269 \\ & \mathbf{1}^{\prime}, 132,827 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Brandon | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 20,962,92 } \\ 1 \\ 1,361,146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,822,730 \\ 1,232,610 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | +13.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,989,096 \\ 5,108,736 \\ .285,577 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11.6 \\ 4107.4 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,132,827 \\ & 2,92,825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,688,872 \\ & \mathbf{1}, 561,682 \\ & 3,926,874 \end{aligned}$ |
| Lethbridge |  |  | +1.4 +0.9 +0.4 | 116,585,296 <br> 9,857,053 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,40,695 \\ \mathbf{9}, 555,210 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,561,682 \\ 3,926,874 \\ \hline, 96,874 \end{gathered}$ |
| skatoo |  |  | + $\begin{array}{r}+0.9 \\ +1.5 \\ +13.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,868,105 \\ & 45,693,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,152,931 \\ & 44,176,976 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | +6.1+17.7 | ${ }_{983}^{424,337}$ |  |
|  |  | $6,077,855$ $2,288,177$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,823,5599 \end{aligned}$ |  | +3.4 +1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort William |  |  | +13.7 <br> +10.1 <br> +2.6 |  |  |  | 709,66 | 600,364 | +18.2 | 604,029600,418 | - $\quad$523,993 <br> 398,053 |
| New Westmin |  |  |  |  | 19,805, ${ }_{17}$ | + | ${ }_{62} 72,116$ | 484,317 |  |  |  |
| edicline H | 1,104,127 | 1 1,110,371 | ${ }_{-0.6}$ | $20,056,371$ $7,879,769$ | 17,356,543 |  |  | 462,444 <br> 254 <br> 849 | +34.8 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Peterboroug }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{+}^{+6.1}$ | 21,178, 394 | 20,089, |  | ${ }_{537,0}^{233}$ | ${ }_{468,29}^{254,84}$ | -14.7 | 200.162 494.762 |  |
| KItchener | $4,363,914$ | ${ }_{4}^{2}, 015,230$ | +8.7+14.1 | $19,739,373$ <br> $35,275,694$ <br> 92,426 | - $\begin{array}{r}18,394,006 \\ 32,5897 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.1 <br> +8.2 <br> +8.2 | ( $\begin{array}{r}\text { 516,224 } \\ 9 \\ 913,589\end{array}$ | ${ }_{455,94}^{46,}$ | +13.2-2.9 | ${ }_{741,072}^{44,069}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Wrandsor }}$ | 9,679,393 | 8 8,479,5 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,911,102 |  |  |  |
| Moncton. | ${ }_{3,022,245}^{1,41290}$ | 2,937,941 | + |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,197,740 \\ & 22,801,817 \end{aligned}$ | -11.0 +3.4 +1 | 2,139, |  | +11.5 | $1,750,522$ <br> 220 <br> 150 | , 7 ,788,040 |
| ${ }_{\text {Kingston- }}$ | 2,240,150 | 2,176,370 |  |  |  | + |  | ${ }^{724} 57,766$ |  | 7281046 <br> 431 <br> 888 <br> 108 | $\begin{aligned} & 624,480 \\ & 425,297 \\ & \mathbf{3 3 6}, 495 \\ & 237,472 \\ & \hline \mathbf{4 9 6}, \mathbf{4 6 5} \end{aligned}$$496,965$ |
|  | - ${ }_{1}^{2,7799,083}$ | 1,530,233 | ${ }_{+7.8}^{+35}$ | 15,967,800 | 14,118,145 | +13.1 | 435.0 | ${ }_{235,688}$ | +24.4 +84.6 +8.6 |  |  |
| Sudbury- | 4,169,295 | 3,250,056 | +28.3 | 19,494,201 |  | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,200,478 |  |  |  |  |
| Otal (32 ciles) | 455,756,3 | 1,375,984,173 | +5.8 | 12,156,868,075 | 10,800,198,498 | +12.6 | 313,292,902 | 263,508,695 | +18.9 | 259,658,859 | 252,542,530 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
## TREASURY STATEMENT SHOWING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR RECOVERY AND

 RELIEF AS OF JULY 31, 1936The various agencies of the Federal Government, it is shown in a tabulation given in the Treasury's "Daily Statement" of July 31, appropriated $\$ 19,247,067,425$ for recovery and relief up to the end of July, which compares with $\$ 19,140,000,280$ appropriated as of June 30, 1936. The figure for July 31 does not include amounts advanced under the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Potato Control Act of 1935, which laws were repealed by Congress in February, after the United States Supreme Court had held the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. A report of the Treasury covering appropriations up to June 30 was given in the "Chronicle" of July 25, page 530. The Treasury's tabulation for July 31 follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED AND ALLOCATED FOR RECOVERY AND RELIEF, EXPENDITURES THEREFROM, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES AS OF JULY 31, 1936

b The emergency expenditures included in this statement for the period prior
0 to the fiscal year 1934 include only expenditures on account of the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation, and subscriptlons to capital stock of Federal Land banks under authority of the Act of Jan. 23 1932. Expenditures by the several departments and eetablishments for public works under the Emergency Rellef and Con-
struction Aet of 1932 were made from general disbursing accounts, and, therefore, struction Aet of 1932 were made from general disbursing accounts, and, therefore,
are not susceptible to segregation from the general expenditures of such departments and establishments on the basis of the dally Treasury statements.
c The sum of $\$ 282,000,000$ Includes appropriations under the Acts of May 12, 1933, May 25,1934, June 19, 1934, and Aug. 24, 1935, totaling $\$ 3300,000,000$, less $\$ 78,000,000$ carried to the surplus fund from the appropriation of $\$ 100,000,000$ provided by the Act of June 19, 1934.
d There are no statutory limitations on the amounts of funds which may be
made available by the Reoonstruction Finance Corporation for carrying out the made available by the Reoonstruction Finance Corporation for carrying out the
purposes of Sec. 5 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. and for the purchase by Dhe Reconstruction. Finance Corporation of preferred stock or capltal notes ot
banks and trust companieg under the Act of March 9 1933. The Reconstruction bankg and trust companies under the Act of March 9 1933. The Reconstruction
Finance Corporation Is required to make available to the Federal Housing Administrator such funds as he may deem necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Nathonal Housing Act. The amounts included in this column
for the purposes specifled are based upon checks issued therefor from time to time Yor the purposes specifled are based upon checks 1ssued therefor from time to time Finance Corporation to Issue its bonds, notes, and debentures has been increased by such amounts as may be required to provide funds for such purposes.
e Expenditures are stated on a net basis, 1.e., gross expenditures less repay ments and collectlons, detalls of which are set forth in the supplementary statement below.
I Net, after deducting repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
\& Excess of credits, deduct.
hThe appropriation of $\$ 950,000,000$ provided in the Act of Feb. 151934 was allocated by the President as follows: Federal Emergency Rellef Administration.

een transferred to the Emergency Rellef appropriation.
J Under the provisions of the Einergency Appropriation Act, flscal year 1935,
the Reconstruction Fynance Corporation is authorized to purchase marketable securities acquired by the Federal Emergency Administration of Publle Works but the amount which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have invested at any one time in such securities may not exceed $\$ 250,000,000$. Moneys paid

Recovery Act, and, under the provtsions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 , not to exceed $\$ 300,000,000$ of the proceeds of the sale of such securities, a the discretion of the President, are avallable for the making of grants. The
amount of obligations which the Reconstruction Finance CorDoration is authorized to have outstanding at any one time is increased by the sums necessary for such purchases, not to exceed $\$ 250,000,000$. The purchase of such securities by the
Reconstruction Finance Corporation is reflected as expenditures of the Reconsecuction Flnance Corporation and as credits against expenditures of the Recon-
strue Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The amount by which the avallable funds on account of such transactlons has been increased is, therefore, included in
the funds of the "Reconstruction Finance Corporation-direct loans and expenditures."
K Includes $\$ 700,000$ allocated for savings and losn promotion as authorized S Sec. 11 of the Act of April 271934.
1 Under Sec. 3 of the Act of June 161934 the Reconstruction Finance CorpoCation is authorized to purchase at par obligations of the Federal Deposit Insurance obligations which the Reconstruction Ftnance Corporation is authorised to have
outstanding at any one time is increased by $\$ 250,000,000$. The amount to be
 of the United States on account of the sale of such obligations by the Federal
Deposit Insurance Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Deposit Insurance Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. in The appropriation of $\$ 500,000,000$ for subscription to capital stock is included a Exclusive of the $\$ 75,426,000$ transter referred to in note (p).
o Exclusive of the $\$ 26,455,000$ and $\$ 42,193,500$ transfers referred to in note (p). D Includes $\$ 4,000,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of April 8, 1935,
$\$ 1,425,000,000$ specific appropriation under the Act of June 22, 1936 and transters of unexpended balances as follows: From the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Recovery, $\$ 75,426,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 525,000,000$ for relief in stricken agricultural areas provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 , approved
June 19, 1934, $\$ 26,455,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 899,675,000$ for emergency June 19, $1934, \$ 26,455,000$; from the appropriation of $\$ 899,675,000$ for emergeney approved June 19, 1934, $\$ 42,193,500$; from the appropriation of $\$ 950,000,000$ for emergency relief and civil works provided in the Act of Feb 15, 1934, $87,300,000$; from unoblligated moneys referred to in Sec 4 of Act of March $31,1933, \$ 19,527,113 .-$ Act, $\$ 12,921,502.64$.
details of revolving funds included in the table above

| Organtzations | This Month |  |  | Ftscal Year 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Payments | Repayments and Collections | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expenditures } \end{gathered}$ | Payments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Repayments and } \\ \text { Collections } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Expendiures } \end{gathered}$ |
| Commodity Crealt Corporation | \$5,525,868.62 | \$72,739,862.28 | as87,213,993.66 | \$5,525, 868.62 | \$72,739, 862. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2567, 213,993.66 |
|  | ${ }^{19} 9$ | - $10,260,961.18$ | ${ }_{29,537,915.18}^{\text {a/ }}$ | 39,778, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 876.36 | 10,260,961.18 | ${ }_{29,537,915.18}$ |
| Loans to railroads........................ | ${ }^{785}$,164.54 | 45,820.00 | 739,344.54 | 785,164.54 | ${ }^{45.820 .00}$ | ${ }_{7} 739.344 .54$ |
|  | ${ }_{54,082,057.42}$ | ${ }_{229,654}^{794,634.05}$ | (175,542,574.83 |  | - ${ }^{\text {92,.654,634.05 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a } 175,572,578.63}^{\text {244,24 }}$ |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation-direet loans \& expenditur | 54,082,057.42 | 229,654,634.05 | a175,572,576.83 | 54,082,057.42 | 229,654,634.05 | a175,572,576.63 |

[^2]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:
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { War Loan... Holiday } & 1071 / 4 & 1071 / 4 & 1071 / 4 & 1071 / 4 & 1071 / 4\end{array}$
 The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N. Y.(for.) Closed | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ | $443 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U.S. Treasury. | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 50.01 |
| U.S. Treasury | 50.01 |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 | 77.57 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

Harry Rivits, formerly with Plugfelder, Bampton \& Rust, has jointed
Jamieson, Edwards \& Co., where he will continue to specialize in corpora-
tion bonds.
Tryder has become associated with them in their municipal that Alpred W. ment.
-Leach Bros., Inc., 60 Wall St., New York, has issued a graphic analysis Darling Stores Corp. $\$ 2$ cumulative participating preferred stock. it covering 29 selected companies in the railroad equipment industry. *-Peter P. McDermott \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York, have prepared F-Pbeter P. McDermott \& Co., 39 Broad way, New York, have
a bulletin on the Standard Products Co. \$1 par common stock.
Mackenzie \& Co. Inc. 115 Broadway, New York, has prepared an
analysis of Heywood Wakefield Co., furniture manufacturers. Ho-Homer \& Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, has issued Ta bond bulletin discussing the market for high grade railroad bonds.
haveissued a circular on R. H. Macy \& Co., Inc.

- Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York, Ware 】distributing ${ }^{\text {it }}$ the
September issue of their over-the-counter review. -Frank A. Tierney is now associated with Jackson Bros., Boesel \&, Oo. members New York Stock Exchange.
- Arthur W. Macph erson has become associated with Eastman, Dillon \& -Edward W. Williams and Beach Gill have joined the retail sales department of Swart, Brent \& Co., Inc.


## NATIONAL BANKS

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

## BRANCHES AUTHORIZED

Aug. 22-Northwest Security National Bank of Sioux Falls, S. Dak cate No. 1258A.
Aug. 24-The First National Bank \& Trust Co. of New Haven, Conn.
Location of branch: 574 Campbell Ave., in the Town of West Haven,
Aug. 25 -Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, San Location of branch: City of Biggs, Butte County, Calif. Certificate Aug. 26 -Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association San

Location of branches: Both in the State of California-City of Newport Beach, Orange County, unincorporated town of Saratoga, Santa Clara
County. Certificates Nos. 1261 A and 1262 A, respectively.
Aug. 26-The Seaboard National Bank of Los Angeles, Calif.
vard, City of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, Calif. Certificate E. 1 No. 1263A.

## 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:

| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | When <br> Payabl | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme Steel Co. (qu | 75 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Extra | 1275 | Oct. 11 | Sept. 15 |
| Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. common (qu Adams Royalty Co. (quar.) | 37/5c | Sept. 30 | Sept. $14 a$ |
| American Agricultural Chem | 75 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. $19{ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| American Auto Insurance (St. Louis) | 50 c | Sept. 15 | Sept. 1 |
| American Capital Corp. \$3 preferred | $h 50 \mathrm{c}$ | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| American Cyanamid Co.. com. class A \& B (qu.) | 15 c | Oct. 1 | sept. 15 |
| American Enka Corp. (qua | 25c | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| American Express Oo. (quar.) | \$11/2 |  | Sept. 18 |
| American Fork \& Hoe (quar.) | 25 c | Sept. 15 | Sept. 5 |
| American Gas \& Electric Co., common (qu | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{c}}$ | Oct. 1 | sept. 9 |
| Preferred (quarterli) ${ }_{\text {American Rolling Mill }}$ (qu | \$10 ${ }^{1}$ |  | Oct. 8 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Oct. 15 |  |
| American Snuff Co. (qua | 75 c | Oct. 1 | Sept. 10 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Oct. 1 | Sopt. 10 |
| American Water Works \& Electric Co., 1st $\$ 6$ pf. Anchor Cap Corp., common. | \$11/2 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 1 \\ \text { Oct. } & 1\end{array}$ | Sept. 14 Sept. 18 |
| \$61/ conv. preferred (quar | \$15/8 |  | Sept. 18 |
| Arnold Constable Corp. (quar) | 1212c | Sept. 18 | Sept. 14 |
| Associated Breweries of Canada | 15 c | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 13 / 4 \\ 80 \mathrm{c} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Class B (quarterly) | 40 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$1 1 12 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Borg-Warner Corp. (qua | 75 c | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| Extra | 75 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quarterly) | \$13/4 | Oct. | 3ept. 15 |
| Brazilian Traction Light \& Power, pref. (quar.)- | \$112 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Bridgeport Machine Co., pref. (quar.) <br> British Columbia Power, class A (quar.) |  | Oct. Oct. Oct Oct | Sept. 21 Sept. 30 |
| Broad Street Investors Co. (quar.) | 20 c | Oct. | Sept. 16 |
| Brunswick-Balke-Collender preferred (quar.) | \$1 | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| Cambria Iron Co. (semi-annual) | \$11 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Cannon Mills Co | \$1 | Oct. | Sept. 18 |
| Case (J. I.) prefe | h\$11/2 | Oct. | Sept. 12 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$1 | Oct. | Sept. 12 |
| Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. (quar. |  | Oc | Sept, 17 |



| Name of Company | Per Share | When <br> Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States Toba |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Universal |  |  |  |
| Van de Kamp＇s（H．D．）Bakers（quar |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Exeferred }}$（quar．） |  |  |  |
| ictor Equipment |  |  |  |
| aldorf syste |  |  |  |
| Wellington Fund，Philadelphîa－ |  |  |  |
| West Penn Power Co．， 7 \％preferred（qua |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred（cuar．） |  |  |  |
| Estonsin Puolic service |  |  |  |
| 7\％cum．preferred（a |  |  |  |
| $6 \% \%$ cum．preferr $6 \%$ cum．preferred |  |  |  |

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Laborat | 30c |  |  |
| New（extra） | 15 c | Sept． 30 |  |
| Abranam \＆${ }^{\text {dero Supply }}$ Mfg ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 125 | Oct． | sept |
|  | \＄130 | Oct． |  |
| Agricultural Insurance | 75 | Oct． | sept． 20 |
| Alabama Power Co．， | \＄1 | Oct． |  |
| ${ }_{85}{ }^{\text {p }}$ preferreed（ （quar：） | \＄139 |  |  |
| Alabama \＆Vicksburg |  | se |  |
| Cllegheny steet | 15 c |  |  |
| Allegheny \＆Western Ry | 25c |  |  |
| Allen Industries，Inc． |  | Sept． |  |
| Allied Labioratories，In | 5 c | ${ }^{\text {Of }}$ |  |
| \＄31／2 conv．prefer | 83\％ | Oct |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Allied }}$ Altores Cor | \＄14 | Oct． |  |
| Aluminum Goods Mfg．${ }^{\text {coo }}$ | 150c | Sed | se |
| Quarterly－ |  |  |  |
| 7\％preferred（auarterly） | \＄1 | ${ }^{\text {Dect．}} 31$ | D |
| merican bakeries |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quar．）－－．） |  | Jan． | De |
| 7\％preferred（somi－a |  |  |  |
| Ameferred（quar．）－－ | 755 | $OC$ |  |
| American Can Co． | \＄1 | Oct． |  |
| American Cincle |  |  |  |
| Ameferred（quar．） | \＄11／3 |  |  |
| American Cities Power \＆ | \＄13／ | Dec． |  |
| American Felt $\mathrm{Co} . .6 \%$ preferred（qu | \＄1313 | Oct． |  |
| American Hardware Corp．（quar． |  | Jan． | Sec． 12 |
| A Quarcan Hawaiian Steanship（ | 25 c | uc |  |
| American Hide \＆Leather pr | 75 c | Sept． |  |
| American Home Produ | \＄130 | Sopt． 30 | Aug． 25 |
| Ammericah Machine \＆Metal．Inc |  |  |  |
| American Mfg．${ }^{\text {co．}}$ D | \＄1／4 | ${ }_{\text {Oec }} \mathrm{Cct}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Sept． 5 |
| merican Paper Goods 7\％pref．（quar | \＄19，4． | －${ }_{\text {Dept．}} 16$ | De |
|  | \＄1／2 |  | sept． 8 |
| \＄5 preferred（quar．） | 5 | Sep |  |
| American Safety Razor（new） | 1 | Sept |  |
|  | 512 | Nov． |  |
| Preferred（annual） |  | Nov．${ }^{2}$ |  |
| American steel Founaries ${ }^{\text {American Stores }}$（quarterly） |  | Oct． 1 |  |
| American sumatra Tobacco |  | 年ept |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American sugar Refining Co．（qu }}^{\text {Preferred（quarterly）}}$ | \＄13／4 | ${ }_{\text {Oct }}$ |  |
| American Telep．\＆Teleg．（quar．） |  |  |  |
| American Tobacco Co．，pref．（qua | 139\％ | sept． | Aug． 26 |
| American Woolen Co．，pref． | $h^{h} 51$ | 3ept． | sept． $1{ }^{1}$ |
| Anaconda Copper Mini | 25 c |  |  |
| Anaconda wre |  |  |  |
| Anheuser Ouarterly |  | Dec． 30 |  |
| Appalachian Électric Powe | \＄134 | Oct． |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Armour \＆Co．of lll．，\＄6 pref．（ | \＄13／2 | Oct． | sept． 10 |
| ${ }^{7} \%$ preferred |  | Sept． 25 |  |
| Art mestos Mfg．prefer |  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．）－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |
| Associates Investmen | c |  |  |
|  | \＄116 |  |  |
| Atlantic Refining Co． |  |  |  |
| Atlas Corp． | 25c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Atlas }}$ Powder Co．（q） |  | sept． | ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Automatic |  | Oct． | sept． 19 |
| Baldwin Co． $6 \%$ prefe | \＄1 |  | Aug． 31 |
| $6 \%$ preferrer |  |  |  |
| Bangor ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$（qua | \＄134 | Oct． | Aug． 31 |
| Bangor tydro－kilec．Co． $7 \%$ | \＄134 | Uc | sept． 10 |
|  |  | Sept． | Aug． 31 |
| Bayuk Cigars | 183 c |  | Aug． 31 |
| First preferred | S1 |  |  |
| Beatrice Creamery \％prefe | 75 c | Oct． | sept．$\overline{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Belding－Corticelili，Ltd．（quar |  | Oct． |  |
| Preferred（quar．）－－7－－3s |  | Sept． |  |
| Bell Telephone of Ca | $r$ \％11／4 | Oc |  |
| Bell Telephone of Penna．， $61 / 2 \%$ pref． |  |  |  |
| Bendix Aviation |  | Sept |  |
| lehem Steel |  | Oct． | Sept．${ }^{\text {Sept．}}$ |
| Biop preferred（q） | \＄1 |  |  |
| Black \＆Decker Mrg． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6\％preferred（quar．） | \＄1纺 | Dec． 3 | 4 |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \mid \text { Hotders } \\ & \text { Payable of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sept． 18 |
| Bloomingdale Bros．，Inc．，${ }^{\text {Pren }}$ | \＄1．62 | Aug．${ }^{-7} 0$ |
| （eine Riage Corp．（resumed |  |  |
| Bon Amil，class B B （quar．） | h17 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston preferred（ }}$（quarte |  |  |
| Boston \＆Albany | \＄1 | 年t． |
| Boston Eleva | 75 | Oct． |
| Brandywine Corp． | 313／2 | Sept． 30 Aug．${ }^{\text {a }}$（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ver（C）\＆¢ Co．（mo | 10 c |  |
| $\underset{\text { Bridgeport }}{ }$ |  |  |
| Bridgeport | 75 | t． 30 Sept． 16 |
| Briggs \＆stratton | 50 | t． 15 |
| （istol Brass（quar | 50 | jept |
| British－American Tobacco Co．，ord．（interim）－－5 | \＄112 | Oct． 15 Oct． 1 |
| Brooklyn－Manhatta Preferred（quar．） |  | Jan． 15 Jan． |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄13／2 |  |
| Rrooklyn ${ }^{\text {d }}$（ ${ }^{\text {ueens }}$ Tra | ${ }_{75}$ | Oct． 1 Sept． 1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Brooklyn }}$ Brown Hence linass B （sem | $7{ }^{\text {sic }}$ | Se |
| Buckee Pipe Line Co．（qua | \＄134 |  |
| Budd enheel Co．r．prefer |  | sept． 30 |
| Buffalo，Niagara d Eastern Pow．，1st pref．（qu．） | \＄104 |  |
| Bullard |  | yept． 30 Sept． 15 |
| ${ }_{\text {Burdine＇s．}}{ }^{\text {B }}$ | 70 c | Oct． 12 S |
|  |  | Uct． 6 ／Aug 27 |
| Burroushs Adding Machine | \＄25．17 | Sept． 5 Aus |
| Calamba Sugar Esta |  | Uct． 1 Sept． 15 |
| Extra－ |  | Oct． |
| Oalifornia Int Co．（qua |  | Oct． 11 sept． 21 |
| Klifornia Packing ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 37 |  |
| Calumet \＆Hecla Oonsol． |  | Oct． 1 |
| Campbel W yant \＆Cannon uau） | $37 \%$ c | Sept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ A Aug |
| Canada Northern Power |  | Oct． 15 |
| Canada Permanent Mige．${ }^{\text {a }}$（qu |  | Oct． 1 l ent． |
| Canadian Industries，Ltd．，com．A \＆ $\mathbf{B}$ | \＄13 | Oct． 15 Se |
|  |  |  |
| Canfield Oill $7 \%$ pref．（quar | S1／ |  |
| Capital Ad | 12 | Oct． |
| \＄3 prefer | 5c |  |
| Oardinal Go |  |  |
| Oarnation Co．．． $5 \%$ | \＄13 |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quarterly） | \＄1， | ${ }_{\text {Oct }}^{\text {Oct }}$ |
| Caroina preered（ephone \＆Teleg | \＄2 |  |
| Carler（Wim．）Oo．，pref |  | 15 |
| Central Illinois Light， 43 |  | Not． 16 |
|  | \＄11／5 | Oct． 1 se |
|  |  |  |
| Ohesapeake \＆Ohio Ry．（qua | \＄314 | Jan． 1 Dec． 31 |
| Oheseorough Mitg．co．（qua | 50 |  |
|  | 50 c |  |
| Extra |  |  |
| Chicago Junc．Rys．\＆Un．Stocky | \＄1 1 | Oct． 11 Se |
| Chicago Rivet \＆Machine（ $q$ |  | sept 15 |
| Extra－ | \＄301 | Sept． |
| Chrysler |  | sept． 15 |
| Oinclinnati Onion Terminal |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred（quar．） | 5 |  |
| City lie \＆Fuel Co．（quart |  |  |
| Olark equipment | \＄13／4 | sept． 15 Aug． 27 |
|  | 8736 c | Dec． 1 N |
| Climax Molybdenum Co．（quar |  |  |
| Olinton Trus | 50 c | 1 Se |
| Clorox Chemical Co－${ }^{\text {coua }}$ | 655 | ${ }_{\text {Oct．}}^{\text {Oct．}} 11$ Se |
| Cluett．Peabody \＆Co．．Inc．，pref．（quar | \＄1 | Sept 15 Aug |
| Coast Counties Gas \＆Eliec． | 50 c |  |
| Coca Cola International Corp．，com |  |  |
| Colgate－Palmolive－Peet，Preferred（quar | \＄1／2／2 | Sept． 30 |
| Cols s patent Fire Arms | 50 c | Sept． 28 Se |
| Columbus \＆Xenia RF |  | 10 Au |
| Commercial Credit Corp | e20\％ | sept． 30 sep |
| Quarter | 25 c | Sept． 30 S |
| Extra | 81．061／4 | 4 Sept． 30 |
| Commercial Invest |  | Oct．${ }_{1}$ Sept． $15 a$ |
| Conv preference \＄$\$$ |  |  |
| Commonwealth \＆Southern | 50 c | Sept． 15 Aug 31 |
| Confederation Life Assoclation（qu | $\$ 1$ | Sept． 30 Sept． 25 |
| Quarterly | 40 c | 3ept． 15 Sept．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Congoum－Nairn． | 15 c | Sept： 23 se |
| Consolidated Edison Co．．N．Y | 50 c 25 c | －ent． 15 |
| Consolidated Film Industries pre |  |  |
| Consol：Gas．EL．Lt．S Pow． |  |  |
| Class A $5 \%$ preferred（quar | \＄114 | Oct． |
| onsumers Power Co．$\$ 5$ preferr | 1 |  |
| $6 \%$ preterred（quar | \＄1．65 | Oct． |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quar | \＄13／ | Oct． |
| $6 \%$ preferred（monthi | 5c | Oct． |
| 6．6\％preferred（monthly | \＄13／4 | Oct． |
| Coon（W．B．）Co．（rest | c | Sept． 26 Se |
| pperweld steel（qu | 8130 | Nov． 30 |
| Crane Co． | 500． | Sept． 24 |
| Crowell ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ |  | Sept： 28 Sept． 14 |
| Orown Cork \＆Seal |  |  |
| 821／4 cumul．preferreed（quarterly | ${ }^{561 / 3 \mathrm{c}} 1$ | Sept． 10 Oct． 1 |
| Crown Drug Co．tcommon－${ }^{\text {Crown }}$ Willamelte Paper | h\＄ 1 | Oct． 1 Sept |
| Crucible steel Co．of Amer．，pref |  | Sept． 30 Sept． 16 |
| Crum \＆Forster，preferred quar．） | \＄1\％ | Sept． 15 Aug． 31 |
| Cuntis Publishing Co．， $7 \%$ p | $h \$ 1$ | Oct． 1 Aug． 31 |
| Outier－Hammer（quar．） | 50 c | c se |
|  | 87 | Oct． 1 Se |
| 8\％preferred（quar．） |  | Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ Sept． 15 |
| deje |  |  |
| Deposited Insurance Shares， |  | v．1，Sept．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |




| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | Holdırs of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Biscuit Co. of Amer., preferred (quar.) - | 1 | Nov. | Oct. |
| United Dyewood, preferred (quarterij)-------- | sis | Oct. |  |
| ${ }_{\text {United }}$ Preerred (quarterly) | ${ }^{18}$ | Jan. |  |
| nited Elastic Corp. (quarteriy | 15 c | Sept. 24 |  |
| nited Gas \& Electric Corp | 60 c | Sept. 25 |  |
| United Gas Improvement | \$134 |  | Aug. 31 |
| Preferred (quar | \$1/4/4 |  |  |
| 6.3\% preferred (monthly) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferred |  |  |  |
| United Profit Sharing Corp. prof. (semi | \$20 |  | - T Spt. 215 |
| nited states Foil, caa | 5 |  | 3ept |
| United States Gypsum Co. (quarterly | 50 c | Oct. | Sept |
|  | ${ }_{37} 81 / 4$ |  |  |
| Common (quar.) -- | 37 | Dec. 21 |  |
| United states Playng Cara Co. (quar. |  | Oct. | Sept. 19 |
| Universal Insurance (Ne | 25 c | Dec | Nov. |
| Quarterly | 25c | June | May 15 |
| pper Michigan Pewe $6 \%$ preferred (quar | 3 | Nov. 1 |  |
| Utah Power \& Light \$ 7 preferr |  | Oct. |  |
| \$6 precerred |  |  | Sept |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred (cuarterly) }}$ | \$1洨 |  |  |
| Veeder-Root, Inc. (quarterly | 50 c | Sept. 15 |  |
| Vicksburg shreveport \& Pacif | 21/\% | Oct. |  |
| Victor-Monoghan, $7 \%$ preferred (cuar | $2{ }^{1} 10$ | Oct | Sep |
| king rump Co |  | Sept. | 3ept. |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}$ | 4 ug . |
| Virginia Public Service Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar | \$19 | Oct. 1 | Sept. |
| Vuican Dotinning, preferred (quarterly | \$1/4 | Sed | Oct. |
| Wagner Elec |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ ( (quarterly). |  | Sept. 15 | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Ward Baking CO . $7 \%$ priof preferred ( | \$1518 |  |  |
| Warren RR. Co . (sem | S1 | Oct. 15 |  |
| Washington Ry \% | \$1 |  |  |
| Wentworth Mfg. |  | No |  |
|  | 87 |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | $\text { le Holders } \begin{aligned} & \text { Hecord } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$13/2 |  |  |
| Westmoreland. Inc. (quar.) | 30c |  | 1 Sept. 16 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. 7\% pf. (qu.) | \$1/4 | Oct. | ${ }_{1} 1$ Sept. 15 |
| Whitman (Wm.) \& Co., Inc., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)-- | \$1\% | Oet. | Sept. 12 |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{25}$ | Oct. | Sept. 24 |
| Winstead Hosiery Co. (quarteriy | \$150. | Nov. |  |
| Wisconsin Michigan Power 6 \% preor. (quar.) | \$11/2 | Sept. 15 |  |
| $\mathrm{W}_{7 \%} \mathrm{isconsin}$ Power \& Light $\mathbf{C o}$. $6 \%$ pref | 5 | Sept. 15 | Aug. |
| Wiser | ${ }^{8755}$ | Sept. 15 | Aug. |
|  | 10c | Oct | Sept. |
|  |  | Oct | 边 |
| Yale \& Towne Mfg. Co. (quar.) | 15c | Oct. 1 | 1 Sept. 10 |

$a$ Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
c The following corrections have been made:
Sutherland Paper Co., previously reported as Southland Paper Co. e Payable pn stock.
$f$ P Payabie in common stock.
mulated dividends. Payable in scrip. . Pay On account of accu$k$ Corn Products Refining Oo., stock div. of $1-25 \mathrm{~s}$ sh. of Allied MIls
Inc., for each sh. of Corn Products Refining Oo. held. me., ror each sh. of Corn Products Renning Co. hela. of 1 Electric Shareholding Corp., $\$ 6$ conv. pref. opt. div. ser. Ww.. 4 , 4 -1000th ${ }_{m}^{m \text { Pacific } \text { Investors Corp., }} 1 / 8$ share of Pacific So. Investors, Inc., com--
$n$ Blue Ridge Corp. $\$ 3$ conv. pref. ser. 1929, 1-32 of one share of com.
stock, or at the option of the holder. 7 sc . 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 A
Tobacco class B common for each share of Amer. Cigar Co. held. $r$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Oanada,
a reduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made. 5 Deposited Insurance Shares: ser. A \& B stock div, of $23 / 1 \%$ payable in
trust shares. Holders have option of div, in cash based on liguldating value trust shares.
of shares $u$ Payable in $\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{S}$. funds. w Less depositary expenses.
$x$ Less tax. $\boldsymbol{y}$ A deduction has been made for expenses. 2 Per 100 shares.

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

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

| Clearine House Members | - Captal | *Surplus and Undividded Protite Proftis | Net Demand Deposits. Average | TYme Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Manhattan Co |  | 53,200 | - |  |
| National City Bank | 0 | e53,577, | 435.012,000 | 162,598,000 |
| nemical | 20,000,000 | 64 |  |  |
| anufacturers Trust ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 542,935.000 | r34,011 |  |  |
| ont. Hanover Bk. \& | 21,000 ,000 | ${ }^{63}$,66 | 762.66 |  |
| Corn Exch. Bank Tr. Co. | 15,000, | 16,662,900 |  |  |
| Frrst National | 10,000 | 90,750,600 | 526,535,000 | 3,543,000 |
| Ing Trust | 50,000 | 59,102, | 520,71 |  |
| Continental BK. |  | ,87 | 48,90 |  |
| ase National ba | 103,964,300 |  |  | 0 |
| nkers Trust Co | 25.000 | 0, | 53, |  |
| O |  | 2 |  |  |
| rine |  |  | 0 | 3,001.000 |
| New York Trust Co--- |  |  | 320,72 | 25,317,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,873,990 \\ & 8.595100 \end{aligned}$ | $77,740,000$ $80,070,000$ | $1,381,000$ $44,237,000$ |
| Total-...-........... | 526,174,300 | 834,141,100 | 9,763,594,000 | 561,891,000 |

## 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 Sept. 21936 , in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Sept. 2, 1936 | Aug. 26, 1936 | Sept. 4, 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ . | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United Sates Treasury - | 3,273,180,000 | 3,234,773,000 | 2,738,651,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes | 1,368,000 | 1,627,000 | 786,000 |
| Other cash †-....... | 64,869,000 | 72,122,000 | 43,283,000 |
| Total reserve | 3,339,417,000 | 3,308,522,000 | 2,782,720,000 |
| Bllls discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, <br> direct and (or) fully guaranteed.-. <br>  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,928,000 | 2,294,000 | 2,820,000 |
|  | 3,399,000 | 2,905,000 | 3,629,000 |
| Total bills | 6,327,000 | 5,199,000 | 6,449,000 |
| Bills bought in open marr | 1,102,000 | 1,103,000 | 1,802,000 |
| Industrial advances | 7,076,000 | 7,100,000 | 6,965,000 |
| United States Government securities: |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 88,263,000 | 88,263.000 | 98,940,000 |
| Treasury n | 406,823,000 | 406,823,000 | 495,554,000 |
| Treasury bill | 165,475,000 | 165,475,000 | 149,824,000 |
| Total U. S. Govern | 660,561,000 | 660,561,000 | 744,318,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total bils |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn banks --.---.-.-.-- | 84,000 | 83,000 | 255,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of other bank | 8,621,000 | 9,185,000 | 3,515,000 |
| Uncollected items | 129,256,000 | 124,256,000 | 110,798,000 |
| Bank premises. | 10,855,000 | 10,854,000 | 11,977,000 |
| All other asse | 34,425,000 | 33,655,000 | 34,807,000 |
| Total assets | 4,197,724,000 | 4,160,518,000 | 3,703,606,000 |
| Ldabuldtes- <br> F. R. notes in actual circulation |  |  |  |
|  | 827,802,000 | 817.210,000 | 738,871,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- <br> U. S. Treasurer-General account | 2,893,725.000 | 2,844,247.000 | 2,534,909,000 |
|  | 24,356.000 | 31,278.000 | 51,679,000 |
|  | 18.267,000 | 35.759,000 | 7,323,000 |
|  | 181,836,000 | 187,104,000 | 127,249,000 |
| Total deposits | 3,118,184,000 | 3,098,388,000 | 2,721,160,000 |
| Deferred avallablity items | 127,992,000 | 121,289.000 | 114,232,000 |
| Capital pald in- | 50,179,000 | $50,181,000$ | 57,443.000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 50,825,000 | 50,825,000 | 49,964,000 |
| Surplus (fection 13b). | 7,744,000 | 7,744.000 | 6,957,000 |
| Reserve for contingencle | 8,849,000 | 8,849,000 | 7,500,000 |
| All other liabilities | 6,149,000 | 6,032,000 | 7,479,000 |
| Total llabilutles | 4,197,724,000 | 4,160,518,000 | 3,703,606,000 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note llabilities combined. | 84.6\% | 84.5\% | 80.4\% |
| Commitments to make industrial ad- vances. | 9,401,000 | 9,020,000 | 9,720,000 |

[^3]
## 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, Sept. 3, showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OP THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT, 2,1936


[^4]x These are certilleates given by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certitleastes belay worth less to the extent of the difference, the differeace itself having been adpropriated as prolits by the Treasury uader the provislons of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934,

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)
weekly statrment of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 fedrral reserve banks at close of business sept. 21936

| $T$ wo Clphers (00) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | ston | Netio York | Phula. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Alanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 | \$ | \$ | \$ | s | \$ | s | \$ | s. | s | s | $s$ | 5 |
|  | 8,334,034,0 | 496,022,0 | 3,273,180,0 | 17,295,0 | 614,902,0 | 77,077, | 1,225,0 | ,638,863,0 | 222,232,0 | 77,531,0 | 258,899,0 | 54,390,0 | 582,418,0 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes ------------ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,625,0 \\ & 268,885,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,887,0 \\ 35,156,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,368,0 \\ 64,869,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 759,0 \\ 35,262,0 \end{array}$ | 25,787,0 | 14,644,0 | $\begin{gathered} 2,813,0 \\ 9,086,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 360,0 \\ 32,622,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 799,0 \\ 11,319,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178,0 \\ & 7,098,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 901,0 \\ & 13,085,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 343,0 \\ 6,837,0 \end{array}$ | 13,150,0 |
| Total reserves----------- | 5,544,0 | , | 39,417,0 | 453,316,0 | 641,440,0 | 292,278,0 | 233,124,0 | 1,671,845,0 | 234,350,0 | 184,807,0 | 27 | 161,570 | 597,447,0 |
| Bills discounted: <br> See. by U. S. Govt. obligations direct \& (or) fully guaranteed Other bills | $\begin{gathered} 4,561,0 \\ 4,041,0 \end{gathered}$ | 336,0 50 | $2,928,0$ $3,399,0$ | -345,0 | $\begin{gathered} 180,0 \\ 1110 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 30 \\ \hline 010 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 20,0 | 6,0 | ,0 |
| Total bills discounted.-.-.- | 8,602,0 | 386,0 | 6,327,0 | 345,0 | 191,0 | 235,0 | 121,0 |  | 164,0 |  | 56,0 | 696, | , |
| BIIIS b | 3,095,0 | 226,0 | 1,102,0 |  | 294,0 |  |  | 86,0 |  |  | 7,0 |  |  |
| U. S. Gover | 28,522,0 | 3,092,0 | 7,076,0 | 5,038,0 | 1,454,0 | 3,687,0 | 594,0 | 1,787,0 | 526,0 | 1,151,0 | 10,0 | 1,549,0 | 1,658,0 |
| Bonds | , | 21,6 | 88,281 | 28,2 | 31,507,0 | 17,104,0 | 13,142 | 38,630,0 | 17,36 | 11,571,0 | 16,425,0 | 12,502,0 | 28,392.0 |
| Treasury | , $6989,787,0$ | - ${ }^{99,5960}$ | $406,823,0$ 16575 | 130,061,0 | 159,200,0 | $78,839,0$ $32,067,0$ | $60,575,0$ $24,639,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,054,0 \\ 72,423,0 \end{array}$ | $80,018,0$ $32,548,0$ | $53,334,0$ $21,693,0$ | 75,794,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 57,628,0 \\ & 23,440,0 \end{aligned}$ | $30,863,0$ $53,228,0$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. secu | 2,430,227,0 | 61,71 | ,561,0 | 211,180 | 235,795 | 128,010,0 | 98,356,0 | 289,107,0 | 129,927,0 | 86,598,0 | ,927,0 | 93,570, | 212,483, |
| To | 2,470,627,0 | 165,417,0 | 5,066,0 | 216,881,0 | 237,734,0 | 132,053,0 | 99,179,0 | 291,280,0 | 130,704,0 | 87,810,0 | 124,161,0 | 95,902,0 | , |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Res. no | 25,346,0 | 349,0 | 8,621 , | 645,0 | 1,812 | 1,575,0 | 1,283,0 | 2,285,0, | 1,649, | 573, ${ }^{3,0}$ | 1,668,0 | ${ }_{20,0}^{6,0}$ | 3,166,0 |
| Bank premiseem | 544,120,0 | 56,042, | 129,256,0 | 40,949,0 | 54,592, | ${ }^{47,632,0}$ | 18,685,0 | 72,568,0 | 23,618,0 | 15,636,0 | $32,390,0$ | 21,963,0 | 30,794,0 |
| All other resourc | - $48.581,051$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 3,113,0 \\ 427,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,855,0 \\ & 34,425,0 \end{aligned}$ | $5,079,0$ $3,243,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,525,0 \\ & 1,700,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,919,0 \\ & 1,124,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,284,0 \\ 1,444,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,881,0 \\ 550,0 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $2,453,0$ 241,0 | -1,531,0 | $3,360,0$ 368,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,526,0 \\ 247,0 \end{array}$ | $3,580,0$ 481,0 |
| Total resources--\%---------- | 48494,0 | 758,430,0 | 197,724,0 | 720, | ,823,0 | 477,591,0 | 56,007, | 2,043,38 | 393,014,0 | 291,691, | 434,838,0 | 281,934,0 | 49,923,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tes in actual circula | 4,020,920,0 | 062,0 | 7,802,0 | ,320,0 | 5,0 | 188,496,0 | 178,486, | 918,320, | 170,244,0 | 127,225,0 | 155,391 | 86,199, | 324, |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve ac | 6,440,622,0 | , 27,0 | 2, |  | 6,961,0 |  | 38,693,0 | 984,376,0 | 161,171,0 |  | 29,088,0 | 150,838,0 | 42,663,0 |
| Forelign bank-....-T | 107,267,0 | 4,729,0 | $24,356,0$ 18,2670 | 5.624,0 | ${ }^{9,630}$ | ${ }_{2,218}^{3,38}$ |  | 1,791,0 | 16,689,0 | 4,173,0 | 6,289,0 | 6,770,0 | ${ }^{9,672,0}$ |
| Other deposits. | 229,285,0 | ${ }_{4}^{3,615,0}$ | 181,836,0 | ${ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{4,780,0}^{4,}$ | $3,866,0$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,069,0}$ | $5,846,0$ $1,619,0$ | ${ }_{8,243,0}^{1,512,0}$ | $1,210,0$ $3,970,0$ | ${ }^{1,472,0}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,206,0}$ | $3,477,0$ $13,677,0$ |
| Total deposts | 6,827,410,0 | 320,472,0 | 3,118,184,0 | 351,659,0 | 466, | 226;745,0 | 146,20 | 1,003,6 | 187,615,0 | 138,71 | 237, | 16 | 469,489,0 |
| ferred availablut | 552,398,0 | 55,990,0 | 127,992,0 | 40,009,0 | 55,431 | 47,567 | 17,955,0 |  | 25,008,0 |  |  |  |  |
| Gurplus (Section 7 7 | ${ }_{1}^{130,165}$ | 9,409,0 | 50,179,0 | 12,221,0 | 12,575 | 4,722 | ${ }_{5}^{4,247,0}$ | 12,144,0 | 3,761,0 | ${ }^{2}, 95$ | ${ }^{3,952,0}$ | 3,824 | 10,178,0 |
| Surplus (Section 13-8) |  |  |  | 4,231, |  |  |  |  | 546 |  |  |  | 9,645,0. $1,696,0$ |
| Reserve to | 36 |  |  |  | 3,111, | 1,282,0 | 2,555,0 | 7,573,0 | 894,0 | 1,442,0 | 840, | 1,328:0 | 1,849,0 |
| other Habliltes | 10,778,0 | 208,0 | 6,149,0 | 288,0 | 275,0 | 144,0 | 188,0 | 1,287,0 | 291,0 | 658,0 | 136,0 | 841,0 | 313,0 |
| Total llablutiea | 11748494, | 758,430,0 ${ }^{4}$ | 4,197,724,0 | 0,134,0 | 3,823,0 | 477,591,0 | 6,007,0 | 2,043,385,0 | 393,014,0 | 291,691,0 | 434,838,0 | 281,934, | 849,923,0 |
| Commitments to make industrial | 23,699,0 | 2,689,0 | 1,0 | 0,0 | , 0 | 2,0 | 331,0 | - 49,0 | 1,743,0 | 0 | 390,0 | 509,0 | 4,509,0 | " "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes.


| Two Csphers (00) Omitted Féderal Resetpe Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleeeland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St. Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Caty | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt |  |  | 918,059,0 |  | 415,884,0 | 197025 | 198.758, | 306 | \$ | ${ }^{\$}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Crich to F.R. Bk. by F.R. Agt | $4,299,473,0$ $278,553,0$ | 377,993,0 | $918,059,0$ $90,257,0$ | $310,780,0$ <br> 15,460 | \|r|rer $\begin{array}{r}415,884,0 \\ 25,139\end{array}$ | 197,925,0 | 198,758,0 | 946,306,0 | 178,383,0 | 130,904,0 | 163,939,0 | 94,898,0 | 365,644,0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,429,0 | 20,272, | 27,980,0 | 8,139,0 | 3,679,0 | 8,548,0 | 8,699,0 | 41,014,0 |
| Collsteral held by Agent as se- | 4,020,920,0 | 358,062,0 | 827,802,0 | 295,320,0 | 390,745,0 | 188,496,0 | 178,486,0 | 918,320,0 | 170,244,0 | 127,225,0 | 155,391,0 | 86,199,0 | 324,630,0 |
| curity for notes lssued to bks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasur | 4,306,338,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eligible paper--. | 4,306,338,0 | 396,000,0 | 935,706,0 | 313,000,0 | 419,000,0 | 199,000,0 | 161,000,0 | 966,000,0 | 155,632,0 | 132,000,0 | 165,000,0 | 95,000,0 | 369,000,0 |
| U. S. Government securities.- | 73,000,0 |  | 4,38,0 | 34, 0 | 191,0 | 235,0 | 45,000,0 |  | 164,0 |  | -53,0 | 646,0 | 80,0 |
| Total collateral | 4,386,260,0 | 396,386,0 | 940,444,0 | 13 | 419,191, |  | 206 | 966,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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.


 deposits, asainst whitch reserves must now be carried, while previously these deposits required no reserves, and, second, amounts due trom banks are now deducted from
 whioc are now included in "Inter-bank deposits." The ittem "Due to banks" shown heretotore Included only demand balanaces of domestlo banks. The item "Borrowings"
 of collection which have been deducted from demand deposits.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS. ON AUG. 26 1936 (In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserre District- | Total | Boston | Neo York | Phila. | Cleesland | Richmond | Atanta | Chicago | St. Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dal | an Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and Anvestments-total........ | $\stackrel{8}{82,264}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{s}, 232}$ | $\stackrel{8}{9,453}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 1,187 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{8}{1,816}$ | 634 | 550 | ${ }_{3,037}^{\mathbf{s}}$ | ${ }_{5647}$ |  | 682 | ${ }_{473}$ | $\stackrel{\text { \% }}{2,159}$ |
| Loans to okers and dealers: In New York City. Outside Now York City | 939 208 | ${ }_{26}^{12}$ | ${ }_{76} 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans on sis i ritles to others (except | 208 | 26 |  | 23 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 2 | - $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  | 11 |
| Acceptances and com'l paper bought- | ${ }^{2}, 017$ | 47 | ${ }_{120}$ | 148 | ${ }^{4}$ |  | 5 |  |  | 10 | 47 | 10 | 68 |
|  | 1,147 ${ }_{66}$ | 82 | ${ }_{234}^{244}$ | 62 | 184 | 25 | 24 | 69 | 48 | 10 | 18 | ${ }_{23}^{1}$ | ${ }^{24}$ |
| Other loans | 3,721 | 306 | 1,4312 | 188 | 209 | 102 | 135 | 494 | 117 | $11 i$ | 142 | 38 | 1 |
| U. s. Govt. direct obiligations | ${ }^{9,2688}$ | ${ }^{431}$ | 4,031 | 315 | 860 | 298 | 207 | 1,601 | 226 | 173 | 255 | 182 | 889 |
| Other securitles-.-------------1.- | 1,332 <br> 1239 | 158 | 1,323 | ${ }_{316}$ | $\stackrel{67}{ }{ }^{66}$ | 60 74 | 39 81 | 157 419 | 57 110 | [156 | 49 <br> 135 | 37 49 | 169 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve | 4,976 | 224 | 2,518 | 217 | 313 | 139 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bashance with domestio bo | ${ }^{377}$ | 123 | ${ }_{184}^{65}$ | 135 | ${ }^{32}$ | 18 | 10 | 58 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 20 |
| Other asets-net - | 1,301 | 77 | 526 | 88 | 111 | ${ }_{39}$ | 40 | 104 | 24 | 17 | ${ }_{24} 8$ | 70 | ${ }_{224}^{238}$ |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 14,911 | 966 | 6,872 | 754 | 1,021 | 394 | 312 | 2,232 | 393 | 262 | 491 | 357 |  |
| United States Government deposits.- | 820 | 12 | ${ }_{230}^{966}$ | 276 71 | ${ }_{76} 716$ | 197 43 | 177 52 | $\begin{array}{r}815 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 179 11 | 122 | 147 | 128 | 1,025 |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn banks.-. | ${ }_{412}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{376}{ }^{2,389}$ | 297 | ${ }^{16}$ | 212 | 188 | ${ }_{6} 8$ | 34 | 129 | 06 | 176 | 290 |
| Borrowngs ${ }^{\text {Ofi- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,493 | 234 | 1,557 $\mid$ | 21 224 | - ${ }^{13} 1$ | 880 | ${ }_{85}^{7}$ | ${ }_{343}^{27}$ | 84 | ${ }_{56}^{4}$ | 89 ${ }_{8}^{2}$ | 77 | 3088 |

## Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the day's range, uniess they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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


Treasury
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
31/4s, 1943-45............
2otal sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
3 $/ \mathrm{zs}, 1946-56 \ldots . . .$.
3\%/3s, $\qquad$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
38, 1951-55...............
Cotal sales in \$1,000 u
$38,1946-48$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
3\%/88,
Total sales in
3\%8s, 1941-43_..........
31/88,
$31 / 6 \mathrm{~s}, 1946-49$ in
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
31/8s, 1949-52_.........
Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$
31/8, 1941. Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$
31/4, 1944-46...........
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
$\qquad$

## Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un

25/4s, 1945-47.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
2\%/4s, 1948-51 $\quad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
$2 \% \mathrm{~s}$,

## Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ u <br> Federal Farm Mort $n$. 000 u

Federal saies in $\$ 1,000$ unto
Pederal Farm Mortgage
Tot
Federal
3s, 1942 -
Total sales in 51,000 untts Federal Farm Mortgage

Total sales in ------ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Llose }\end{aligned}$
Home Owners' Loan
38, series A, 1944-52._
, series A, 1944-52 $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$
 Total sales in 81,000 untlo

Home Owners' Loan
otal saies in

[^5]Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly


United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Sept. 4
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | B1d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 9 1936.......- | 0.10\%. |  | Jan. 271937 | 0.16\% | ----- |
| Sept. 18181936 | 0.10\% | ----- | Feb. 31937 | 0.17\% |  |
| Sept. 30 1936-...------- | 0.10\% |  | Feb. 171937 | $0.17 \%$ |  |
| Oct. 7 1936-......---- | 0.14\% | ----- | Feb. 241937 | 0.17\% |  |
| Oct. 141936 | 0.14\% | -...- | Mar. 31937 | 0.17\% | ----. |
| Oct. $21.1936 \ldots \ldots$ | 0.14\% | ----- | Mar. 17 1937- | 0.18\% |  |
| Nov. 41936 | 0.16\% | --.-. | Mar. 241937 | 0.18\% |  |
| Nov. 10 1936...----- | 0.16\% |  | Mar. 311937 | 0.18\% | ----- |
| Nov. 18 1936..------ | 0.18\% | ----. | Apr. 71937 | 0.16\% | --..-- |
| Nov. 251938 | 0.16\% | ----- | Apr. 141937 | 0.16\% |  |
| Dec. 91936 | 0.16\% |  | Apr. 281937 | 0.16\% |  |
| Dee. 161936 | 0.16\% |  | May 51937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Dec. 23 1936-.-.-... | 0.16\% |  | May 121937 | $0.20 \%$ | ----- |
| Dec. 30 1936 ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ 1937....... | 0.16\% |  | May 191937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Jan. 131937 | 0.16\% |  | June 21937 | 0.20\% |  |
| Jan. 201937 | 0.16\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, \&c.-Friday, Sept. 4
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.


* Bld and asked prices; no sales on this day.
f Companies reported in receivership.
$a$ Deterred dellvery
$n$ New stock.
$r$ Cash sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
- Ex-rights.


## Abbott, Proctor \& Paine

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

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

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




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER SHARE，NOT PER CENT} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Sales \\
for \\
Week
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORE STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Sinco Jan． 1 On Basis of 100－share Lots} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ranoe for Preotous } \\
\text { Year } 1935
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sacurday } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 29
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Monday } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& Tuesday \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Sept. } 2 y
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Thursday } \\
\text { Sept. } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Fridar. } \\
\& \text { Sopt. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Lovost \& Htohest \& Lowest \& Hiohest \\
\hline ver share \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline －\({ }^{585}\) \& \& \& \& 1514 \&  \& 2，300 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
514 \text { July } 28 \\
6{ }^{13} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \({ }^{118} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{1558}\) \& \({ }_{78}^{1558}\) \& lll \& \(\begin{array}{lll}1558 \\ 77_{12} \& 158 \\ 78\end{array}\) \& 1514 \& \({ }^{15} \quad 1{ }^{1578}\) \& \& Etiectrio prowered－－．－－－No par \& \({ }^{3288}{ }_{4}\) Jan 2 \& 85 July \& \& Deo \\
\hline －\({ }^{723}{ }^{23}\) \& \({ }_{4784}^{7212}\) \& 474 \& \& \({ }_{7212} 7\) \& \({ }_{47} 7\) \& \& S6 preterred－－－－No par \&  \& 78 \& \& Nov \\
\hline \({ }^{748} 48\) \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{474 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline}}\) \& 48 \& \& 47 \& 2.000 \& 6\％ \& \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 700 \& En\％part preterred．－．－．－50 \& \& \({ }^{69}{ }^{378} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& \& \\
\hline ＊137 \&  \& \({ }_{* 11212}{ }^{*} 115\) \& \& 15 \& \({ }^{15} 115\) \& － 60 \& \& 10 \& \({ }_{15}^{16}{ }^{\text {c／g Jupr }}\) \&  \& 34，

814

Nov
Nob <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \& Engineers Pubile Serv．－．-1.1 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{7912} 78912$ \& $793_{4} 79$ \& \& \& ${ }^{80} 80$ \& $80 \quad 80$ \& \& 85 \& 48 \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 80} 8084$ \& 8444 $844^{4}$ \& ${ }^{82}$ \& \& | $* 841_{8}$ | 87 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6818 |  |
| 618 |  | \& ${ }_{*}^{* 8418} 8{ }_{618}^{87}$ \& \& Eo \&  \&  \& 1512 ${ }^{1512} \mathbf{~ A u g ~}$ \& ${ }^{5512}{ }^{512}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 1618}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{618 \\ 168 \\ 168 \\ \hline}}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{17}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{17818}$ \& ${ }^{17788}$ \& ${ }^{1718}$ \& 22．600 \& \&  \&  \& 718 Mar
812 Mar
8 \& $\begin{array}{lll}14 & \text { Jan } \\ 1912 & \text { Doo } \\ \text { 190 }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 278
18
18
18 \& ${ }_{1912}^{2878}$ \& ${ }_{193}^{29}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 30{ }^{29} \\ 193\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }^{293}$ \& 24,200
10.100 \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{604}^{812 \mathrm{Ma}}$ \& 俍 <br>
\hline 15.15 \& 15. \& ${ }_{148}^{198}$ \& 1412 \& 1414 \& 1414 \& \& \& 12．Jan \& （1578 Aus ${ }^{10}$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline  \& 2788 ${ }^{275}$ \&  \& － 3 \& 3018 \& ${ }^{30} 4305_{8}$ \& \& Evans Excha \& ${ }_{488}^{238}{ }_{\text {dan }}$ \& ${ }^{814} \mathbf{M a r} 190 \mid$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }^{68}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{23} 4$ \& ${ }^{* 23}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{* 23} 3_{4}{ }^{27}$ \& \& \& \& 研 \& Falrbanks Co．．－－－－－－－－－${ }^{25}$ \& \& ${ }^{5}{ }^{3}$ Mar 25 \& |arl \& eo <br>
\hline \& $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 13 \\ 577_{4} & 59\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}13 \\ { }_{581} 1_{2} & 1 \\ 5\end{array}$ \& 59. \& \&  \& 4，700 \&  \& －343．${ }^{\text {a }}$ J \& ${ }^{51}{ }^{2}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline \& \& 174174 \& \& \& b \&  \& $6 \%$ conv preterred－－－100 100 \&  \& ${ }_{176}{ }^{\text {de }}$ S \& \& <br>

\hline \& 49 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{48}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,900 \\
& 1 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Fajardo sug Co orao Rico－20 \&  \& \&  \& <br>

\hline ＋96 ${ }^{24}$ \& ${ }_{95}^{2412}$ \& ${ }_{* 96}^{25}$ \& \& \&  \& 1，000 \& Preferred－－N－－No par \& 84 \& ${ }_{92914}$ Aug ${ }^{11}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ＊37． \& ＊37 \& ${ }^{3818}$ \& ${ }^{3812}$ \& 4 \& ＊4158 43 \& 800 \& Federal MIn \＆Smelt Co．－． 100 \& ${ }_{6978}^{37}$ M \& 101 \& \& ${ }_{95}^{72} \mathrm{May}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& 1214 M \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
918 & 48 \\
418 \\
4 & 48
\end{array}
$$ \& ， 9 \& Federal Sore \& \& ${ }^{578}{ }^{57}$ Mar ${ }^{5}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 12 \& 2，800 \& Fe \& －${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{383} 8_{4}{ }^{\text {58，}}$ \& $16{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& ${ }_{25} 5^{28}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ <br>
\hline ＊3618 ${ }_{*}$ \& ${ }_{42}^{3712}$ \& ${ }^{311}$ \& \& \& \& 2.600 \& \& 38 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 140 \& ：1lene＇s（Wm）Sons Co．No par \& ${ }^{2014}{ }^{2014}$ Jan ${ }^{27}$ \& －${ }_{1}^{343^{3} 3_{4} \text { Sept }{ }^{\text {Apr }} 22}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{11112} 11$ \& 11 \& $1111{ }^{11112}$ \& \& \& \& 10 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {124 }}{ }^{118} \mathrm{~J}_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan ${ }_{2}^{4}$ \& －${ }_{3318}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {s }}$ \& \& 104105 \&  \& 1 \& ${ }^{204812}$ \& ＋500 \& Preterred series \& $1001_{2} \mathrm{Feb} 26$ \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& \& $4{ }^{4678} 47$ \& ${ }_{4734}^{4} 4{ }^{4}$ \& 4 \& ${ }_{3} 4712$ \& 18， \& Frrst National sto \& ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Apr} 30$ \& 4834 June 23 \& \& 5878 Aug <br>
\hline ＊30 \& ${ }_{* 30}^{363_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{* 30}^{3638}$ \& \& ${ }_{*}^{350}$ \& ${ }_{* 30} 3$ \& \& Florshelm Shoe class A． A －${ }^{\text {a }}$ pa \& ${ }_{2512}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar} 21$ \& ${ }_{32}{ }^{3} 5_{8}$ Auly 31 \& $19{ }^{-19}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& 378
388
388
38 \&  \& 41
4012
40

40 \& $\begin{array}{ll}40 & 44^{41} \\ 40 & 40\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}438 & 43_{8} \\ 40{ }^{3} 8 & 403_{8}\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,400 \\
& 2,700
\end{aligned}
$$ \& foollansbee \& $37_{8}$ Aug 29

32 June 26 \& $\begin{array}{ll}113_{4} & \text { Mar } \\ 471_{2} & \text { Mar } \\ 5\end{array}$ \& 24 ${ }^{24}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& <br>
\hline \& $7_{18} 110$ \& 10718114 \& ＊102 \& 10718 \& 107.108 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{11112}$ A \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{3} 10545_{4}{ }^{333_{4}}$ \& \& 1083 \& 3414 \& ＋1073 \&  \& 6，500 \& ${ }_{\text {Fost }}$ \& ${ }_{9584}^{2418} 8 \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{30}$ \& ${ }_{127}^{383} \mathrm{Fe}$ \& \& 30 Dee <br>
\hline 138 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 3712}{ }^{1} 118$ \&  \& \& \& \& 600 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& F＇Kin Blimon \& \& 77 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 26 \& ${ }^{2614}{ }^{27}$ \& ${ }^{2578}{ }^{261212}$ \& ${ }^{255_{8}} 2{ }^{257}$ \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{11212}^{174}$ Juar \& $30 \%$ Nov
125
Nov <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{5} 99^{9} 461$ \& ${ }^{*} 593_{4} 61$ \& ${ }^{63}$ \& 200 \& Fuller（GA）prior pret－No par \& ${ }^{47}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3614}$ \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{7}^{5312}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 14 \& ${ }^{1,100} 5$ \& Gabriewell Co \& 1112 May 11 \&  \& $7{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{1314} 4$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{10512}$ \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& \& Ga \& 10512 \& 10512 A \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& 1.900 \& Gen Am \& $82_{2}$ May 20 \& 1212 Feb 1.9 \& \& ${ }^{10} 78$ <br>
\hline \& ＊10 \& \& \& \& \& \& Preterred \& 97 Ja \& 10412 Apr $2!$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Gen Amer Tr \& ${ }^{4214} 4$ \& ${ }^{63}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2458} 824{ }^{2478}$ \& \& General \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 1218}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1218} 18124$ \& ${ }_{1212}^{121238}$ \& 32，900 \&  \& ${ }_{141}{ }^{10} 4$ \& ${ }^{1438}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{115}^{783}$ Mar \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& 1，500 \& General Bronze \& ${ }_{712}{ }^{1}$ \& $1{ }^{1} 3_{4}$ Jan 111 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{53}$ \& 35，800 \& General Cable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．par \& \& \& \& ${ }^{638}$ Nov <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Class A－．－．－．－．－．－No par \& $7{ }^{1}$ \& 149 \& \& <br>
\hline \&  \& 114 ${ }_{54} 114$ \& ${ }_{54}^{112} 121$ \&  \& \& 1，700 \&  \& － $70{ }^{\text {72 }}$ Jan \& ${ }_{5912}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{4612}^{19}$ Nov \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{76} 4{ }_{4}$ Novil <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{4}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 150 Aug 21 \& \& 14512 ${ }^{\text {Oot }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 74.300 \& General \& \& $48{ }^{48} 8$ \& \& <br>
\hline －3812．${ }^{38}$ \& ${ }^{3812} 2{ }^{2}$ \& 2 \& ${ }_{2}^{385_{8}}$ \& ${ }^{38}{ }^{39}{ }_{218}$ \& ${ }_{\text {ckid }}^{38{ }_{2}^{12}}$ \& 7，200 \& General Foods． \&  \&  \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}* 41 & 44 \\ * 34\end{array}$ \& ＊ 414 \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ \& 44 \& 45 \& 1250 \& Gent cas 4 \& $14^{8} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 49 \& \& Aug <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
300 \\
150
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
517 \\
55 \\
57_{2} \\
\mathrm{Fu} \\
\mathrm{Au}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline \&  \& | 50 | 50 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 62 | 62 | \& ${ }^{*} 46$ \& \&  \& － 600 \& ${ }_{\text {a }}^{38} \mathbf{8}$ pret class A \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1982 \text { Jail Jail } \\
& 588
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

{ }_{701}^{55} \mathrm{Fel}
\] \& ${ }^{159}{ }^{15}{ }^{\text {5 }}$ \& 18

$\begin{gathered}7212\end{gathered}$
Adrt <br>
\hline 11834 \& ＊117 \& \& \& 1172119 \& ， 19 \& 170 \& \& 1772 Jan \& 123. Aug 24 \& \& Deo <br>
\hline ${ }^{6512}$ \& ${ }^{655} 8^{67}{ }^{678}$ \& ${ }^{6614} 4$ \& 66 \& ${ }^{665_{8}{ }^{6} 6^{6718} 8}$ \& ${ }^{665_{8}}{ }^{67178}$ \& 59，000 \& General \& ${ }^{537}{ }^{3} \mathrm{JJan}$ \& $72{ }^{23}{ }^{3}$ July ${ }^{2}$ \& $26{ }^{\text {\％Mar }}$ \& ov <br>
\hline $21{ }^{1} 8121$ \& $121_{8} 1211_{2}$ \& 12112 \& $1207_{8} 12$ \& $1203_{4} 120{ }^{3} 4$ \& $1203_{4} 121$ \& 1，300 \& 85 preferred－－－．－－－No par \& 118 Jan 27 \& $122^{3} 4$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{45354} 4{ }_{4}^{454}$ \&  \& ${ }_{41}^{441}$ \& \& \& ctis \& 2.100
1800 \& Gen Outdoor Adv A－－N No par \&  \&  \& \& ${ }^{21}{ }_{614}{ }^{\text {deo }}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& \& \& \& ＊5218 ${ }^{95}{ }^{938}$ \& 1，800 \&  \& ${ }^{58}{ }^{53}{ }^{\text {J Ja }}$ \& ${ }_{5712}^{10}$ Aus \& \& ${ }_{225_{8}^{4}}{ }^{\text {deov }}$ <br>
\hline 1081210 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \＄6 pretert \& $105 . \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 110 June 20 \& \& <br>
\hline ＊43 ${ }^{41}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{12}{ }^{12}{ }^{43_{4}}$ \& 2,400
2,600 \& Gen Publlo Servico－－No par
Gea Rallway Sligal－No \& ${ }_{3212}^{312} \mathrm{AD}$ \& ${ }_{50}^{688}{ }^{688} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}^{5}$ \& ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{11_{8} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{412}{ }_{4}^{412}$ Nov <br>
\hline ＊110 113 \& 110 \& \& \& \& \& \& Gen Rallway signal－．－No par \& ${ }_{106}^{321}$ Jan \& ${ }_{11812}{ }^{50}$ Mar ${ }^{4} 4$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Gen Realty \＆U Uilities－．．．－ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{318}$ <br>

\hline ＊34．${ }^{*}$ \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{\text {General }}{ }^{56}$ preterred \& \& | 43 |
| :--- |
| 46 |
| 4 | \& \& ${ }^{3918} 80$ Deo <br>

\hline ＊466，${ }^{4}$ \&  \& 迦 \&  \& \& \& \& Gen steel Castlings pt－－No par \& ${ }^{32}$ \& ${ }_{6012}{ }^{20} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& 14 Apr \& 51 Nov <br>
\hline 2458 \& 24.4 \& $23{ }^{3} 4$ \& 2312 \& ${ }^{2318}$ \& ${ }^{2212}$ \& 3.2 \& Gen Theatres EquipcrpNo par \& 17 July 6 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 3412 \& 3434 3518 \& ${ }^{* 3414} 4{ }^{3514}$ \& \& \& \& 1．300 \& Gen Time Instru C \& ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3012 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \text { July }}}$ \& $18{ }^{\circ}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{75}^{148} 8$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{* 7414}^{14} 181818$ \& \& Gillette Satety Raz \& ${ }_{70}^{138}{ }^{\text {B J June }}$ \& ${ }_{90}^{1858}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline $17 \quad 17$ \& \& \& \& \& 1734 \& 20. \& Gimbel Brot \& A \& ${ }_{1814}{ }^{14 u g} 25$ \& \& ${ }^{884} 8{ }^{8}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1077_{4}} 418$ \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{10614}$ \& ${ }_{10}^{1054} 4{ }_{41}{ }_{4178}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{1061212128}$ \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{554}$ \& ${ }_{233_{8}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Meb}^{18} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{533}{ }^{3}$ \& 54.5 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{3.000}$ \& 4 $4 / 6 \%$ conv prete \& 522 \& 55 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{214}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 73}^{41}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{712} \mathrm{Feb}^{28}$ \& 1188 \& ${ }_{4}^{4} 3_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{1418}$ \& \& \& $13{ }^{18} 4$ \& $134_{4} 143_{8}$ \& 10，6 \& Gold Dust C \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{8}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug 17 \& ${ }_{2138}^{13_{8}^{4} \text { Jan }} 6$ \& \& <br>
\hline 244 \& ${ }_{2458}$ \& 244 \& \& 241 \& 2414 \& 34.300 \& Goodrich Co（B F）－－－No par \& ${ }^{1358}{ }^{\text {Jam }}$ \& ${ }^{2518}$ Aug 31 \&  \& Deo <br>
\hline ${ }_{1241}^{110} 110{ }^{107}$ \& ${ }_{10}^{1103_{4}} 11111_{2}$ \& ${ }_{1245}^{1114}$ \& ${ }_{124}^{1113}$ \& ${ }_{11034} 11$ \& 111 \& ${ }_{3}^{3.200}$ \&  \& ${ }_{215}^{78}$ Jul \& ${ }_{311}^{111_{4}{ }_{8} \mathrm{~A}}$ \&  \& －${ }^{8278}$ <br>
\hline 1024 \& ${ }_{x 102} 102$ \& $1013_{4} 10184$ \& $1014.1017_{8}$ \& 1012102 \& $1011_{4} 1011_{2}$ \& 2.000 \& 1 st preterred－．．．．－No pa \& 87 Jan 2 \& 10214 Aug 28 \& \& ${ }_{92}{ }^{28}$ Jan <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 92}{ }^{878} 8098$ \& \& \& 5，300 \& Gotham Silk Hose \&  \& ${ }_{66}^{1218} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& ${ }^{1012}{ }^{1012}$ Deo <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }^{*}{ }_{21} 1_{4}$ \&  \& ${ }^{*} 92$ \& （tar \& \& ${ }_{\text {Graha }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{412}^{96}$ Jeb 19 \& \&  <br>
\hline － \& \& \& \& \& \& 10.500 \& Gr＇by Con MS \＆P 2d stpd ió \& \& 1114 \& \& <br>
\hline －${ }_{*}^{* 172}$ \&  \& ${ }_{17}{ }^{358}$ \& $171{ }^{\circ}$ \& －${ }_{\text {3 }}$ \& ${ }^{63}{ }^{3} 18$ \& 700 \& Grand Unlon Co tr otts \& ${ }^{18}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {A }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{14}^{214}{ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{28}{ }^{178}$ \& ${ }_{2788}^{168}$ \& ${ }_{2734}{ }^{17}$ \& ${ }_{2712}^{172}$ \&  \&  \& 1.100 \& Conv pree series－－－－No \& ${ }_{2412}{ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{3512}^{238}$ \& 188 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4034}$ \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{20}$ \& 411 \& ${ }^{434}$ \& ${ }^{433} 4$ \& 45 \& 7.900 \& Grant（ W \& ${ }_{18}^{2812} \mathrm{~J}$ \& \& \&  <br>
\hline 41 \& 41 4184 \& \& \& \& $41 \quad 411_{2}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& Great Western Sugar－．．No par \& 31 Jan \& 39 Mar \& ${ }^{266^{\circ}}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4}$ \& \& ${ }_{1} 14$ \& 14512 \& \&  \& \& Preterred－－$-7-100$ \& ${ }^{136}$ Jan \& ${ }^{4991}$ \& 119．Jan \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 2812}$ \&  \& ${ }_{29}{ }_{2}^{53}$ \& ${ }_{29}{ }^{5314}$ \&  \& \& \& Green Bay \＆West RR Co－100 \& \&  \& \& <br>
\hline ＊ 70 \& ${ }_{70} 7{ }^{2} \quad 7912$ \& ＊ 70 \& ${ }^{7} 0$ \& ${ }_{x 75} \quad 75$ \& \& \& Greene Cananea $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {O}}$ \& ${ }_{65}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& 95 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 57} 588$ \& ${ }^{563_{4}{ }^{5}}$ \& 57 \& ${ }_{57}^{578} 5$ \& ［ 563485 \& 57.5712 \& 2.600 \& Greybound Corp（T \& ${ }_{4884}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{8014}{ }^{4}$ \& \& <br>
\hline $*_{35}{ }^{212}$ 2 ${ }^{21}$ \& ${ }_{3218}^{218}{ }_{3}^{21_{2} 1_{2}}$ \& $*_{31}^{238}$ \& ${ }_{32}^{* 218}$ \&  \& ${ }_{32}^{22^{218}}{ }_{32}{ }^{218}$ \& 1，600 \& Guantanamo Sugar－．．．－No par \& 1 \& 2 Fel \& \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{16} 1{ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{*}+1512$ \& ${ }_{*} 15$ \& \& \& ${ }^{15}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {1934 }}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& \& ${ }^{211}{ }^{2}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{49} 4{ }^{49} 4$ \& ${ }_{*} 584$ \& ＊4714 \& ${ }_{4}^{47} 48$ \& \& ${ }_{* 53}^{43^{46}}$ \& 2，400 \& Pr \&  \& \& \& ${ }^{3414}$ Deo <br>
\hline  \& ． 54 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 53112} 125$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 53} \mathbf{*} 5126$ \& ${ }_{* 12}^{* 5}$ \& ${ }^{53}$ \& \& Gult \& J \& ${ }_{122}^{63}$ \& ${ }_{48}^{12} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{3312}$ Nov <br>
\hline  \& \& \& ${ }^{33}{ }^{1}$ \& \& \& 200 \& \& \& ${ }_{3414}$ \& 214 \& ${ }^{3034} 4$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{36}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{36}{ }^{36}$ \& ${ }^{* 36} 36{ }^{36}$ \& 10 \& \& 33 J \& 37 A \& 30 Jan \& 35. Deo <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 177_{2}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1078} 1818$ \& \& \& \& \& 1，7000 \& \& ${ }_{6}^{6}$ \& ${ }_{\text {117 }} 117_{\text {aug }} \mathrm{Aug} 20$ \& \& ${ }^{8} 812 \mathrm{Oot}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{1} 115$ \& 1178 \& \& \&  \& 117 \& 60 \& ${ }_{\text {Ham }}^{\text {He }}$ \& $1{ }^{14} 1$ \& ${ }_{119}{ }^{2198}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb \& \& ${ }^{112}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Nei <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{10212}$ \& 10212 \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& Hanna（MA）Co 55 pt－No \& 100 June 22 \& ${ }_{10512}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 18$ \& ${ }^{001}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{23_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{47^{17}}$ \& ${ }^{12}$ \& 1034 \& $12.415_{8}$ \& $11_{4} 41{ }^{4} 4$ \& 3.300 \& Harblon－Walk Retrao．No \& ${ }^{301} \mathrm{I}_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{422} 2_{2}$ Aug 28 \& \& 121 <br>
\hline $13{ }^{134} 438$ \& ${ }^{133} 4{ }^{156}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1047810478 \& 105105 \& 1038107 \& ＊ $103{ }^{3} 8107$ \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{1033_{8}{ }^{157} 107}$ \& ${ }^{80}$ \& H1\％\％\％preterred．．．．．．－－100 \& 10418 Feb 17 \& ${ }^{115}$ \& $81^{512} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& $11318{ }^{2}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|l|}{For toutnoten mee paze 1514} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}




|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Manadaing } \\ \text { Aug }}}{ }$ | $\int_{\substack{T_{\text {Hesesiay }} \\ \text { Sest. } 1}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Sept. } 2 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $-\begin{gathered} \text { sales } \\ \text { shr } \\ \text { one } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NEW STOCKS } \\ \text { EXOHAK STOCK } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Since oan. } 1 \text { Rots } \\ & \text { Basts of 100-share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowest | hees | ${ }^{\text {Lovest }}$ Hilohest |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {re }}$ s per | 8.200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,200 | Omnibus Co Preferred Oppenheim | 107 Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | Openhelm Coll $\&$ Co.-No |  | $14 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13,500 | Pre |  |  | div |
|  |  |  | , | 52, $52 \quad 52$ |  |  |  |  | c |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Preter | ${ }_{114} 14$ |  | ${ }^{388} \mathrm{Mar}$. ${ }^{35}$ Dee |
|  |  |  |  | ctay | 2,8000 | 0 |  |  |  |
| *11 |  |  | ${ }^{105}$ |  |  | ( int prierred |  | ${ }^{17}{ }^{174}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | $\underset{\substack{40 \\ 304 \\ 478}}{ }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{444_{8}}$ | 星 | ${ }_{1}^{1150}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{1124}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1212}$ | 73,2 | ask |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 52}^{* 24}$ |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  | ${ }_{2058}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 78 & 80 & 890\end{array}$ | 1,000 | Paratitine Co Ino |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 108 |  | ${ }_{4 \%}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | Framoun Pietum |  | ${ }_{\substack{12 \\ 8844_{4} \\ \text { Feb } \\ \text { Feb }}}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{26}$ | ${ }_{23}^{26}$ | ci, | Pateon proterr |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{1284}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{4411_{2}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Pata }}$ |  | ${ }_{4746}^{514}$ Mar | ${ }^{24}{ }^{14}$ Mar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 6 Apr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Parker Reust roor Pramele Transpo | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{112}^{1 L^{4}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{12,9}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $*_{60}^{22^{2,8}}$ |  | $*_{60}^{2,8}$ |  | 2,80 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ | 8 | ${ }_{4}^{89} 4$ | ${ }_{\text {9034 }}^{903}$ |  | 4.500 | Penin |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4,800}^{500}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ,900 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 135 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{400}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,300 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{185}^{10312}$ | - 500 | Proror preetered | ${ }_{6412}^{464}$ | ${ }_{1082}^{404}$ Au |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Petmile |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\text {+113 }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { 2,000 }}$ | Petro |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4522_{4}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5244}^{5244}$ | 10,920 | Phel |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (tat |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { chit } \\ \text { phild }}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4.900}$ | (en |  |  | 354 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 722}$ |  | Philo |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {coser }}$ |  |  |  | 10 |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Preererred.--- }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{70} \mathrm{Ju}$ | ${ }_{17}^{84}{ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{50}$ |
| (1) | (188, ${ }^{18}$ |  |  |  | 1,500 | (rerce Petorip pr |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pilsbury Plour |  | ${ }^{3714}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{700}^{300}$ | Pitssurgh | $7{ }^{1}$ | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pitts }} \mathrm{Ft}$ W |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 570 |  | 49 |  | ct |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 15}^{11^{14}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{144^{14 M a y}}$ | ${ }_{21}^{3 .}$ Jan |  |
| $345_{8}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ 3,000 | Pitisiorf United |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5is |  | -1, |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1612}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{16,1}$ | ${ }^{1612}$ | 10,700 | ( | ${ }_{112}^{12}$ |  | ${ }_{612}^{1}, \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{Mar}^{22_{8}} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | Pond Creek Pooai | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,300 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 3 / 48}$ |  | crell | 814  <br> 34 84 <br> 84  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,300 \\ & \hline, 300 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Preated }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (tar |  |  |  | ${ }_{1292}^{492}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{108}$ | -174 ${ }^{\text {O64 }}$ | 10644 106 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {as }}^{39}$ | ${ }_{113}^{494} \mathrm{~J}$ | ${ }^{202035}$ |
| $\underset{*}{* 13}$ |  |  |  |  |  | \%\%\% pretered- | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A | ${ }_{1230}^{130}$ Jul |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{200}$ | 8\% preeered | Ja |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | an |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1066} 1100$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{1068}$ | ${ }^{1072}$ | ${ }^{24,5000}$ | Oil onin pret | ${ }^{163}$ |  | ${ }^{575888}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{4,6000}$ | Bep preared. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{48888}$ | ${ }_{*}^{18884}$ | 58, | ${ }_{\text {Readio Corp of }}^{\substack{\text { Prefered } \\ \text { B }}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3, 3 3,700 |  |  | ${ }^{-14}$ |  |
|  | coll |  | ctile |  | coizeo | Raybostos M Manha |  |  | cer |
| (1) |  |  |  | crelt | 400 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { rast preiered-ed- } \\ \text { 2d prefered }}}$ |  |  |  |
| 104 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1018 & 105_{8} & 10{ }^{34} & 11 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 1, | Real inile Hosiery\%: | ${ }_{978}{ }^{37}$ Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 30 100 | ${ }_{\text {Rels }}^{\text {Preterred- }}$ (Robt) C Co |  |  | ${ }^{2018}$ |
|  | coser |  |  | * |  |  | ${ }_{126}^{128 \mathrm{Mam}}$ | ${ }_{1}^{22}$ | 8 <br> 8 <br> Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Reminton-rand |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  | (eat | 1,000 | Srion preared |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24,60}$ | 边 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1093}$ | 2,1700 | Republe ster Cori | ${ }^{10} 7^{17^{7}}$ |  | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,6000}$ | conv prior pret ger A | ${ }^{7814}$ | (1)0 Aut ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| (18) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 25 | ${ }^{2,300}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cha }}^{\text {Ma }}$ | ${ }_{13}^{120}$ |  |
| - |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{14,200}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{117}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{*} 11{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 13$ | *112 ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{6,200}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{300}^{\mathrm{Mn}}$ | Rine Westhalia El \& Pow |  | Ma | ${ }_{514}^{42} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  | teas 8 ee pag | *448 45 | ${ }_{* 4412} 45$ | 488 45 |  | Roan Antelope Copper Min | ${ }^{32}$ |  |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Ow and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { ohe } \\
\text { Week }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Range Since Jan. 1 \\
On Basts of 100-share Lots
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranoe for Previous
Year 1935} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Saturday } \\
\& \text { Aug. } 29
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Monday } \\
\& \text { uq. } 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Tuesday } \\
\& \text { Sept. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Sept. } 2
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& Thursday Sept. 3 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { Sept. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Lowost \& hest \& Lovest \& Highest \\
\hline 8 per share \& \& \& \& \& \% per share \& Shares \& \(\xrightarrow{\text { a }}\) \& \& \(\$\) per share \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 90\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Ruber \({ }^{\text {Rund }}\) RR \& \& 29 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{25}^{6888}{ }^{685}\) \& \(* 6\)
25 \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \& St Joseph Le \& 11 \& \& \& Lee \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }_{21}^{21}\) \& \&  \&  \& \& \$ St \& \({ }^{3_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& \& Nav \\
\hline \({ }^{478}\) \&  \& *1018 \& *10 \&  \& \({ }_{* 9}{ }^{47}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{33}^{14}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{28}{ }^{2}{ }^{4}\) \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{3512}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}\) \& \({ }_{3158}^{15}\) \& \\
\hline *1 \& \& 28 \& \& \&  \& \& \& 108 \& 313 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 11 \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{111212}{ }^{\text {J }}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{11244}\) \& 1414 \& 1414 \& *1 \& \& \({ }^{* 1312}\) \& 1,850 \& vage Arms \& \({ }_{17}^{11} 7_{8}\) June \({ }^{\text {July }} 15\) \& \({ }_{52}{ }^{16}{ }^{2}\) Feb 29 \& 22 Mar \& ov \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{\text {4614 }}^{481}\) \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}47 \& 477^{4} \\ 99 \& 998\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{100}^{463^{4}} 10{ }^{4712}\) \& \({ }_{100}^{468^{18}} 1004\) \& \& 51/3\% pret \& \&  \& \& ov \\
\hline -9878 \({ }^{129}\) \& 12878 \& \& \begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline \(11_{2}\) \& \(11_{2}^{4}\) \\
\& \\
\hline 10
\end{tabular} \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}10^{112} \& 11^{11_{2}} \\ 10\end{array}\) \& \& \&  \& \({ }_{72}^{2012}\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{62}^{* 958}\) \& \({ }_{6}{ }^{99^{2} 3_{8}}\) \& \({ }_{621_{4}}^{10} 10{ }^{10} 1_{4}\) \& \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
10 \\
62 \& 10 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \({ }^{\text {che }}\) \& \({ }^{76}{ }_{18}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \({ }^{914} 14\) Nov \\
\hline 6 \&  \& \& \(\begin{array}{cc}78 \& 1 \\ 7_{8}^{4} \& 1 \\ 23\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{cc}7_{8} \& 1 \\ { }_{24} \& 1 \\ 234\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }_{\text {P }}^{\text {Se }}\) \& \({ }^{2}{ }^{7_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}\) Apr \& \& \& \\
\hline 2 \& *258 \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}23_{4} \& 3 \\ 311_{2} \& 314_{4}\end{array}\) \&  \& \({ }^{21_{12}}\) \& 1,600 \& Seab \& 3012 \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \&  \& 3678
478
47800
Jan \\
\hline \& \({ }_{44}{ }_{4}{ }^{218}\) \&  \& \& \({ }_{514}{ }^{18}\) \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \\
\hline \&  \&  \&  \& \[
3_{88}^{3}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
314 \& 312 \\
\hline 2
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 000 \\
\& 7000 \\
\& A 88
\end{aligned}
\] \& Sears, Ro Second Na \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 6712 \& \& \({ }^{683_{4}^{8}} 69{ }^{69}\) \& \({ }_{6914}^{690^{2}}\) \& 6914 \& \&  \& \& \& \({ }_{2578}^{73}\) \&  \& \({ }_{17}{ }^{2}\) Dee \\
\hline 2478 \& \({ }^{2434}\) \& \({ }_{1478}^{2438}\) \& 24588 \& \({ }_{1514}^{248}\) \&  \& 10,900 \& \& 1118 \& \& 9 Mar \&  \\
\hline +1412 \& \({ }_{2312}^{124}\) \& \({ }_{23}{ }^{18}\) \& \({ }^{2388}\) \& 2312 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline *9218 \& \({ }_{* 9218}^{218}\) \& \({ }^{* 9218}\) \& \({ }_{9}{ }^{3}\) \& *9312 \& * 7 \& 3,300 \& 硡 \& \({ }_{4}^{89} 4\) \& J \& 314 Mar \& \\
\hline - \({ }_{\text {7 } 512}\) \& \({ }_{5788}^{77_{8}}\) \& *56 \({ }^{714}\) \& \({ }_{58}^{718}\) \& 58 \&  \& \({ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathbf{4 0 0}\) \& Conv \& \({ }^{4318}\) Jaa \& \({ }^{60}\) \& \& \\
\hline -3522 \& *3234 \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 5 \& (3) \& \& \& \({ }^{3014}{ }^{314} 4{ }^{\text {Ap }}\) \& \({ }_{19}{ }^{34} \mathrm{~J}\) Jul \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{3}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{1858}\) \& \& \({ }_{1218}^{1858} 121\) \& 00 \& \& \({ }_{1012} \mathrm{Ja}\) \& 24 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{1014}\) \& \& \& 10 \& \& Jul \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{37}{ }^{98}\) \& \({ }_{371}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{3714}\) \& \({ }_{3818}^{3818}\) \& \(\underset{4}{3818}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}38 \& 3812 \\ 414 \\ 412\end{array}\) \& 10,300 \& Silm \&  \& \({ }_{684}{ }^{3}\) \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll}
47 \& \({ }_{27}^{4}\) \\
\\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{\text {ckis }}^{418}\) \& \({ }^{33_{8}^{3}}\) \& \({ }_{2618}^{4618}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 121}{ }^{24} 126\) \& \(2{ }^{2}\) \& 125 \& \(1263_{4}^{2}\) \& \({ }_{* 58}^{125} 126\) \& \({ }_{124}{ }^{24} 126\) \& 800 \& \& \({ }_{55} 12\) \& \& 13. M \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Dee }}\) \\
\hline 1 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{* 93}^{*}\) \& \& 240 \& \({ }_{7 \%}\) \& \({ }_{6578}\) \& 105 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{96458}{ }^{96}\) \& \& \({ }_{* 45}{ }^{95}\) \& 45 \& \& \({ }^{4633_{4}}\) \& \({ }^{500}\) \& Smith \& \& \({ }_{2812}^{72}\) Jan \& \({ }^{4688} \mathrm{Nov}\) \& \\
\hline *2112 \& \(211_{2} 22\) \& \& 21 \& \& \({ }^{21}\) \& 27,100 \& Socony Yacuum Oill Co Inc.-15 \& , \& 17 Feb \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 4 \& \& Socony Vacuum
Solvay Am Invt Tr pref.-- 100 \& 110 M \& 114 July \& \(1071_{2} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& 112 Oet \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \(5{ }^{5} 8\) \& \& South Am Gold \& Platinum - 1 \&  \&  \& 20 Jan \& ay \\
\hline -3478 \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \& \& \(\overbrace{152}^{337_{8}} 8\) \& \& \& \({ }^{3434} 434{ }^{3478}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
000 \\
30
\end{gathered}
\] \& So Porto Ric \& 150 \& 160 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,600 \& Southern Ca \& \({ }_{23}^{25}\) \& 321 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& southe \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 17, \& \& \& 55 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{*}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {d }}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 52}\) \& \({ }^{53}{ }^{53} 8_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{9}^{53}\) \& \& \& \& Spaldi \& \({ }^{68}\) \& \({ }_{78}^{113_{4}} \mathrm{Feob}^{\mathrm{Feb}}{ }^{6}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{684} 868\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Span \& \(1011_{2} \mathrm{M}\) \& 112 Aug 13 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{12} 110\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Spark Wethioston No par \& \& \({ }^{184}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{* 10^{7} 7_{8}} 17^{88}\) \& 1714 \& \(178^{38} 17{ }^{1788}\) \& \(18{ }^{18} 193\) \& \({ }^{199_{8}^{\circ}} 1019{ }^{5}\) \& \(191_{2} 215_{8}^{8}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline *8012 \& \& \& \& \& \& 20 \& \$5.50 pr \& \& \& \({ }^{31}\) \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{*} 321\) \& \& \& \& \& 22,500 \& pe \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{205}\) \& \& 21 \& \& , 700 \& Splice \& 8 \& \& \& \\
\hline 271

51
51
51 \& ${ }^{26018}$ \& 27 \& *50 \& $*_{5014}{ }^{512}$ \& 5014 \& 240 \& ${ }^{\text {con }}$ \& ${ }_{63}{ }^{44} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& - ${ }^{5354}{ }^{534}$ M \& ${ }_{4378}^{33}{ }_{8}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& 10 \& \&  \&  \& 3.000 \& splee \& ${ }_{99} \mathrm{M}$ \& 109 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Squa \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $15.15{ }^{15}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 1518\end{array}$ \& \& \& x15. 1514 \& ${ }_{127318}^{1518}$ \& 29,600 \& Standard Brands-.-.--No par \& 8 Jai \& 129 Feb 24 \& ${ }^{22 \%}$ June \& 130 Apr <br>
\hline 12 \& $127 \quad 128{ }^{3} 4$ \& 127 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline (1012 \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{1014 \\ 788}}$ \& \&  \& $\begin{array}{cc}103_{4} & 103^{3} \\ 77_{8} & 818\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{22.500}^{2.200}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Stand }} \mathrm{St}$ Stand C \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{1834} 4{ }^{19}$ \& ${ }_{49}^{183}{ }_{4} 19$ \& ${ }_{49} 19$ \& ${ }_{52}^{1958} 8$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}2038 \\ 54 & 21 \\ 54\end{array}$ \& | 2014 | 2078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 54 | $541_{8}$ |
| 8 |  | \& \& ${ }_{\text {Prete }}^{86}$ \& - ${ }_{\text {912 }}^{92_{4} \mathrm{Jam}}$ \& ${ }^{21} 5$ \& \& ${ }_{26}^{2688_{8}}$ <br>

\hline 49 \& ${ }_{5312}^{49}$ \& 54 \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}54 & 55 \\ 5714 & 5912\end{array}$ \&  \& 17 \& \& ${ }_{2684}{ }^{26}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{3}$ \& ${ }_{31}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 318}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{4}$ \& \& Stand In \& 2 Feb \& \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}$ \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{351}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{37}^{3514}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}3514 & 3512 \\ 3714 & 371\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{10,40}^{18.100}$ \& Standard \& ${ }_{3284}{ }^{3}$ \& 8 \& \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~s}$ Deo <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 23}^{374}$ \& ${ }_{25}$ \& 36 \& \& ${ }_{* 26}$ \& *26 \& \& Standard O \& 25 Mar \& ${ }^{30} \mathrm{~F}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{6314} 63$ \& \& $6{ }^{63_{8}}$ \& 6218 \& $61{ }^{3} 4$ \& ${ }^{6178}{ }^{617} 82{ }^{6214}$ \& 13.800 \& standard Oll of New J \& ${ }_{24848}^{518}$ \& ${ }^{70}{ }_{3}{ }^{48}$ \& \& vov <br>
\hline 34 \& ${ }^{34212}$ \& 3412 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1} 1.600$ \& teriling Products Ino.- \& 65 \& 74 \& 583 \& ${ }^{68}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{2}$ \&  \& \& * \& ${ }^{312}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{714}$ \& 7700 \& Sterling securitiee \& ${ }_{23} 3_{8} \mathrm{M}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{118 \\ 318 \\ 3189}}^{\text {Mar }}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 48}^{15_{8}}$ \& ${ }_{4917}^{117}$ \& ${ }_{4912}^{12} .12$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 1218 \\ 50\end{array}$ \& 200 \& ${ }_{\text {Prefered }}^{\text {Prenert }}$ \& \& 5312 \& 36 \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{29}$ \& $19^{9_{4}^{2}}$ \& \& 22.900 \& Stew \& 1458 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& li912 \& ${ }^{19} 9$ \& ${ }_{48,400}^{12,300}$ \& Stone \& \& ${ }_{98} 14{ }^{\text {d }}$ \& $11^{58}{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}1312 & \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{80}^{133_{4}}{ }_{80}^{14}$ \& \& ${ }_{1} 18.200$ \& sun oil \& $72{ }^{2}$ Jan \& ${ }^{91}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{6012}$ Mar \& ${ }_{121}^{77}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline * $121 \quad 122$ \& 121121 \& $121 \quad 121$ \&  \& [121 \&  \& \& Pret \& ${ }^{118}$ 27 Jan \&  \& ${ }_{x 11}{ }^{15}$ \& ${ }_{3} 3088$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{4}^{3512}$ \& \& \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{6}^{2.500}$ \& Superio \& 3 Jan \& ${ }^{684}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{1 r_{8}}$ \&  <br>
\hline 1714 \& $17.17{ }^{4}$ \& $16^{3} 8$ \& 1612 \& ${ }_{1612}{ }^{16}$ \& $16{ }^{1688}$ \& 7.2 \& Superi \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}34 & 34 \\ 10 & 10\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{491}^{337}$ \& \& ${ }_{4918}^{3438}$ \& ${ }_{49}^{343_{4}}{ }^{343^{4}}$ \&  \& 2,000
800 \& Sutherland P \& ${ }_{6}^{23}{ }^{58} \mathrm{~J}$ Ja \& ${ }_{1012}^{36}$ Aut \& \& ${ }^{9} 9$ Sept <br>
\hline ${ }_{218}^{11_{4}} 1211_{8}$ \& $21{ }_{2}$ \& $21^{18}$ \&  \& ${ }_{2214}{ }^{2} 4225_{8}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{2238} 82{ }^{221}$ \& 10.500 \& Switt \& Co- \& ${ }^{2014}{ }^{18} 4$ \&  \& ${ }_{321}^{15}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{4178}^{303_{4}} 3$ \& ${ }^{3058}$ \& \& *3012 \& ${ }^{3012}$ \& 2.200
1.600 \& Swirt internat Lta.-.-.-No par \& ${ }_{18}^{2812}$ \& ${ }_{234}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Feb} 111$ \& \& ${ }^{122}{ }^{12}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{1412}^{14} 12{ }^{14}$ \& \& 15 \& 1518
15185 \&  \& ${ }^{3} .600$ \& Class A \&  \& ${ }_{9}^{183}$ \& - ${ }_{11}^{114}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 7}^{* 7}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{71}$ \& \& ${ }_{7}^{718}$ \& ${ }_{7} 718$ \&  \& 6,100 \& Tennessee \& ${ }_{5} 55_{8} \mathrm{AD}$ \& $10^{14}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline 3714 \& ${ }^{375}$ \& ${ }_{37} 7_{8}{ }^{38}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}373_{4} & 388_{4}^{8}\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}x 3788 & 3778\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}363_{4} & 377_{8} \\ 36\end{array}$ \& 8 \& Texas Co \& ${ }_{33}^{2878}$ \& ${ }_{391}^{40}$ \& 16 \& ${ }_{3634}^{364}$ <br>

\hline (er \& $11^{58}$ \& 11 \& ${ }_{111}^{374}$ \& ${ }_{114}^{3818}$ \& | 38 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $111_{2}$ | 12848 |
| 184 |  | \& ${ }_{12.800}$ \& Texas Pacitio \& ${ }^{2}$ \& \& ${ }^{314}$ Jan \& ${ }^{914}$ Oct <br>

\hline ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }^{978}{ }^{7} 10$ \& ${ }^{97} 7_{8} 11$ \& $1{ }^{4}$ \& \& ${ }^{-958}$ \& 4,700 \& Texas \& \& ${ }^{14758}{ }^{38} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{050} 5^{812}$ De \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{25} 110$ \& ${ }^{25}$ \& ${ }_{* 41}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 925}$ \& 42 \& $42{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ \& 700 \& Texas \& ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ \& \& 49 July \& \& ${ }^{2812}$ Deo <br>
\hline *3412 \& ${ }_{34} 7_{8}$ \& ${ }_{345}$ \& ${ }_{344}$ \& $30^{1}{ }_{2}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 374\end{array}$ \& 2.900 \& Thatcher MIg \& ${ }^{337}{ }^{3} 8$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}{ }^{603038}$ \& ${ }^{*} 60$ \& *60 \& *60 \& *60 6 \&  \& 3.200 \& The Falr ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \& ${ }_{889}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {J Jun }}$ \& ${ }_{1414}^{624}$ \& \& ${ }^{1258}$ Oct <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 877_{8}^{48} 8$ \& ${ }_{* 75}^{* 984}$ \& ${ }_{898}^{10} 10$ \& ${ }_{89}^{10} 7_{8}$ \& ${ }_{89} 1014.8$ \& ${ }_{89} 8787_{8} 1898_{8}$ \& \& Preterred-: \& 89 Ju \& 110 \& ${ }^{611}$ \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 101_{8}^{4}\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{9}{ }_{4}$ \& \& \& 9,500 \& Therm \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{55} 8$ \& 81 \& , \& ${ }_{*}^{* 618}$ \& ${ }^{* 618}$ \& ${ }_{* 8}^{* 618}{ }_{*}{ }^{650}{ }^{60_{8}}$ \& 100 \& Third N \& ${ }^{2344}{ }^{34}$ June \& ${ }_{30}{ }^{9} 7_{8}$ \& 16 \& 29 Nov <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 2018} 810$ \& ${ }^{3} 1230$ \& \& ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{2938}$ \& 28 \& ${ }^{10} 10{ }^{10}{ }^{\prime}$ \& \& Thomps \& ${ }^{814}$ Jan \& 1214 \& \&  <br>
\hline 2812 $288{ }^{2}$ \& $283_{4}^{4} 2918$ \& $28^{284} 48{ }^{2884}$ \& 2814.2912 \& 2878 \& $28{ }^{38} 8$ \& 3,000 \& Tho \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \% \& \& \& \& \& \& 5.400 \& Thompson-Starr \& 26 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}58 & \text { Deo } \\ 28\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 10 \& \& ${ }^{2} 261$ \& \& \& \& 800 \& Tidewater Assoo Oili-.-No \& ${ }_{1484}{ }^{26}$ Jan \& 19 \& \& 1578 Deo
10418
Nov <br>
\hline 105 \& ${ }^{10412} 10$ \& $1044_{4} 10$ \& 1048810 \& 10 \& 105105 \& 900 \& Preferre \& ${ }^{10058}$ JJan \& \& \& <br>
\hline *45 \& ${ }^{45}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Tlde Water \& ${ }_{1} 51$ \& ${ }_{22}$ \& \& ${ }^{1318}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{64}{ }^{2} 8$ \& ${ }^{2178} 8$ \& ${ }_{6338}^{2218}$ \& ${ }_{6314}^{2218}$ \& ${ }_{63 \text { 3 }}$ \& \& Timken Roller Bearing. N \& 56 AD \& 7212 \& ${ }^{2838}$ \& ${ }_{14}^{7212}$ Deo <br>
\hline 1338 \& 3 \& ${ }_{138}$ \& ${ }^{3} 8$ \& 1314 \& 1314 \& 9.3 \& Tran \& \& 1484 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{1912}$ \& ${ }_{1414}^{19}$ \& 19 \& ${ }_{1938}^{198}$ \& \& ${ }_{14}^{1958}$ \& \& Transcon \& ${ }^{14} 1{ }^{3} 8{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{1612}{ }^{178}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& ${ }_{99}{ }_{9} 14{ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{9} 143$ \& \& Tri-continent \& \& ${ }_{12}^{12}$ \&  \& ${ }_{9718}^{814}$ Nov <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 107109$ \& 108109 \& ${ }^{988} 109$ \& $1081_{2}$ \& 108108 \& 1081210 \& 2. \& ${ }^{6 \%}$, pre \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 93 \\
& 111 \\
& 11-\text { Jai } \\
& \hline 101
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1097_{8} \mathrm{~A}_{1}^{1} \\
& 1113_{8} \mathrm{~S}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Pruax Traer Coal \& 111 Sept ${ }^{\text {478 }}$ \& ${ }_{88}^{18}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 8 \& ${ }^{* 93}$ \& 10.4 \& 8 \& 1088 \& ${ }_{* 9}{ }^{\text {92 }}$ \& \& Truscon Steel \& \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{10}{ }^{1078}$ \& \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{3012} 2{ }_{3}{ }_{39}$ \& 3012
3858
385
3 \& ${ }_{39}^{3012}$ \& 3834 \& 131 \& 30 \& ${ }_{4}^{12.3}$ \& ${ }^{20 t h}$ \& ${ }_{312}^{2212}$ \& \& \& $3312{ }^{312}$ Deo <br>

\hline ${ }_{144} 14$ \& ${ }^{12}$ \& |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | 14 |
| 14 |  | \& [rer \& 3818 \& \& 4.8 \& Twin City Rap Trans.-No \& ${ }_{884}{ }^{8}$ \& ${ }^{1538}$ Aug 27 \& \& Nov <br>

\hline ${ }_{92}{ }_{3}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{* 92}{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 1$ \& ${ }^{*}{ }_{*}^{41}$ \& ${ }_{91}^{133_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{91}^{13 / 8}$ \& \& 110 \& Trect \& \& \& \& cis ${ }^{\text {cis }}$ <br>
\hline  \& - ${ }^{314} \begin{array}{rr}314 \\ 80 \\ 8044\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{7}{ }_{7} 38$ \& \& ${ }_{7}{ }^{3} 8$ \& \& No \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{161} 12$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{4018} 40{ }^{4} 8$ \& $393_{4} 40{ }^{18}$ \& 39 \& 39 \& ${ }^{40}{ }^{40}{ }^{408}$ \& ${ }^{1}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ \& 4,400 \& n Bag ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& 38 \& ${ }_{5284}$ \& \& 5012 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



# Complete Bond Brokerage Service RICHARD WHITNEY \& CO. 

## 1524 New York Stock Exchange- Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Sept. 5, 1936
NoTICE-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are dilsregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactlons or the week, and when sel
and



## BOND BROKERS

Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds Vilas \& Hickey

49 WALL STREET

## Bennett Bros. © Johnson

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

## RAILROAD BONDS

<br>On Whall Streel . Private Wire \(135 \begin{gathered}Chicago, Ill<br>So. Le Solle\end{gathered}\) 

| BONDS <br> N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Sept. 4 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Week's } \\ \text { Ranoe or } \\ \text { Friday's } \\ \text { Bid } \& \text { Asked }\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | $\stackrel{c}{8}_{8}^{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Htoh |  |  | Hioh |
| nt Pac 1st ref gu g 4s....... 1949 | F A $1103 /$ | 1101 | 107 | 41 |  | 11 |
| Tbrough Short L 1st gu 4s. 1954 | A |  | 107 |  |  |  |
| Guaranteed g 5 s - $-\cdots-1960$ | M N | $\begin{array}{r} 1011 / 1 \\ 8416 \end{array}$ |  | 8 |  | 88.4 |
| Cent RR \& Bkg of Ga coll 5 s .. 1937 | M N | 12514 | 12543 |  |  |  |
| Certain-teed Prod 51/28 A-----1948 |  | 897 |  | 58 |  | 0 |
| Champlon Pap \& Fibre deb 43/41950 | M S | 106 | 106 |  |  | 61/4 |
| Chesap Corp conv 5s_-.-.-.-. 1947 | 152316 | 148 | $1521 / 3$ | 153 |  |  |
| 10-year conv coll 5s | 13434 | $13181 / 8$ | 110 | 153 .29 |  | 123/4 |
| General gold 41/8s...---.....-1992 | M S | 1241/2 | 125 | 13 |  |  |
| Ref \& 1mpt | A 0 | $110^{3}$ | 1105/8 | 14 |  | 1131/6 |
| Ref \& impt mtge 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cralg Valley 1st 5s -...May 1940 |  | *110 | 11014 |  |  | 111 |
| Potts Creek Branch 1st 4s.--1946 |  |  | 1171/2 |  |  |  |
| R \& A Div 1st con g 4s...... 1989 |  | $\left.\right\|_{* 112} ^{*}$ | 11712 |  |  | 1181/8 |
| Warm Spring V 1st g 58. |  | 1101/2 | 1102/2 |  |  | 1101/2 |
| 10 |  |  |  | 116 |  |  |
| Chic Bur | 108 | 108 | 10 | 10 |  |  |
| Illinols |  | 111 | 111 |  |  | , |
| General | 113 | 113 | 11 | 1 |  | 133/4 |
| 1st \& ref 41/2s ser B.........- 1977 | 112 | 112 | 1121/2 | 22 |  |  |
| 1st \& ref 5 s ser A --..-- | 116\% | 114 | 1161/8 |  |  | 173/ |
| Chicago \& East |  |  |  |  | 14 | 88 |
| $\ddagger{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ \& E III Ry ( new Co) gen 5 s -1951 |  | 22 | 24. | 590 | 14 |  |
|  | \% | 121 | 121/8 |  | 14 | 122 |
| Ch G L \& Coke ist gu |  | 104 | 104 |  | 104 | 105 |
| $\ddagger{ }^{+}$Chicago | M S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 37 | 39 | 90 |  |  |
| $\pm \bullet$ Chic Ind \& Louls | 42 | 38 | 421/2 |  |  |  |
| -Refunding g 5 s ser | 42 | 39 | 42 |  |  | 48 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Refunding 4 s seri | 42 | 40 | 42 | 18 |  |  |
| -1st \& gen 5 s series A.....- 1966 | 24 | 197 | 24 |  |  | 28 |
| st | 24 | 20 | 24 |  |  |  |
| Chle Ind |  | 101 | 102 | 18 |  | 0213 |
| Chle L |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ Chlc M \& St P gen 4s ser A-_1989 | J J 551/4 | 54 |  | 17 |  |  |
| en |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Gen $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serles |  | ${ }_{5}^{57}$ |  |  |  |  |
| -Gen 41/2s series | J J 57 | 57 |  |  |  |  |
| -Gen 43/4 serles |  | 59 |  |  |  |  |
| Chic Milw St P \& Pac 5 s A. 1975 |  | 203 | $211 /$ |  |  |  |
| *Conv adj 5s...-...-Jan 12000 | A 0 73/4 | 71 | 1/8 | 365 |  |  |
| $\dagger^{\dagger}$ Chie \& No We |  | 38 | 39 | 7 | 33 |  |
| -General 48 | M N 401/8 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| Stpd 48 no |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Gen 43/s stpd Fed inc tax.-1987 |  | 401 | $401 / 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ |
| -Gen 58 st | M N 43 | +37 |  | 8 |  | $573 / 4$ |
| $441 / 28$ stamped_-----------1987 |  | *37 |  |  |  | 56 |
|  | M N ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |  |  | 42 | $611 / 2$ |
| 1st ref g 5s-...-.-May 12037 | 22 | 201 | $221 / 3$ | 129 | 17. |  |
| -1st \& ret $411 / 8 \mathrm{stpd}$ stay 12037 | 211 | 20 |  |  | 16 |  |
| -1st \& ref 41/ss ser C. May 120 | $213$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21319 \\ & 131 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | 582 |  |  |
| § $\ddagger$ Chlcago Rallways ist $5 s$ stpd Aug $1193325 \%$ part pd |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Chlc}$ R I \& P Ry gen | J J ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 343 |  | 102 | 3 |  |
| -Certifi |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |
| Retunding gold |  | 16 | $171 / 2$ |  | 5 |  |
| - Certificates of |  | $141 / 2$ | 153/6 |  |  |  |
| -Secured 41/2s s | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { M S } & 171 \\ & 161\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 15 \mathrm{y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1796 \\ & 161 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $151$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \frac{3 / 6}{2} \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | M 1674 | 8\%/4 |  | 95 |  | 1178 |
| Ch St L \& New Orleans 5s,... 1951 |  | 111 | 111 |  | 5 | 1111/4 |
| dr |  | *90 |  |  |  |  |
| Memphls Div 1st g 4s.....-1951 |  | 933 |  | 8 |  |  |
| Chio T H \& So East 1st 5s..--1960 |  | 93 | $931 / 2$ |  | 1 | 953 |
| Inc gu |  | 821/2 |  | 11 | 61 |  |
| Chteag |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guar | D 106 | 105 |  | , |  |  |
| Guaranteed | 14 | 106 | 1063 |  |  |  |
| 1 st mtge 4 s serles |  | 110 | 1103 |  |  |  |
| 1st mtg 3 $\frac{1}{4} 9$ ser E.-.-.-.--19 | 1081/4 | 107 | 108 |  |  |  |
| hic \& West Indi | $J$ J 10 | 104 | 105 | 51 |  |  |
| hilds Co deb 5s.------.----1943 | A O | 82 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Chill Copper Co deb 5s...----1947 | J J 102 | 102 | 102 | 22 |  |  |
| $\pm \pm$ Choc Okla \& Gulf cons 5 s _._1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cin G \& E 1st M 4s A - .-.-.- 1968 | A O 100 | 100 | $1001 /$ | 6 |  |  |
| In H \& D 2 d gold $41 / 28 . .$. |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Cin Leb \& Nor 1st con gu 4s---1942 | M N | 107 | 1075/8 |  |  | $11831 / 2$ |
| In Union Term 1st gu 5s serC. 1957 |  | 109 | 1093/6/ |  |  |  |
| 1st mtge guar 31/ss series D...1971 | 1 M N | ${ }_{* 105}^{106}$ | 1071/2 | 88 | 106 | 1071/2 |
| Cleve Cln Chi \& St L gen 4s_... 1993 |  |  |  | 32 |  |  |
| General | J D | *96 | 120 |  |  |  |
| Ref \& Impt 6s ser C.-...----1941 |  | *1045 | 105 |  |  |  |
| ef \& Impt 5 s ser D....-.-... 1963 | 102 | 101 | 1023/8 | 26 |  | 03 |
| ef \& impt 41/2s ser E.-----1977 |  | 94 | 963/2 | 26 |  | 981 |
| afro Div 1st gold 4s.....- 1939 | 9 J J ---- | *106 | 1061 |  |  | 1087 |
| in Wabash \& M Div 1st 4s. 1991 | 10114 | 101 | $1011 /$ |  | 9 |  |
| L Dlv 1st coll tr g 4s | $0{ }^{0} \mathrm{M}$ N | ${ }_{* 105}^{101}$ | 102 1/2 | $19$ |  | 104 |
| r \& Col Div 1st g 4s_-..--1940 |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Cleve-Clifts Iron 1st mtge $43 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$-1950 | 0 M N 106 | 105 | 106 |  |  | 10714 |
| Cleve Elec Illum 1st M $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ _-. 1965 | 11014 | 1101/4 | 1101/ |  |  | 11 |
| Cleve \& Pgh gen gu 41/28 ser B. 1942 | 2 A | *112 |  |  |  | 11 |
| rles B 3 1/3s guar.......... 1942 | 2 A | *1041/4 |  |  |  |  |
| Series A 41/2s guar.......... 1942 |  | *112 |  |  |  | 113 |
| Series O $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ gua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Series C ( $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ gua |  | *1063/8 |  |  |  |  |
| Gen $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{ser}$ A- |  | *110 |  |  |  |  |
| leve Short Line 1st gu $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$... 1961 | A | $1111 / 2$ | 1113/2 |  |  | 11112 |
| Cleve Unton Term gu 51/28.... 1972 | A O 112 | 111\% | 112 | 21 |  | 112 |
| 1sts $\frac{1}{}$ os series B | A O 108 | 107 | 108 |  | 100 | 109 |
| 1st s $\mathrm{f} 41 / \mathrm{s}$ series. | 1037/8 | (103\% | 1037/6 |  |  |  |








 | Crown Zellerbach deb 5 s w w--1940 |
| :--- |
| Cubs Nor Ry 1st $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s} \ldots-\ldots-1942$ |
| $\mathbf{D}$ |

 Cumb T\& T 1st \& gen 5s--1937
Dayton Pow \& Lt 1st \& ref 3 3/s.1960
Del \& Hudson 1st \& ref 4 s






|  <br> -Second gold 4s $\qquad$ J |
| :---: |


 East Ry MInn Nor Div 1st 4s_-1948 East T Va \& Ga Div 1st 5s_...1956




Gen conv 4 s series D
Ref \& Impt $5 s$ ofRet \& impt 5 s of 1927.
Ret \& impt 5 s of 1930.
Erie \& Jersey 1st f \& 6 s

Ernesto Breda 7 s .
Fairbanks

## Fairbanks Morse deb $4 \mathbf{4}$---

$\qquad$

 Gas \& El of Berg Co cons g 5s_-1949 J
 Gen Elec (Germany) 78 Jan 15
$\$$ Sinkling fund deb $61 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ Gen Pub Serv deb 5 Gen Steel Cast $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ with warr 1949 J
 Good Hope Steor \& Ir ext 6s 8 si
Goodrich (B F) Co $1 \mathrm{st} 61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
Conv deb




 Since
San. 1 2ow $\underbrace{200}$



$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
* 11 \\
7 \\
10 \\
8 \\
8
\end{array}\right.
$$

$\stackrel{2}{2}$

For footnotes see page $15 \% 9$.
 Grand Trunk Ry of Can g 6s_-1936






 Feb
Feb
M N
$A$
$A$
$A$ Gulf States Steel deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ _....... 1942
Hackensack Water 1st $4 \mathrm{~s} \ldots \ldots$

 Houston Belt \& Term 1st 5 s _-_1937
Houton Oll slnk fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~J}$ A._1940
M Hudson Coal lst 8 i 5 s ser A...1962
Hudson Co Gas 18t g 5s_..... 1949


 Extended 1st gold 3 1 iss
 Refunding 58
40 -year $43 / 4$
 Litchfleld Dlv 1st gold 3 s Omaha Div 1st gold 3 s .
St Louls Div \& Term 3 3s.
 Ill Cent and Chle St St \& $\mathrm{N}-1$.
Joint 1 st ret 5 s sertes 1 st \& ref 4 Y $1 / 58$ serles A .
Intinols Steel deb $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$. Ind Bloom \& West 1st ext 4s.-.



 Interlake Iron 1st 5s B.....- 1951 M Internat Cement conv deb 4s.. 1945 M

 Internat Hydries Cl deb 68 .
Int Merc Marine s 16 s . Int Merc Marine s 1 6s. Ref if 6 serles $A$


 James Frank \& Clear 1st 4s__-1959 J J Jones \& Laughlin Steel 41/4 A--1961
Kan \& M 1st gu g 4s.
 K C Pow \& Lt list mtge $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-1961
Kan City Sou 1st
A
 Kansas Gas \& Electric 41/88-- 1980 J 1980
*Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 68 D
D


 Kentucky Central gold 48-7....
Kentucky \& Ind Term 41/8 Plain............--
43/8s unguiranteed
Kings Count El L \& Purchase ITEIL \& Kings County Elev 1st
Kings Co Lighting 1st 5 First and 1
$\qquad$
 Uniform ctis of deposit -- 5 --19.


 Lake Sh \& Mich So g $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots-1991$
 Cons sink fund 41/s ser C...-1954 J
 1st \& ret sf 5 s ....
1st $\&$ ref st 5 s .
Secured $6 \%$ gold notes For footnotes see page 152

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

63 Wall St.
NEW YORK
A. T. \& T. Tele. N. Y. 1-1598

Telephone Whitehall 4-2900



NOTICE－Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the week＇s range，unless they are the only transactions of the week，and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur．No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year．
．In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last（Aug．29，1936）and ending the present Friday（Sept．4，1936）．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：

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan． 11936} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}\substack{\text { sTOCKs } \\ \text {（Continued）}} \& \text { Par }\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Frlaay \\
Sast \\
Price \\
Price
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Weel's. Range } \\
\text { Low Prices } H \text { Hith }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
Sales \\
for \\
Week \\
Shares
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan． 11938} \\
\hline stocks \& \& \& Shares \& Low \& High \& \& \& \& \& Loro \& Hioh \\
\hline Aeme Wire v te com - －\(^{20}\) \& \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
43 \\
1051 / 6 \\
1063 / 2
\end{array}
\] \& 110 \& \& \& British \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
23^{23 / 4} \& 233{ }^{23 / 4} \\
23 / 4 \& 23 / 4
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100 \\
\& 100
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
2731 / \& \text { Apr } \\
263 \& \text { June }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Adams Mill
Aero Suppl \& \& 105\％／8 106 \& 110 \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
99 \& \text { June } \\
15 \& \text { Jan }
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }_{25}^{113 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& Registered \& \& 233． \(233 / 4\) \& 100 \& 20\％s Jan \& 261／4 June \\
\hline Aero Cusp B \& 4 \& 3\％ \& 1，200 \& \({ }^{15} 5\) \& 25／6 Mag \& Am dep rets ord bearer \(\varepsilon 1\) \& \& 7／8 30\％／6 \& 100 \& 2876 Mar \& eb \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Agta }}\) \& \& \(55 \quad 5931 /\) \& \({ }^{6} 00\) \& \({ }^{\text {443／8 }}\) Mug \& \({ }_{62}^{15} 3\) \& Aritish Cepla \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Als Answorthers \& \({ }_{2}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}27 \\ 28 \& 3 \\ 28\end{array}\) \& \& \(23 / 2\) \& 43／Mar \& Amer de \& \& \({ }^{231} 3{ }^{23}\) \& 500 \& \& \\
\hline Conv \& \& \({ }^{28 \%} 98\) \& 300
200 \& \({ }^{27}{ }_{3 / 6} \mathrm{~A}\) Aune \& \({ }^{35} /{ }^{\text {a }}\) Mar \& － \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { British } \\ \& \text { Brown } \\ \& \text { Col } \\ \& \text { 6\％}\end{aligned}\) \& 1 \& 301／3 \(31 / 4\) \& \({ }_{400}^{50}\) \& \({ }_{736}^{28}\) May \& 31\％\％Sept \\
\hline Alabama \& 64 \&  \& 475
150 \& \(37 \%\)
674

J Jan \&  \& ${ }^{\text {Brown Forman }}$ Bruce（E L） \& \& \& 200 \& $\begin{array}{lll}63 / 4 & \text { Aug } \\ 9\end{array}$ \& 103\％Mar <br>
\hline Ala Power \& 71 \& $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 80 \\ 71 & 81 \\ 78\end{array}$ \& 200 \& $\begin{array}{lll}6734 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 588\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}84 & \text { July } \\ 76 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ \& Bruce（E1L M Co \& \& \& \& ${ }_{8} 8$ Aung \& ${ }^{123 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Allegheny Stee
Alen Industrie \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}114 & \text { June } \\ 19 & \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{27}^{116}$ Juy \&  \& \& 44\％ 25.4 \& 100 \& ${ }_{\text {233／}}^{393}$ \& <br>
\hline Allen Indust \& 251／2 \& 251／2 $261 / 8$ \& 800 \& ${ }^{19}{ }_{3 / 2} \mathrm{ADPr}$ \& ${ }^{27} 11 / 2 \mathrm{Aug}$ \& Butf
$\$ 5$
list
lia \& 25\％ \& \& ，100 \& \& <br>
\hline \＄3 conv pret \& \& \& \& $15^{*}$ June \& \& Bulova Watch 33 \& \& 781／2 $751 / 2$ \& 1，500 \& ${ }^{48}$ Jan \& <br>
\hline Alliled Products A \& \& ${ }_{128}^{23 / 4} 130{ }^{23 / 4}$ \& ${ }_{450}^{100}$ \& ${ }_{87}^{21}$ Jan \& ${ }^{25} 51 / \mathrm{Feb}$ \& （ Bunker Hill \＆Su \& \&  \& 100 \& ${ }^{513} 13$ Jan \& ${ }_{3}^{85}$ Mar ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ <br>

\hline  \& \& | 128 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 118 | 130 |
| 178 |  | \& 450

100 \& \& ${ }_{1213 / 1}^{152} \mathrm{Mar}$ \&  \& \& \& 100 \& ${ }^{13} / 2 \mathrm{~L}$ Jan \& $40{ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline Aluminum Goods \& \& 1751／8 178 \& 100 \& 15．Feb \& 18 May \& War \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Aluminum Ind \& \& ${ }^{10} 6.10$ \& 100 \& ${ }_{45}^{95 / 15 \mathrm{Jan}}$ \& ${ }_{75}^{133 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{\text {Burma Corp Am }}$ \& \& 10\％\％ $11 \%$ \& 7，900 \& | 2\％ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $7 \%$ |  |
| $7 \%$ | Jar | \& ${ }^{3} 13 / \mathrm{F}$ Aug <br>

\hline ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferred－ \& \& 9914． 9938 \& 100 \& \& 101 Mar \& ${ }^{\text {Cable Eleo P }}$ \& \& \& 300 \& \％／6 Jan \& $23 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{68}{ }^{23 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& $771 / 4$. \& Cables \＆Wire \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline American Coak Colt－ \& \& \& \& 68 Aug \& $77 \%$ Jan \& ${ }_{\text {Amm dep }}$ \& 9 \& \& － 200 \& ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Muy May \& <br>
\hline Class A com－ \& \& \& 100 \& $4 \frac{58}{6}$ Jan \& Feb \& ${ }^{\text {Amm }}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5}$ ，May \& Jan <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Common class }}$ \& 35 \& $34 / 8{ }^{15}$ \& 200 \& $27^{16} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& $365 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Calamba sugar Est \& \& \& \& $5{ }^{5}$ \& <br>
\hline \＄5．50 prior pret－－．．－－－＊ \& \& \& \& 861／2 Jan \& $91 \%$ Feb \& Canadian Car \＆ \& 1\％ \& $20 \quad 22$ \& 375 \& \& <br>
\hline Am Cities P \& \& \& \& \& \& Canadian Hy \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Class A －－ \& \& \& 1，900 \& ${ }^{53} 51 /$ Muly \&  \& Canadian Indus \& 3／8 \& \& 00 \& \& Aug <br>
\hline  \& 33／4 \& 33－341／2 \& 6，200 \& 31／3／Jan \& 363／3 Mar
$40 \%$
Pebr \& Ca \& 13 \& 13 \& 2，400 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Amer Dist Tel }}$ \& \& \& \& 115 \& ${ }_{126}^{122} 3 \mathrm{Aug}$ \& ${ }_{\text {coital }}$ \& \& \& $\cdots$ \& （ \& ${ }_{\text {／}}^{\text {Mar }}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 200 \&  \& $1263 /{ }_{7} \mathrm{July}$ \& Ca \& \& \& \& \& Feb <br>
\hline Amer Forelgn \& \& \& 400 \& $2 \%$ sept \& 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline er Fork ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& \& \& \& 19 \& $247 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ \& Class \& \& \& 100 \& \& <br>
\hline mer Gas \＆Ele \& \& 112 418124 \& 4，600 \&  \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Caratina }}$ \& 102 \& ${ }_{102}{ }^{26 / 8} 102$ \& ${ }_{20}$ \& ${ }_{86}^{183 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 102 July <br>
\hline Amerisan General \& \& ${ }^{91} 9$ \& 2，200 \& $73 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 112 Feb \& C \& \& \& 100 \& ${ }_{75}{ }_{7} \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{93} 3{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{38}{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& 43\％Mar \& Casco Pro \& $$
\begin{array}{l|l|}
17 / 2 / 8 \\
18
\end{array}
$$ \& $163 / 26$ \& － \& ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {A }} \mathrm{Aug}$ \& July <br>

\hline Amer Hard R \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}311 / 4 & 31 / 4 \\ 26\end{array}$ \& 1. \&  \& ${ }_{27}^{46}$ Jan \& Castle（A M） \& 10 \& 976 104 \& ，900 \& ${ }_{9}^{40}{ }_{9}^{4} \mathrm{~A}$ Aupr \& 563
$16 \%$ Mar <br>
\hline Amer Leaudry \& $231 / 2$ \& $231 / 2{ }^{24}$ \& 3；000 \& 17\％Jan \& $25 \%$ July \& Celanese Corp \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{6 \%}$ prefer \& \& \& \& \& \& $7 \%$ 1st partic \& 102 \& （102 \& 50 \& \& 11614 Jan <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer }} \mathrm{Mmger} \mathrm{Co}$ \& 40 \& ${ }^{38} 3{ }^{3}$ \& 1,000
2,700 \& \& 40\％3／3 Sept \& Celluloid ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， \& \& \& 50 \& 1073／3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \&  <br>
\hline Amer Meter C \& \& 261／8 $261 / 2$ \& \& $18^{\text {16 }}$ ，Jan \& 393 Feb \& ${ }^{87}$ div \& \& $30-30$ \& \& ${ }^{2938}$ Aug \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Amer Preumati }}$ Amer Potash \＆ \& \& 29 \& \& ${ }^{113 / 4}{ }^{13} \mathrm{May}$ \& ${ }_{293}^{23 / 4}$ Jan \& ${ }_{\text {cent pre }}^{\text {lis }}$ \& \& 16\％／8 17 \& 200 \& ${ }_{143 / 6}{ }^{\text {Aupr }}$ \& $171 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline 硡 \& 24 \& \& 10，000 \& \& \& Cent Mal \& \& \& \& 18 \& July <br>
\hline 1 \& \& $931 / 4$ \& ， \& 82 Jan \& $99 \%$ Jan \& Cent P \＆ \& \& ${ }^{82} 238$ \& \& $423 / \mathrm{Feb}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ \& \& ${ }_{4}^{4}$ \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Junay \& ${ }_{4}^{63}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}$ Feb \& Cent States \& $2 / 4$ \& \& 3，900 \& 1\％${ }^{1 / 8}$ \& <br>
\hline or \& \& \& 2, \& 13 \& $27 / 8 \mathrm{Aug}$ \& $6 \%$ pref \& \& \& \& $181 / 3 \mathrm{Ja}$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Angostura W \& 51／2 \& 31 \& － 700 \& 41／3 Jan \& ${ }^{73} 12$ June \& 7\％pret \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Apex Elee M \& i10 \& $110{ }^{10} 10$ \& O \& $1041 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{112}{ }^{3 / 2}$ Aug \& Conv pre \& \& $23^{-7}{ }^{-1} 3^{-1}$ \& 5 \& $17 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { May }\end{aligned}$ \& <br>
\hline Arcturus Radio \& \& 13／8 ${ }^{11 / 2}$ \& 00 \& ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan \& $4 . \mathrm{Feb}$ \& Centrifuga \& 47／8 \& \& ${ }^{200}$ \& ${ }^{x} 315$ May \& ${ }^{61 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Arkansas Nat \& \& \& 2，400 \& 3 3 Jan \& $7^{7} 8$ \& Charis Corp \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Common }}$ Cla \& \& \& 10，300 \& 34.5 Jan \& 73，Mar \& Chesebrough Mr \& \& ${ }^{121} 5121$ \& 3，550 \& \& <br>
\hline Preterred． \& \& \& \& 83 June \& ${ }_{96}{ }^{\text {／}}$ Jan \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Art Metal Works \& 131／6 \& 13 131／2 \& 1，300 \& \& 133／4 Aug \& ${ }_{\text {Chief }} \mathrm{C}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& ${ }_{59}^{11 / 3} \mathrm{May}$ <br>
\hline Assoclated Elec I \& \& 133／8 \& 300 \& 103／6 Jan \& 13\％Aug \& Childs Co pre \& 4 \& \& 1，${ }^{1,300}$ \& ${ }^{343} 4$. \& ${ }^{59} 93 \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Assoc Gas \＆Ele \& \& \& \& \& ， \& Preterred
Pretered \& \& 57．58／2 \& 2，100 \& $413 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 66. June <br>
\hline ommon \& \& ${ }^{1 / 4} 1818$ \& 11，300 \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{23} 78 . \mathrm{Feb}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}{ }_{\text {P }}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 0$ \& ${ }_{63}{ }^{\text {d／2 }}$ June <br>
\hline \＄5 preterr \& 1156 \& $111 / 118 /$ \& ，300 \& Jan \& 14\％／8 Feb \& Cities Serv $P$ \＆ \& 88 \& 68 \& \& $423 / 2$ Jan \& $701 / 2 \mathrm{Aug}$ <br>
\hline Option war \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1 / 6}$ \& ${ }^{1,000}$ \&  \& ${ }^{\text {s3／}}$ 3 ${ }^{\text {July }}$ \& Sity ${ }^{\text {sfet }}$ \& 16 \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {43 }}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ May \& ${ }^{653}$ 193 July <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{1 / 8}$ \& City Auto Sta \& 4 \& \& \& ${ }^{11} 7 /{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ \&  <br>
\hline Associated Rayo
Associates Inves \& 3／4 \&  \& 300
50 \& 26\％Jan \&  \& Claude Neor \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{8}^{13 / 2} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Associateg Ineestme \& \& \& \& \& 94.8 \& Cleve Elec Illum \& 501／2 \& 00－5072 \& 500 \& $41 .{ }^{\text {mag }}$ \& 5236 Aug <br>
\hline Atlantic Coast Fisher \& \& 旣 \& 60 \& \& 1835 Jan \& ${ }^{\text {Cleveland }}$ T \& \& 8\％102 \& ． 000 \& 88 \& 163／8 Feb <br>
\hline Atlantic Coast Line C \& \& ${ }_{13}^{32} 318184$ \& \& \& 38\％／Feb \& Clinchrield Coal \& 178 \& \& 900 \& ${ }^{3} 13 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Feb }}$ <br>
\hline  \& 5423 \&  \& \& \& 55\％Jan \& Cookshutt \& $1 / 8$ \& \& 100 \& $61 / 4$ \& Apr <br>
\hline Warrants \& \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{16}^{41 / 4}$ Feb \& Cohn \＆Rose
Colon Oll \& 1 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Atas Plywood \& \& 13，1816 \& $\xrightarrow{3,800} 4$ \& \& $1{ }^{16}$ Sept \& ${ }^{\text {Coin }}$ Cot＇s Patent FIre \& 48 \& \& 1，800 \& $42^{9 / 3}$ May \& 73 ¢ ${ }^{4}$ Mar <br>
\hline Automatio Product \& \& 97318 \& ${ }_{2}^{2}, 300$ \& $88 \%$ Apr \& ${ }^{11}$ Mar \& Columbia Gas \＆Elee \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Automatio－Voting \& 7\％ \& \& 1，000 \& $71 / 4 \mathrm{Aug}$ \& 121／．Jan \& Conv 5\％preterred＿． 100 \& 1063譀 \& ${ }_{31 / 6}{ }^{110}{ }_{3}^{11 / 2}$ \& ${ }_{4,200}^{2,85}$ \& ${ }^{93}{ }_{\text {\％}}$ J Jan \& ${ }_{\text {163\％}}^{163} \mathrm{July}$ <br>
\hline Axton－Fisher Claba A common \& \& \& \& \& 553／2 Jan \& Columbia Plictures \& \& $39^{39}$ \& ${ }^{4} 100$ \& $36^{\text {／Mar }}$ \& <br>
\hline Babcock \＆Willeo \& \& 894 \& \& $70 . \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 103 Mar \& Commonwealth Ed \& \& 105\％／1061／2 \& 1，600 \& 97 Jan \& July <br>
\hline （ Baldwin Looom \& \& \& 10，8 \&  \& ${ }_{6}^{214} \mathrm{Fug}$ \& Wommonealt \& \& \& 16，600 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $21 / 6$ \& 1.000 \& $51_{2}$ \& ${ }^{75} 43 \mathrm{Aug}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Comm }}$ \& ${ }^{--}$ \& ${ }_{38}^{13 / 2}{ }^{131 / 2}$ \& \& 13 \&  <br>
\hline Bellanea Aircratr com．－1io \& \& \& 1，000 \& ${ }_{142}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Algg}^{\text {Jan }}$ \& $151^{43 / 2}$ June \& Community Pu \& \& \& ${ }^{40}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Bell Tel of Pa $61 / 2 \%$ \& \& \& \& 121 Jan \& 123 May \& Community Water \& 2 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline －${ }_{\text {Benson \＆Hedges com }}^{\text {Berkey \＆Gay Furnil }}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{4} 4$ \& Compo Shoe Machir \& \& 131／2 14\％6 \& 1，00 \& \& <br>
\hline Purchase warrants． \& \& \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ \& ， 4 \& 8 \& Secur $\$ 3$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Blckiords
$\$ 2.50$ conv com
cref \& 14\％ \& 14\％ $14 \%$ \& ${ }_{400}$ \& 13\％

$35 \%$

JJan \& 19\％Mar \& Consolidat \& 1934 \& 1851819 \& 1.7 \& 1435 \& <br>
\hline Black \＆D \& 25 \& \& 2，100 \& 18\％July \& ${ }_{30}{ }^{40}$ Feb \& Consol GE \& 0 \& ${ }_{90}{ }^{4 / 8} 91 / 4$ \& \& 84 \& 943 Aug <br>
\hline Bliss（EE W）\＆Co \& 195／6 \& $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 19\end{array}$ \& 2， 2.400 \& 13\％JJan \& ${ }_{27}^{27}$ Feb \&  \& \& ${ }^{54}{ }^{54} 485$ \& 150 \& 5336 June \& ${ }^{573}$ <br>
\hline Blue Ridge Corp \& \& $\begin{array}{rrr}3 \\ 44 & 3 \\ 44\end{array}$ \& 3，400 \&  \& ${ }_{53}{ }^{\text {4 }}$／ Feb \& Consol Retall ${ }^{\text {cheores }}$ \& \& \& － 800 \& ${ }_{90}{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {J May }}$ \& ${ }_{105}^{8 / 8} \mathrm{Mug}$ <br>
\hline Blumenthal（S） \& ${ }_{9}^{23}$ \& 221／2 23 \& 1，700 \& ${ }^{43 / 23}$ July \& ${ }_{12} 51 / \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Consol Royalty \& －20612 \&  \& 50 \& ${ }^{2}$ 2 May \& 31／Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Bohack（ }}$（ H （ C ） Co \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}9 & \text { 97／6／4 } \\ 55\end{array}$ \& 175 \& \& 1214 Aug \& Contlnental Oil prio \& 100 \& \& \& ${ }^{88} 31 /{ }^{3} \mathrm{May}$ \& 2 Feb <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Botany Consol }}$ Mill \& \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}18 / 4 & \text { Feb } \\ 18\end{array}$ \& Cont Roil \＆Steel \& ${ }_{20}^{11 / 2}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{113 / 1}{ }_{21}^{12-1 / 2}$ \& 5，60 \& ${ }_{931}^{11,18}$ \&  <br>
\hline Borne Scrymser \& \& ${ }_{4}^{131 / 2} 185$ \& \& \& ${ }^{18}{ }^{18}{ }^{\text {c／}}$ Feb \&  \& 2024 \& $\begin{array}{lll}20 & \\ 493 / 81 \\ 51\end{array}$ \& 5，60 \& \& <br>
\hline Bower Roller Bear \& 281／4 \& $27 \frac{12}{29}$ \& 2，000 \& 201／2 May \& 293／8 Aug \& Copper Ra \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 7\％man sillmor \& \& \& \& \& \& Corra Corp－ \& 4 \& \& 4，60 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Brazillan Tr }}$ \& 121／6 \&  \& －－ 500 \& ${ }_{9 \%}^{25 \%}$ Jug \& 1514 Feb \& Comi \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}53 / 2 & 53 / 2 \\ 73 & 7\end{array}$ \& 100 \& \& ${ }_{7}^{8}{ }^{8}$ <br>
\hline Bridgeport Ga \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 351 / 2 \\ 187 / 2 & 19 / 2\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }_{131}^{35}$ Aug \& $\begin{array}{ll}37 \\ 21 & \text { Aug } \\ \\ \text { Aug }\end{array}$ \& Cosd \& $27 / 6$ \&  \& 6，100 \& ${ }_{13 / 2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{773 / 2}$ <br>
\hline Preterred \& \& \& ，00 \& Mar \& 108 Aug \& ${ }_{\text {Preterred }}$ \& \& ${ }^{13} 31414$ \& 1，000 \& \& ${ }^{17}{ }_{21 / 6} \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline Brill Corp \& \&  \& （ | 3,800 |
| :---: |
| 3,500 | \& ${ }_{3}^{114}$ Jan \&  \& Cramp \＆Sons

Crane Co com \& \& 罗 383 \& 15，70 \& \& 23／2．Feb
$389 \%$ Sept <br>
\hline $7 \%$ prete \& 52\％ \& $38 \quad 531 / 2$ \& 3，850 \& \& 53.3 Feb \& Creco \& \& 134 1343 \& \& \&  <br>
\hline － \& 27 \& $\mathrm{2}^{7}{ }^{-}$ \& 150 \& 26\％Mar \& 29313 Mar \& $\underset{\text { Creole }}{\text { Crocer }}$ \& \& ${ }_{113}^{22} 10{ }^{231 / 4}$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}34 \% \\ 16 & \text { Feb } \\ 18 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Crown Cent Petroleum．．． 1 \& \& \& 1，700 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  |  | Ranoe Strce Jan． 11936 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { srocks } \\ \text { Coninuea）}}}{ }$ |  |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { bere } \\ & \text { Shares } \\ & \text { Shates }\end{aligned}$ | Ranno Struce Jan． 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  | ， 700 |  |  |  | 1784 |  |  |  |  |
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| Cuban Tobasoo omi－viol－＊ |  |  |  |  | Gt Northern Paper＿－．．．25 Greenfield Tap \＆De＿－ Grocery Sts Prod <br> Grocery St |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 87\％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 87／6 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | Hill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dublifer Condenser Corp_1 } \\ & \text { Duke Power Co } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － 14.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Gas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $43 \%$ pri |  |  |  |  | na |  | 14－14－1－ |  |  |  |  |
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| Economy |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{135 \%}{ }^{15 \%}$ |  |  |  |  | ／8．200 |  |  |  |
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| Eleostis |  | － $\begin{array}{r}507 \\ 575 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6} 8$ |  |  |  | 11361176 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Jan | ${ }^{63}{ }^{3}$ ，${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ | Intern |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 8 i_{6} \\ & 91 / 69 \\ & 11 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | 3／8 200 |  |  |  |
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|  |  | ${ }_{150} 5$ |  | ${ }^{666}$ |  |  |  | 1，600 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{281}^{28}$ Juiu | Intern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Fodders Mte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {4013 }}$ 213 Mar | Kansas City | 50\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelio eremer | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 7000 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 74憾 Juan | ${ }_{89}{ }^{1 / 1 / 4}$ |  |  | $3^{33^{3}} 4^{\frac{106}{6}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Firto National F |  |  |  |  |  |  | （13， |  |  |  |  |
| Firke Rub |  | ${ }^{27,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 40\％May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Form Mopor （et |  | 5，500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{223}{ }^{19} 3$ Junue | ${ }_{32}^{28 \%}$ Feb | （in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ammersan |  |  |  |  | Kl |  | $\mid$ |  |  |  |  |
| Freodert crail |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 19－183 20314 | 7，100 |  | ${ }^{2} 0.4$ Sept |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Gen Outdoor Adv 6 Gen Pub Serv $\$ 6$ | $79 \quad 83$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ano } \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -800 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
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| Geor |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,0000 \\ 200 \mid \\ 200 \end{array}$ |  |  | Loble |  | － |  |  |  |  |
|  | $63 / 831 / 8$ |  |  |  | cos |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| Glen Alden CO |  |  |  |  | Long |  | － |  |  |  |  |
| Godinaux Suga |  | （100 |  |  | comm $\begin{gathered}\text { comm } \\ 8 \% \\ \text { pre }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| treld Con |  |  |  |  |  | 12竐 |  |  |  |  |  |
| m |  | （150 | ${ }^{2} 8$ 23／3 Jan |  |  |  | －0， |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gray Teleo Pay Station．．＊ |  |  |  |  | 7 | ${ }_{73 \text { 鿾 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| A |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Joer } \\ & \text { Sharer } \end{aligned}$ | Low | ${ }_{\text {H1036 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {(Continuea) }}$. Par Pr |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sheack } \\ & \text { Sata } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Ranno Stinco Jan. } 11938}{\text { Lowo } 1 \text { Hton }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | ( ${ }^{\text {comar , Par }}$ |  | Low Pricesh |  |  |  |
| Mapee |  |  |  |  |  |  | (163) |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 1,500 \\ 1,2000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marian steam Sh | 122/ |  | 12,20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  | 3,200 |  |  |  | ${ }^{29 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Master Fereotric coo |  |  | 400 <br> 150 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{87}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | --: |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10-10\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pacitco Tlin spe stoek----* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 585 |  | - |  |  |  |
| M |  | 553/25 | 200 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Praramount Motor-.----- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mercantue store |  |  |  | 2014 Jan |  |  | --u- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & \hline 4000 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Merchants $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \text { Parricipating }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{27}$ |  |  | -ii- |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{223 / 3}$ Mur |  |
| $\mathrm{Me}_{6} \mathrm{e}$ |  |  | (500 |  |  |  | $4 \%$ | 43/2-40 | \%200 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $102{ }^{1 / 8}$ Feb |  |  |  | -00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mis | ${ }^{2 \times 3}$ |  | 13,700 |  |  |  |  |  | 570 <br> 125 <br> 125 |  |  |  |
| Mic |  |  | ${ }_{600}^{600}$ |  | ${ }_{18}^{18 / 4}$ Aut | ${ }_{\text {Pen }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -0884. | $-450$ |  |  |  |
| Mildale statas Petrol----* |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bar{x}^{2}-$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1734 | $35 \%$ <br> $15 \% / 85 \%$ <br> 17 | $\xrightarrow{1000}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Phila Ei Pow $8 \%$ pret | $\overline{1} \overline{2}$ |  | 2,200 |  |  |  |
| Midi-eest A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesot |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}22 & \text { Jan } \\ 109 & \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mso fiver |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,600 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | (1,1,200 <br> 1,500 |  |  |  |
| Mo |  |  | coo | $1{ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mo |  |  | 200 | ${ }_{30}^{142}$ |  | Pltney-Bowes Postage | 84 | ${ }^{81 / 8} 831 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| м |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 9,100 \\ 7300 \\ 7200 \\ 7000 \\ 700 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{149}^{28}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mod } \\ \text { Mou } \\ \text { Mou } \end{gathered}$ | 5\% |  | $\begin{aligned} 3,1,100 \\ 1,500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1.900 |  |  | Potero |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Power corp ot can eom--*. |  | ${ }^{1}$ | - ${ }_{\text {3,000 }}$ | 30, ${ }^{\text {30, }}$ |  |  |
| National |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Na | 52 | ${ }_{51}^{2}$ | ${ }^{9,600}$ |  |  |  | 29-9 | 288\%/2 ${ }^{\text {29 }}$ | 500 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| National Conta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ste env preal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natoonal |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  | Pub |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - 300 | 13/8 Jan |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nal |  |  | 200 | 25, July |  | Public |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nan P ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{490}$ |  |  |  |
| Nat |  |  | 3,600 |  |  | Pub Ser of ${ }^{\text {dot }}$ |  | 179 ${ }^{\circ} 19$ |  |  |  |  |
| Na |  |  | ${ }^{\text {coo }}$ |  | ${ }^{26}{ }^{46} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{\text {Put }}^{\text {Puere }}$ |  | 19 19 |  |  |  |  |
| National |  | 29\% ${ }^{\text {a }} 30$ | 500 |  | ${ }_{3023}^{173}$ | ${ }^{6 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Tea Cor |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pub }}^{\text {Pupe }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat mion R |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{56}^{55}$ |  |  | 1,050 |  |  |  |
| Nober |  |  |  | 111 |  | Pyle- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nent Corp |  |  |  | $1{ }^{4} 1034$ | 115 | Pren |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{123}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Netrele |  |  | 300 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{11 / 4}$ Aug | ${ }^{24} 4$ | Ry \& Light |  |  |  | 1/4 | an |  |
| Now brader |  |  | 400 |  |  | Rain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Now }}{\text { New }}$ |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{123}{ }_{61}$ | ${ }_{102}^{128}$ | ${ }_{\text {Raymond }}^{\text {Class }}$ B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now jersey zine- |  |  | - ${ }_{\text {i, } 1,000}^{600}$ | ${ }^{69}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Common } \\ \text { s3 conv }}}^{\substack{\text { p }}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{5 / 4}$ |  |  |
| Mont Mining |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{744}$ | ${ }^{966}{ }^{963}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ | Raytheo Reat Bar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {anctiol }}$ |  | ${ }^{4}$ | - 300 | 23, |  | Reed Reev |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Realt Reyl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢rere |  | 104\% 1044 |  | ${ }_{963}$ | 105\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ci,300 |  |  |  |
| Telep |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 150\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Roo |  |  | 1,500 |  |  |  |
| Class |  |  |  |  | 3 3 Aug | Root |  | 3/2 $\%$ | 鱼 |  |  |  |
| Niagara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,60 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mer |  |  | 2,600 | Jan | 7\%\% Mar | Rya |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  | (tay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Nor }}$ |  |  | 20 |  |  | Salt Creel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeru |  |  | 1,000 | ${ }^{4} 1$ | ${ }_{38}{ }^{2}$ Mar | Selen |  | 35, |  |  | cist |  |
| Northest |  |  |  | 21, Jan |  |  | $2 \%$ |  | 200 650 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 363, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ Edis |  |  | 100 |  |  | segal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oilisto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1006 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | 144i樃 |  |  | ${ }_{94}^{95}$ |  |  |  |  |





## Other Stock Exchanges

| New York Real Estate Securities Exchange <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Sept. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlisted Bonds | Btd | Ask | Unlisted Stocks | Btd |  |
|  | 32 73 78 67 31 53 |  | City \& Suburban Homes Hotel Barbizon vtc Lincoln Blag Corp vtc.. 39 Bway Inc unlts_ |  |  |
| Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange STEIN BROS. \& BOYCE <br> 6. S. Calvert St. <br> Established 1853 <br> 39 Broadway BALTIMORE, MD. Hagerstown, Md. Lovisville, Ky. York Po. Members Netv York and Ballsmore Stock Exchanoes Chscago Board or Trade and Commodity Exchanoe. Inc. |  |  |  |  |  |



Baltimore Stock Exchange
Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Par | Friday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sor } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hid |  |
| Arund |  | 177/6 183/4 | 595 |  |  |  |
| Atl Coast Line |  |  |  | ${ }^{263} \mathrm{z}$, July |  |  |
| Balt Trans | 43 |  | 201 | ${ }^{2} 318$ | 3/2 |  |
| Black \& |  | ${ }_{281}^{24 / 6} 2483$ | 225 | 193/2 July |  |  |
| Preterre |  | ${ }_{901 / 28}^{283} 8$ | 100 |  |  |  |
| Consol Gas E L \& Power.* | 113 | 11294343131/8 | 00 | 111 |  |  |
| Eastern Sugar Absoc com. |  | 203/231/2 | 2,050 | $11 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| Preterred |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fidellty \& Deposit | 117 | ${ }^{116} 181174$ | 75 | ${ }_{397 / 6} \mathrm{Appr}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Finance Co of Am clas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guliford Realty co |  | 33/2 $\quad 33$ | 35 | 3 |  |  |
| Preterred --è | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Humphrey MIg Co pret_25 |  |  | 13 | 25 May |  |  |
| Mfrs Finance | 8 |  | 50 | ${ }^{73 / 4} 1{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | Jan |
|  |  |  | 245 |  |  |  |
| Monon W Pa PS $7 \%$ pt |  | $27 \% 8{ }^{273 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Mt Ver-Wood Mills comioo |  | 273/4 ${ }_{58}{ }^{21 / 2}$ | 15 | ${ }_{40}^{13 / 2}$ June | $60^{31 / 2}$ |  |
| Preferred ew Amstee | 13 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{513142}$ | 1,931 |  |  |  |
| Northern Centr |  | $1001 / 21003$ |  | ${ }^{95}$ Jan | 101 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,600 |  | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1,526 |  |  |  |
| Western National Bank- 20 |  | $36 \quad 36$ | - 38 | $34 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | /2 | Apr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| alt Transit 4s flat.-1 | 31 |  | \$45,500 |  | ${ }_{41}^{33}$ |  |
| 5s rat...........- 1 |  |  | 000 |  |  |  |
| A |  | 49.53 | ${ }_{1}^{4.000}$ | $49$ |  |  |

## Boston Stock Exchange

Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted Paal H.Davis \& Go.

10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

## Chicago Stock Exchange




| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { ow High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Sales for | Range Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shares | Low |  | Hi |  |
|  |  |  | $81 / 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{300}$ |  | Jan | 43 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
|  | 43/8 | 27 | ${ }_{27}^{41 / 2}$ | 3,128 100 | 2338 | July | 318 | July |
| Universal Products | 11/4 | 271/3 | $11 / 4$ | 1,010 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Wayne Screw Prod com--4 | 61/4 | $51 / 4$ | 7\% | 1,470 |  |  | 117/8 | Mar |
| Wolverine Brew com | $3 / 4$ |  | $96^{3 / 4}$ | 750 17 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Wolverine Tube pref |  |  | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |

Establighed 1874

## DeHaven \& Townsend

New York Stock Exchanoe
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
1513 Walnut Street
NEW YORK 30 Broad Street

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## H. S. EDWARDS \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pittsburgh Stock Exchange } \\ \text { New York Ourb Exchange }\end{array}\right.$ (Associate) UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA. Tel Court-6800 A. T. \& T. Tel. Pitb-391 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Specialists in Pittsburgh Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | Week's Ranof PricesLow High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whaek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low | High |
| Alleg | 351/8 353/8 | 5 | 25\%/8 July | 8814 July |
| Arkansas Nat Gas Corp-**--75 | 4384 | 5 | 35/8 Jan | 714 Apr |
| Preterred_..-.....-100 103 | $91 / 2 \quad 93 / 4$ | 03 | 73/8 Jan | $93 / 4$ Sept |
| Armstrong Cori | 513818 | 210 | 4733 Feb | $621 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Blaw-Knox Co---------* | $163 / 4$ 1714 <br> 17  | ${ }^{120}$ | 133/4 July | $201 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Carnegle Metals Co-----1 | $\begin{array}{cc}21 / 8 & 25 / 8 \\ 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,675 \\ & 1,920 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ July | 181/2 Aug |
| Central Ohio Steel | $\begin{array}{cc}17 & 18 \\ 4 & 476\end{array}$ | $\overline{1}, 920$ | ${ }_{31 / 2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ July ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{181 / 2}$ Aug |
| Clark (D L) Candy C | 4  <br> $2^{4} 1 / 8$ 4781 <br> 178  | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 838 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{14}^{31 / 2}$ June | $233 / 8$ July |
| Columbia Gas \& Elec Co- ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2118 & 2178 \\ 181 / 8 & 181 / 8\end{array}$ | 838 |  |  |
| Devonian Oll $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{lll}181 / 2 & 181 / 2 \\ 14^{3 / 8} & 143 \\ \end{array}$ | 107 | $\begin{array}{cl}161 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 73 / 8 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | 15 July |
| Electric Products. | 814 | 540 | 3 Apr | 101/2 July |
| Follansbee Bros pret | $281 / 4$ | 310 | 157/8 Jan |  |
| Fort Pittsburgh Brewing _ 1 | 11/8 | 1,015 | 1 July | $13 / 4$ |
| Harb-Walker Retrac com_* | 411/2. 42 |  | 31. Jan | 421/2 Aug |
| Koppers G \& Coke pret 100 | 1061067 | 85 | 97 Jan | 107 Aug |
| Lone Star Gas Co.......-* 131/2 | $131 / 2137$ | 4,389 | 10 Jan | / Mar |
| McKinney | $13 / 813$ |  | 1 Apr | $23 / 4$ Mar |
| Mesta Machin | 615/8 63 | 485 | 41 Jan | $63{ }^{3} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
| Mountain Fuel Supply Co- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - $7 / 8$ | $51 / 4,67 / 8$ | 8,128 | 45/8 July |  |
| Nat1 Fireprooting Corp- -10 $31 / 8$ <br> Preterred  | $\begin{array}{lll}234 & 318\end{array}$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 / 2 & \text { Jan } \\ 11 / 2 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | 53  <br> $5 \%$ Apr |
| Pittsburgh Brewing Co-.-* | $2{ }^{5 / 8} 8$ | 510 | 25\%8 Aug | 4 Feb |
| Preferred......-.-.---** ${ }^{-16}$ | 26.261 | 400 | 25 Apr | 30 May |
| Pittsburgh Forging | 111/4 1114 | 100 | 71/2 Jan |  |
| Pittsburgh Oil \& Gas..... 5 11/4 | $11 / 4$ | 275 |  | 13/2 Mar |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass__ 25 | 1303413014 | 82 | 981/2 Jan | 140 Apr |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& | 10381118 | 1,499 | $77 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ | $111 / 4 \text { Jan }$ |
| Renner Company | $\begin{array}{ll}184 & 18 \\ 18\end{array}$ | 2,000 | $1{ }^{1} 50 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Ruud Manuracturing Co.5 | $\begin{array}{rl}16 \% / 8 \\ 378 & 19\end{array}$ | 140 3,810 | $\begin{array}{cc}15 & \\ 31 / 2 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |  |
| andard Steel | $17 \quad 17$ | 25 | 17 Aug | 26 Jan |
| United Engine \& Fdy | $41.411 / 2$ | 433 | 221/2 May |  |
| United States Glass Co. 25 | $11 / 4 \quad 11 / 2$ | 352 | $1 / 4$ Sept | $23 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Vanadlum Alloy Steel | $45 \quad 45$ | 10 | 31 Jan | 45 Aug |
| Victor Brewing Co | 95 c 1. | 1,325 | 60c Jan | 1.00 July |



## ST LOUIS MARKETS

 I. M. SIMON \& CO.Business Established 1874
Enquiries Invited on all
Mid-Western and Southern Securities
 315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Telephone Central 3350
St. Louis Stock Exchange
Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Friday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |  |
|  | 221/2 |  |  |  | 339 | 131/2 |  |  |  |
| Conv |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Shoe |  | $471 / 2$ | 471/2 | 85 | 47 | Aug |  | Feb |
| Burkart Mig c | 267/8 | ${ }_{90} 26$ |  | 65 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Coca-Cola Bot |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50 | ${ }_{3}$ | Jan | $61 / 4$ | Mar |
| Dr Pepper com |  | 78 | 78 | 100 | $301 / 2$ | Feb | 81 | Aug |
| Ely \& Walker |  | 22 | 22 | 12 |  | July |  | Aug |
| Falstaff Brew co | 81/8 | $81 / 2$ |  | 400 |  | Jun |  | Aug |
| Griesdieck Mo |  | $171 / 2$ | 17818 | 400 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Hussmann-Li Common. |  | 13 | $131 / 2$ |  | 65 | Jan | $143 / 2$ | July |
| Hydraul Press Brick ptdi00 |  | $111 / 2$ |  | 75 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Common----------100 |  |  | 1818 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Jan |  |  |
| International shoe com.-* <br> Laclede-Christy Clay Prod common | $481 / 4$ 9 |  | 48 | 300 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Laclede Steel com....-. 20 | 23 | 23 | $231 / 5$ | 130 | 221/8 | July |  |  |
| Landis Machine com...-25 |  | 1 | $211 / 4$ |  |  | 硡 |  |  |
| McQuay-Norris |  |  | 60 | 35 |  | July |  |  |
| Mo Port Cement com |  | 151/2 | 16 | 360 | $97 / 8$ |  |  |  |
| National Candy coo | 11 | 1034 |  | 160 |  |  |  |  |
| Rice-Stix Dry |  | 9388 200 | $93 / 8$ 20 c | 100 | 15 c | Apr |  | Sept |
| St Louis Pub |  | 70 | 71 |  | 52 | Feb | 71 | Se |
| Common |  | 6 |  | 430 |  | May | 6 | Aus |
| Scullin Steel pre |  |  | $43 / 4$ | 130 |  |  |  | Aug |
| Southwest Bell Tel pref 100 |  | 1243/4 | 1251/4 |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Wagner Electric com | 337/8 | 331/2 |  | 1,145 100 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Amer Invest 7\% pref |  | 27 | $271 / 2$ | 100 |  | Jun |  |  |
| †City \& Suburb P S $5 \mathrm{5S} 1$ | 29. | 29 | 29 | \$2,000 | 261/4 |  |  |  |
| St Louls Car 6s extd...... |  | 75 | 75 | 1,000 | 69 | July | 75 |  |
| 16 | 461/2 | 45 | $461 / 2$ | 3,000 |  |  |  |  |
| ted | 31 | 29 | 31 | 5,000 1,000 | 27 |  |  |  |

## 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. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sust } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low Hioh } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whate } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hig |
| Bandini Petroleum |  |  | ${ }^{2,800}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Barker Bros Corp-- }}^{\text {Barnhart-Morrow }}$ C | 110 | $\begin{array}{ll}1816 & 19 \\ 80\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{156}$ | ${ }_{110}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Muag |
| Bolsa-Chica Oll A |  | $73 / 6$ |  | 55/2 | 10 Juy |
| Broadway Dept Stor |  | $103 / 3104$ |  |  | 1043/2 Apr |
| Berkey \& Ga | ${ }_{2}$ | $11 / 6$ | 2,000 | $17 \%$ | $23 / 8$ Aug |
| Warrants |  | 77\% | 1,000 | 750 A | ${ }_{4}^{900}$ Aug |
| Chapman's |  | 3814 | ${ }_{250}^{200}$ | ${ }_{261 / 2}^{1} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |
|  | 11 | ${ }_{11}^{281 / 2} 29$ | ${ }_{700}$ | ${ }^{211}$ Aug | ${ }_{16} 18$ Feb |
| Consolidated Oil | 1218 |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{11} /{ }^{\text {J Jum }}$ | ${ }^{153} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Consolidated }}$ Preferred |  | $\begin{array}{cc}31 / 8 \\ 183 \\ 18 & 19\end{array}$ | 500 700 | $33 / 8$ 14 143 | 193 Feb |
| Emsco Der ${ }^{\text {ex }}$ Equ |  | 19\% 2014 |  | 143 |  |
|  | ${ }_{421}^{621}$ | ${ }_{421}{ }^{600}{ }^{421}{ }^{7}$ | 4,600 | ${ }_{430}^{700} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{440}{ }^{1 / 26}$ Jan |
|  |  | 22.22 | 100 | 2112 | ${ }^{231 / 6}$ June |
| General Motors Corp | 687\% | 667/8 | 200 | ${ }_{8}^{54 / 4} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Jug } \\ \\ \text { Aan } \\ \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holly Deve | 25 c | 85c $921 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,300 | 6 c Jan | pr |
| Honolulu Oin Co |  | $3014{ }^{3034}$ | 00 | ${ }^{26}$ May | ${ }^{31}{ }^{145} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| International |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{1.050}$ Jep ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| Kinner Alrpil ${ }^{\text {L M M }}$ Motor | ${ }_{410}$ | 39 c | 5,000 | 37 c July | 950 Feb |
| Lineoln Petroleum | c | ${ }_{9}^{150} 17 \mathrm{c}$ | 32,400 | 80 Feb | ${ }^{29 \%}$ |
| Los Ang Gas \& El 6 |  | 1073/6108 |  | 105 July | ${ }^{1163 / 2}$ Jan |
| Los Ang Industr | 4463 |  | 3,400 100 | ${ }_{5}^{23 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{43 \%}$ July |
| Mensaco Mtg | $43^{8}$ |  | 1,000 | ${ }^{25 \% 6}$ Jan | ${ }^{6 \% 56}$ Mar |
| Mt Diablo Oil Mng \& |  | 45c <br> 12 c <br> 120 <br> 12 c <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 1,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{12 \mathrm{c}}^{32 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{July}$ | 82380 Mar 280 |
| Ocelidental Petro |  | 338 | 00 | ${ }_{80}^{250}$ Ja | 573/20 July |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { OHnda Land Co }}$ Pacific Clay Pro |  | 113811 |  | $8{ }^{80}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 14 Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Pacitic }}$ |  | ${ }_{1314}^{2814} 81{ }^{293 / 2}$ | 3,7 | 181 | ${ }_{15}^{2931 / 2}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |


| Stocks (Concluded) Par | Friday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | Sales forWeek Shares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hioh |  |
| acific Gas \& | 37 | 37 | 37 |  | 100 | $311 / 8$ |  |  |  |
| $6 \% 18 \mathrm{tar}$ |  | 32 | 32 | 100 | 298 | Jan |  | Aug |
| Pacitic Indemnity Co_--10 | $271 / 2$ | $271 / 2$ | $283 / 8$ | 3,700 | 181 | Mar |  | Aug |
| Pacific Lighting pref | 1073/4 | 1073/4 | 107\%/4 |  | 105 | Jan | 1073/4 | June |
| Republic Petroleum Co- 1 | 10 |  | 101/4 | B,500 | $27 / 8$ | Jan | 131/4 | July |
| San J L \& P 7\% pr pret 100 | $1151 / 2$ | 1153/8 |  |  | 114312 | Mar | 122 |  |
| Sec Co Units of Ben Int. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 31 |  | Jan | 5414 | Apr |
| Security-First Nat Bk_. 20 | 521/4 | $511 / 4$ | 5214 | 1,250 |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Signal Petroleum Co. | 10c | 10 c | 10 c | 195 |  | May |  | May |
| So Calif Edison Co. | 311/2 | 3198 | 3194 | 1,000 | $251 / 8$ | Jan | 32 \% | July |
| 6\% preferred | $285 / 8$ | 283/8 | 285 | 900 | $271 / 8$ |  |  | July |
| $51 / \% \%$ preferred | 2734 | 27 | 273 | 300 |  | Ja | 2814 | July |
| So Counties Gas $6 \%$ pref100 | 1091/4 | 10914 | 10914 | 10 | 1063 | Feb | 1091/2 |  |
| Southern Pacific Co ---100 | 43 | $423 / 4$ | 437/8 | 1,400 |  | Jan | 431/8 | Sept |
| Standard Oll of Cal | $351 / 2$ | $351 / 4$ | 351/4 | 300 | 351 | Aug |  | Feb |
| Taylor Milling C | 18 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 147/8 |  |  |  |
| Transamerica Co | 131/4 | 131/4 | 131/2 | 6,500 | 11 | Apr | 141/2 | Feb |
| Union Oil of Calif -----25 | 21 | 21 | 21/4 | 1,100 |  | Aug | 283/3 |  |
| Universal Cons Oil Co... 10 | 161/4 | 161/4 | $181 / 2$ | 1,700 | $71 / 2$ | Jan |  | July |
| Wellington Oil Co....-.- 1 | 9 | 83 |  | 1,700 |  | Jan |  | Apr |
| Western Air Express | 81/2 | $81 / 2$ | 81/2 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Yellow Checker C | 55 |  | 55 | 10 | 443 | July | 56 | Aug |
| M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska-Juneaur Gold M _ 10 | 141/2 | $141 / 2$ | $141 / 2$ | 100 | 131/8 | July | 73/8 |  |
| Black Mammoth Cons_10c |  | 410 | 45 c | 13,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Cardinal Gold Mining | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 2,100 | 1.00 | Feb |  | Aug |
| Imperial Development_25c | 11/20 | 13/20 | 11/2c | 2,000 | 1 | Jan |  |  |
| Tom Reed Gold Mines | 42 c | 37 c | 42 c | 8,400 | 31 c | July |  | Feb |
| Zenda Gold Mining | 6 c |  |  | 3,000 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| Unlisted- American Tel \& Tel Co. 100 | 176 | 174 | 176 | 268 |  |  | 1775/8 |  |
| Aviation Corp' (Del) | $51 / 4$ | 51/4 | $53 / 8$ | 200 | 43/4 | Jan | 78. | Mar |
| Bendix Aviation Corp | 291/8 | 2918 | $291 / 8$ | 100 | $261 / 2$ | July | 303/8 | Aug |
| Cities Service Co | 41/8 | 43/8 | 41/8 | 100 | $31 / 8$ | Jan |  |  |
| Commonwealth \& Southern | $31 / 8$ | 31/8 | $31 / 8$ | 100 | $21 / 2$ | July |  | July |
| Cord Corp_------------5 | $41 / 8$ | 41/8 | 4186 | 100 |  | Aug |  |  |
| Curtiss-Wright Cor | 634 | $63 / 4$ | 63 | 100 | 51/8 | Apr |  |  |
| General Electric Co | $471 / 2$ | $471 / 2$ | $471 / 2$ | 100 |  | May | 471/2 |  |
| International Tel \& Tel | 125/8 | 125/8 | 125/6 | 100 | 125/8 |  | 15\% |  |
| Montgomery Ward \& Co | 481/2 | $481 / 1$ | 4812 | 100 |  | Jan |  |  |
| New York Central RR | $441 / 8$ | 1413 | $44 \%$ | 100 | ${ }_{7}^{33 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| Packard Motor Car | $123 / 2$ |  | $123 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio-Keith-Orpheu Seaboard Oil of Del | 313/8 | 61788 | - ${ }^{67 / 6}$ | 100 |  | $\underset{\text { Jan }}{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ |  |  |
| United Corp (Del) |  | 73 | 㐋 | 100 |  | May |  |  |
| Warner Bros Pictures Inc 5 | 131/8 | 1314 | 135\% | 1,400 | 93/8 | July | $141 / 2$ | Jan |

Dean Witter\& [o. Municipal and Corporation Bond San Francisco Los Angeles
New York Now York Oakland Portland Seattle $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Beverimento } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Honolulu } \\ \text { Stockton }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Tacoma } \\ \text { Fresno }\end{array}\end{array}$

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

 Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from officialMembers
Now York Stock Exchange
San Franctsco StockExchange San Francssco StockExchange
San Pranctsco CurbExchange
Chrcaio Board Chtcaos Board
Chtcapo Stock Neto York Curb Ex. (Assa0.) New York Cotuon Exchanoe Commodity Exchanos. Commodity Exchanoe, Inc.

Stocks-
Alaska Juneau Gold Min 10

Assoc Cnsur Fund Inc... 10
Atlas Atlas Imp Dlesel Eng A-- ${ }^{-5}$ Bishop Oll.-
Byron Jackso Calamba Sugar com-
Calaveras Cement com California Copper_-...-10
Calif Cotton Mills com_100 Calif Ink Co A com....... California Packing Corp.
 Cons Chem Indus A-.--
Crocker FIrst Nat1 Bk-100 Preferred A
Preferred B
Di Giorgio Fruit Com-10 Eldorado Oil Works Emporium Capwell Corp Ewa Plantation.....---Food Mach Corp com.... 10
Foster \& Kleiser com Preterred.General Motors com...-10
Gen Paint Corp A com. B com-------Golden state Co Ltd Hawailian Pineapple Home F \& $M$ Ins Co Honoulu Oil Corp Ltd Hudson Motors... Preferred. Hutch Sugar Plant Preferred Langendort Utd Bak A-Letourneau Salt Co Lock Geed Aircraft. Magnavox Co Lorp pfd-100 IMagnin \& Co com_.....***
Marchant Cal Mach com 10 Market St Ry prior ptd 100 Nat'l Automotive Fibres_* North Amer Inv com.-. 100 $53 / 2 \%$ preferred...-100
North Amer Oil Cons.-.
Ocid Ocidental Ins Co.......-1






Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

|  |  | $W$ | nge |  | Range Since | Jan. 1, | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  | Low |  |  | Pw | High |  |
| All | 43/3 |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| American-Hawa |  |  | 197 |  | 197/8 Aug |  |  |
| American Tel \& Tel.... 100 | 177 |  |  | 219 | 150 Apr |  |  |
| American Toll Bridg | 70 |  | 70 c | 4,550 | c Jan |  |  |
| Anglo Natlonal Cor | 173/4 |  | 173/4 | 91 | 1514 Jan |  |  |
| Argonaut Mining | 1212 |  |  | 725 | 103\% Mar |  |  |
| Arkansas |  |  |  | 20 | $53 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
| Atlas Cord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aviation |  |  |  | 10 | Jan |  |  |
| Bancameri | 71/4 |  |  | 1,090 |  |  |  |
| Bunker Hill-Sullive |  |  | 821 | 225 |  |  |  |
| 2 California Art Til |  |  | 163\% | 30 | 12 May | 181 | Aug |
| 2 B |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Calit-Ore Powe |  |  | 871 |  | 63 Jan |  |  |
| Calif-Pacific Trading |  |  |  | 30 | 58/4 July |  |  |
| $z$ Central Eureka | 70 |  |  | 3,700 | 42 c Aug |  | Aug |
| Preferred |  |  | 75 | 800 | 46 c Aug |  | Aug |
| $z$ Cardinal G | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.2 | 3,600 | 1.00 Feb | 1.45 |  |
| Cities Service |  |  |  | 60 | Jan |  |  |
| Claude Neon Ligh |  | 76 c | 76 | 25 | 65 c Jan |  |  |
| Crown-Willame | $881 / 2$ |  | 8811 | 30 | 72 June |  |  |
| Curtiss-Wright |  |  | $68 / 4$ | 921 | 43/4 Jan |  | Mar |
| $z$ Cypress Abb |  |  |  | 200 | 560 Apr |  | Sept |
| Gener |  |  | 481/4 | 60 |  |  |  |
| 2 General |  | 22 | 221 | 80 | 17 . Ja |  | Apr |
| Gt West Eleo |  | 70 |  | 10 | 59 Jun |  |  |
| Preterred. |  | 213 | 218/4 |  | 21 Ap |  |  |
| 2 Holly Devel | 85 |  |  | 1,200 | 50 c Feb | 1.55 | Apr |
| Idaho-Maryland | , |  | 614 | 1,060 | 3.15 Jan |  |  |
| $z$ International | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1,990 | 1.00 May | 2.95 |  |
| Interna | 127/8 | 127/8. | 127/8 | 105 | 127/8 May |  |  |
| Italo Petro |  |  |  | 3,430 | 22 c Jan |  |  |
| Preferred | 4.00 | 3.85 | 4.05 | 2,862 | 1.60 Jan | 4.10 |  |
| 3 Kinner Airpl | 42 c | 39c | 42 | 2,99 | 37c July |  |  |
| Kletber Motor |  | 250 | 25 | 200 | 15 c Jan | 58 c | Feb |
| Lincoln Petroleu |  | 17 c | 18 | 1,600 | 10c Mar |  |  |
| M J \% \& M | 30 c | 280 | 30 | 5,000 | 13 c Jan |  |  |
| Marine Bancorp |  | 28 |  | 20 | $218 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | Sept |
| Montgomery W8 | 493/8 | 481 | 493 | 335 | 365\% Jan |  |  |
| Mountain City Co |  |  |  | 2,420 | 4.10 Jan |  | July |
| North American |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar |  |  | 42 | 15 | $271 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 423/4 | Aug |
| $z$ Ocelden |  |  | 310 | 500 | 21 C Jan |  |  |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ Connor | 171 | 171/2 |  | 520 |  |  | Sept |
| Olas Suga | 151/4 |  | 151/2 | 910 | 8 Jun | $221 / 4$ |  |
| 2 Pacific Coast | 3.15 | 3.05 | 3.25 | 4,192 | A |  | Aug |
| Pacific Eastern Corp |  |  | 43/4 | 1,860 | 3384 Apr |  |  |
| Pac Portland Cement pf100 |  | 51 |  | 30 |  |  | Aug |
| Packard Motors- | $21 / 2$ | 111 | 121/2 | 2,185 | 67/8 Jan |  | Feb |
| Railo Corp (Del) |  | 111/8 | 111/4 | 485 |  |  |  |
| Richtield Oil prefe | 85 e |  | 85 | 1,400 | 400 Aug |  |  |
| Riverside Cement A |  | 113/4 |  | 554 | 9 Jan |  |  |
| Santa Cruz |  |  | 44 | 35 | 32 Jan | 49 | July |
| Shasta Water |  | 40 | 41 | 70 | 31 May |  |  |
| Southern Callif Edison.-- 25 |  | $311 / 2$ | 318 | 63 | $247 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | July |
| 6\% preferre | 281/2 |  | 28 | 52 | 271/8 Mar |  |  |
| S P Gold Gate 6\% |  |  |  | 145 | 37 Jan |  |  |
| Standard |  | 151/2 | 151/2 |  | 151/2 July | 165/8 | Mar |
| $z$ Texas Co |  | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1,040 | 1.00 Aug |  |  |
| Un |  |  |  |  | $5 \frac{1 / 2}{} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| U S |  |  | 40 | 1,800 | 25 c Jan |  |  |
| USS |  | 69934 |  | 30 | 481/2 Jan | 701/2 |  |
| Vica Co |  |  |  | 100 | 2 July |  |  |
| 2 Victor Equ | 53/8 |  | $5{ }^{5}$ | 9,253 | 3.10 June |  | Sept |
| 2 Preferred |  |  |  | 3,989 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| Warner Bros |  | 1338 |  | ${ }^{350}$ | $91 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| Western Air Express |  | 83/8 | 88/8 | 50 | 5 Jan |  | Feb |
| * No par value. c Cash sale. $\boldsymbol{e} 60 \%$ stock divldend pald Aug. 15, 1936. <br> $r$ Cash sale-Not included in range for year. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex rights. <br> 2 Listed. $\dagger$ In default. <br> $\ddagger$ Company in bankruptcy, recelvership or reorganization. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED




Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\square$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
Low $\quad$ Hioh} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Week } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ranoe Since Jan. 11936} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& High \& <br>
\hline Gypsum. L \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Hamilton Bridge \& \& 4318
431 \& 10 \& ${ }_{251 / 2}^{4}$ May \& \& <br>
\hline Hamito Bridge pr \& 141/2 \& 14.14 \& 2,065 \& ${ }_{13.60} \mathbf{3} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Howard Smith \& \& $111 / 1111$ \& 1,010 \& /4 Jun \& \& Mar <br>
\hline Preferred.....-.-... 100 \& 94 \& $911 / 3$ \& 1,725 \& 88 Apr \& \& <br>
\hline Imperial Tobacco of Can_5 \& 14 \& $\begin{array}{lll}137 / 8 & 14 \\ 5358\end{array}$ \& 7,256 \& 131/2 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline Int Nickel of Canada---** \& 94 \& ${ }_{94}{ }^{53 / 8} 95$ \& 17,588 \& ${ }_{57}^{43 / 2} \mathrm{May}$ \& $941 / 4$ \& <br>
\hline Lake of the Woods.... 100 \& 307/8 \& 301/2 32 \& 2,776 \& $161 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Lindsay (CW) .......-- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ \& \& $51 / 85$ \& \& 2 May \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred. \& \& \& \& 40 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Massey-Harri \& \& 14.14 \& 435 \& \& \& <br>
\hline McCoil-Fron \& 41/ \& 14 \& \& $123 / 8 \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Mitchell (J S)- \& /8 \& 421/2 $323 / 4$ \& 4,048 \& \& 34 \& <br>
\hline Montreal Tramways... 100 \& \& 89.90 \& \& 85 Apr \& 03 \& <br>
\hline National Breweries..---- \& 431/4 \& 423/4 $451 / 2$ \& 1,597 \& ${ }^{39}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred_.-.-.-.-.-25 \& \& \& 25 \& 393/4 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline Nat'1 Steel Car Corp....-** \& 161 \& $\begin{array}{ll}143 / 4 & 161\end{array}$ \& 15 \& 13 Ma \& \& <br>
\hline Niagara Wire new- \& \& 629 ${ }^{29}$ \& 1,571 \& ${ }_{56}{ }^{29}$ Juy \& \& <br>
\hline Noranda Mines Lt \& 623/4 \& $621 / 4631 / 2$ \& 2 \& 4432. Jan \& \& g <br>
\hline Oglivie Flour Mills \& \& 210210 \& \& 1997/3 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred \& \& 165165 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& 152 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Ottawa Lt, Ht \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline tawa Trac \& \& \& 60 \& 15 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 48 Mar \& \& <br>
\hline Penmans pref -..-.-..-100 \& \& \& 25 \& 110 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Power Corp of Canada.--** \& \& 141/8 $151 / 2$ \& 1,225 \& 11313 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Quebec Power \& 6 \& $\begin{array}{cc}191 / 2 & 201 / 2 \\ 6\end{array}$ \& +895 \& 1414
412

May \& $201 / 2$ \& <br>
\hline $\underset{\text { Regent }}{\text { Preferred }}$ \& $18{ }^{61 / 4}$ \& $171 / 218{ }^{\text {d }}$ \& 150 \& $121 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ \& $18 / 4$ \& July <br>
\hline Rolland Paper pref.-... 100 \& \& 100101 \& 78 \& 97 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Saguenay Powe \& 100 \& $1001003 / 4$ \& \& 10014 Aug \& 1013 \& <br>
\hline St Lawrence Cor \& $2^{1 / 8}$ \& $2{ }^{2} 11312188$ \& 1,230 \& 1.50 May \& \& <br>

\hline A preferred...----- ${ }^{50}$ \& \& $111 / 2.12$ \& 1,352 \& $$
\begin{array}{cc}
8 & \text { Jan } \\
40 & \text { Jan }
\end{array}
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline St Lawrence Flour Mills 100 \& 321/2 \& ${ }_{32}{ }^{34} \quad 54{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& ${ }_{20}^{40} 50$ \& \& <br>
\hline Shawinigan W \& Power.-* \& 30 \& 198/4 $201 / 4$ \& 2,913 \& 187/8 July \& $231 / 4$ \& Mar <br>
\hline Sherwin Williams \& \& \& 1,745 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred.......-... 100 \& 1181/2 \& 1181/2 121 \& 17 \& 114 June \& \& <br>
\hline Southern Can Pow \& 1882 \& 111212 \& 163 \& 11 June \& \& <br>
\hline Steel Co of Canad \& 683/4 \& 68.14693 \& 554 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Preferred \& \& \& 135 \& 491/2 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Tuckett Tobacco pref _ 100 \& \& $1551 / 8157$ \& 38 \& 150 \& \& <br>
\hline au Biscuit \& \& $1.00 \quad 1.10$ \& \& 1 Aug \& \& <br>
\hline Wabasso \& \& 24.24 \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}^{10} \mathrm{May}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Windsor Hotel pref.... 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Winnipeg }}$ Winnipeg Electri \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}21 / 8 & 23 / 8 \\ 21 / 4 & 21 / 4\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1,145 \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ \& $21 / 8$
$21 / 4$
Aug \& \& <br>
\hline Winnipeg B
Woods Mig pret............- \& \& ${ }_{64}{ }^{2 / 4} \quad 64{ }^{23 / 4}$ \& 50
35 \& $50^{2 / 4}$ May \& $67 / 2$ \& $\underset{\text { Jan }}{ }$ <br>
\hline Banks-
Canada---....
50 \& 571/2 \& 57 571/ \& \& 513/8 Jan \& \& <br>
\hline Canadienne..-...---- 100 \& 138 \& 138138 \& 88 \& 133 Jan \& \& Aug <br>

\hline Commerce-...----.-. 100 \& 159 \& $1591591 / 2$ \& 460 \& 148 Apr \& $$
170
$$ \& <br>

\hline Imperial------------100 \& - ${ }^{-100}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}204 & 204 \\ 200 & 200\end{array}$ \& \& 204 Aug \& 214 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}200 & 200 \\ 279 & 281\end{array}$ \& 144 \& ${ }_{271}^{184} \begin{aligned} & \text { Jay }\end{aligned}$ \& 300 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1791/2 \& 178 180 \& 740 \& 164 Ja \& 181 \& Feb <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Fridat } \\ \text { Lasit } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}$ | Sales for Week Shates. | Range Since Jan. 11936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks (Concluded) Par |  |  |  | Low | High |
| eautort Gold | 43 c | $410 \quad 44 \mathrm{c}$ | 30,700 | 30 c Jan | 49 c Aug |
| ${ }_{\text {Big Miss }}$ or M | 67 c | 80 c 711 | 38,552 | 50 c Aug | 750 48 c Jan |
| Bousquet Cad | 41 c | $\begin{array}{ll}37 \mathrm{c} & 41 \mathrm{c} \\ 13 \mathrm{c} & 15 \mathrm{e}\end{array}$ | 28,500 | 360 Aug | 40 c Aug |
| Brazil Gold \& Diamond M1 | 29 | $\begin{array}{ll}130 & 150 \\ 281 / 2 & 291 / 2\end{array}$ | 508 | 29 Aug | $37{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Bulolo Gold Dredging---5 | $231 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ | $23 \mathrm{c} 251 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 59,000 | 20 Jan | 300 Aug |
| Consol Chib Gold Fields..-1 | 1.62 | 1.60 | 12,265 | ${ }_{43}^{1.10} 00 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{61}^{2.30}$ Mar |
| Dome Mines | 57712 |  |  | ${ }_{52 \mathrm{c}}^{43} \mathrm{Jan}$ July | 890 July |
|  | 738 9.90 | 7.40 <br> 9.4095 | 1,270 | 6.90 Jan | 9.93 Sept |
| Francoeur Gold | 1.70 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.63 & 1.92\end{array}$ | 54,650 | 100 July | 2.24 Aug |
| Greene-Stabell M | 580 | 57 c 69c |  |  | 93 c Aug 810 Aug |
| J-M Consol Gold. | 62 c | 62 c 65c | 13,300 | $281 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Ja | 810 Aug |
| e | 557\% | 557 $5681 / 8$ | $\begin{array}{r} 405 \\ 26.500 \end{array}$ | 557/80 Sept | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \text { May } \\ 461 / 20 \text { July } \end{array}$ |
| Lamaque Contact | 300 | 28 c 37c | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 26,500 \\ 700 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { 6C } & \text { Jan } \\ 130 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46 \text { 1/4 } \mathrm{c} \text { July } \\ 29 \mathrm{c} \text { Mar } \end{array}$ |
| Lebel Oro Mines | $61 / \mathrm{c}$ | 6140 20.14 c | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3 \mathrm{c}}^{13 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 140 Aug |
|  | 614 |  | 80 | 40 Mar | $461 / 2$ |
| Mining Corp of Can Ltd.-* | 2.63 | 2.482 .70 | 3,350 | 1.24 Apr | 2.70 Sept |
| Montague Gold - | 1.86 | $1.31{ }^{1} 2.051$ | 112,685 | ${ }^{95 \mathrm{c}}$ Aug | 2.05 1.35 Aug Aug |
| New Golden Rose M ${ }_{\text {Ofor }}$ | 1.30 5.75 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.30 & 1.30 \\ 5.60 & 5.95\end{array}$ | 7,390 | 1.05 July | ${ }_{7} 1.00$ July |
| O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd.-- Pamour-Porcup M Ltd.-- | 5.75 4.25 | $\begin{array}{ll}5.20 \\ 4.25 & 4.45\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7} 680$ | 3.75 Jan | 5.10 June |
| Parkhill Gold. | 25 c | $221 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ | 17,600 | 18 c June | $311 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Perron Cold | 1.65 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.60 & 1.68\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,475 \\ \hline 950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.12 Jan | ${ }_{7.55}^{1.75}$ July |
| Pickle Crow | 6.80 | 6.80 | 100 |  | 11.60 Jan |
| Pioneer Gold Mines or B Cl |  | 7.90 750 7500 785 | 3,050 | 70 c June | 1.40 May |
| Quebec Gold Mining ....-. | 3.95 | 3.95 - 4.25 | 4,583 | 1.43 Jan | 4.40 July |
| Shawke | 1.12 | 95 c 1.12 | 69,800 | 80 c July | 1.03 July |
| Siscoe Go | 4.90 | 4.45 | 47,420 | 2.88 Mar | ${ }_{76 \mathrm{c}}^{5.00} \mathrm{sept}$ |
| Sladen-M | 671/2 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 655 ${ }^{72 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{67} \mathbf{3 4}, 50$ | 82,40 Mare | ${ }_{2.25} \mathrm{Sept}$ |
| Sullivan Consol | ${ }^{2.25}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2.07 & 2.34 \\ 5.90 & 6.00\end{array}$ |  | 4.30 Mar | 6.65 July |
| Teck-Hughes Go | ${ }_{940}^{600}$ | 580 880 807 | 41,815 | $371 / 20 \mathrm{May}$ | 1.50 Aug |
| Towagmao Explor Lūd̃---1 | 1.00 | 96 c | 6,200 | ${ }^{240}$ May | ${ }^{1.15}$ Aug |
| Ventures Ltd |  | ${ }^{2} 10.17{ }^{2} 178$ | 1,000 | ${ }_{9}^{1.60}$ Jan | ${ }_{210}$ |
| Wayside Con G M Ltd_50c | ${ }_{51}^{100}$ |  | 5,700 $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ | ${ }^{\text {31/40 }} 1$ | $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Sept |
| White Eagle Silver M | $51 / 2$ 8.15 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 5\%, } & 5 \% \\ 8.10 & 8.15\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3} 175$ | 7.65 Mar | 8.90 Feb |
| Unlisted Mine Arno Mines | 6 c | c $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 4,500 | 2 c Jan | $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Apr |
| Cndn Malartic Gold |  | $1.14 \quad 1.15$ | 2,500 | 988 Mar | 1.42 Feb |
| Central Patricia Gold...-1 | 4.30 | $\begin{array}{ll}4.05 & 4.40\end{array}$ | 6.350 | 2.43 Mar | 4.75 July |
| Duparquet Mining. | $61 / 29$ 1.00 |  | $\begin{array}{r}93,500 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ |  | 1.38 Mar |
| Eldorado Gold Mine | 1.88 | 95 c 88 c 193 c | 23,900 6,100 | ${ }_{250} \mathrm{c}$ Feb | 1.98 c Sept |
| Howey Gold Mine <br> Macassa Mines Ltd | 4.50 | 4.20 4.50 | 1,400 | 3.18 Jan | 5.00 July |
| San Antonio Gd M Litd -- 1 | 1.90 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.90 & 1.99\end{array}$ | 1,000 | ${ }_{1}^{1.64} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 3.40 Jan |
| Sherritt-Gordon Mines.--1 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 4,900 | 1.00 Ja | 770 Jugy |
| Stadaconna-Rouyn Mines * | 69c | 66c | 50,20 | 181/20 | 770 Aug |
| Unlisted Stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abitibl Pow \& Paper $\mathrm{CO}^{\text {Cum }} \mathbf{0}$ - ${ }^{*}$ |  | 1.50 1.65 | 1,885 350 | $61 / 2$ June | 133/4 July |
| Brew \& Distillers of | 95 c | 9001.00 | 325 | 80 mar |  |
| Brewing Cor | 1.90 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.80 & 2.00\end{array}$ | 385 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~F}$ Au | 41/2 180 Mar |
| Preferred | 131/2 | ${ }_{33}^{13} 1313{ }^{1}$ | 168 |  | ${ }_{35}^{18 / 4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Canada Malting Co Lt | 33 |  | 158 |  | 60 c Jan |
| Consolidated Paper Lt | 3\%\% | $31 / 237$ | 3,071 | 2 Jan | 514.3 |
| Donnaconna Paper A | 6 |  | 147 | 43/4 Apr | 914 Feb |
|  |  | ${ }_{20} 0^{81 / 2} \quad 231 / 4$ |  | 181/8 July | $281 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| For | 22\% | $20.23 / 4$ | 2,091 |  |  |
| General Steel Wares pf 100 | 01/2 | $49 \quad 52$ | 81 | 45 June | an |
| Int Paints (Can) Ltd pret30 | 15 | ${ }_{215}^{15}{ }^{16}$ | 175 | ${ }_{19} 143$ A Aug | ${ }_{21 / 6}^{18}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| Loblaw Groceterias |  | ${ }_{19}{ }^{21 / 2}{ }^{19}$ | 15 | $173 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 191/2 July |
| Massey-Harris Ltd pf - 100 |  | 28142814 | 10 | 2514 Sept | 40 Mar |
| McColl-Frontenac Oilpt100 |  | 1031/2 $1031 / 2$ | - 30 | $961 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Price Bros Co Ltd..... 100 Preferred | 47/8 | ${ }_{43}^{43 / 8}{ }^{5178}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,576 \\ \hline 380\end{array}$ | $22{ }^{2 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ | 48\% July |
|  | 2734 | 27.2734 | 36 | 2614 Apr | 39316 |
|  | * 177/8 | 1 177/8 177/8 | 000 | 131/8 Ap | 171/8 Sept |
| * No par value. f Flat price. |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Private wire connection bew New York, Montreal and Toronto RoyalSecurities Corporation

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds


Mines-
Barry-Holl
Base Metals Mining Ltd.
2,100
3,000

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities - Friday Sept. 4

New York City Bonds




Hartford Insurance Stocks BOUGHT-SOLD - QUOTED

## PUTNAM \& CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 5 -0151 CENTRAL ROW
HARTFORD
Insurance Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 4-Continued

| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joseph TJalker \& Sons |  |  |
| 120 Broadway |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tol. RE } \mathrm{Retoto} \\ \substack{-6600} \end{gathered}$ |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor In Parenthests)

|  | Dioldend in Dollars | bid | Astea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 73 | 99 |
| Albany \& Susquehsnna (Delaware \& | 6. 50 |  |  |
| Allegheny \& Weeterd (Buffr Rooch \& Pitts) | 6.00 2.00 | ${ }_{39}$ | 41 |
|  | 8.75 | 142 | 144 |
| Boston d Providence (New Haven) ------------100 | 8.50 | 145 | $\overline{0}$ |
| Canada Southern (Now York Centra) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8 |  |  |
|  | 5.00 | 1003/2 | 103 |
| Chleago Cleve Cine \& ${ }^{\text {St }}$ Louts pref ( | 5.00 |  |  |
| Cleveland \& Plitsoburgh (Pennsylv | 3.50 <br> 2.00 | 48 | ${ }_{50}^{90}$ |
|  | 2.00 | 45 | 47 |
|  | 5.50 |  |  |
| Georgla RR \& Banking (L) \& | ${ }^{10.00}$ | 190 | 195 |
| Lackawana RR of N J (Del Laok \& Western).-.-100 | 50.00 |  |  |
| Mionigan Central (Ne Waor W Western)- | ${ }^{3} .875$ |  |  |
| New York Laokawanna \& Weatern (Dil | 5.00 |  |  |
| Northern Central (Pennsilvanis)-- |  | ${ }_{21}$ | 24 |
| Ofwego \& Syracuse (Del Laok \& Weesteri).............-60 | 4.50 | 64 |  |
| Pittsburgh Beesemer \& Lake Erio (U) S Ste | 1.50 | ${ }^{40}$ | 80 |
| Fort Wayne |  |  |  |
| Pret | 7.00 | 184 |  |
| Renssel | 6. 00 | 100 $x 149$ | 03 |
| St Louls Bri | ${ }^{8.00}$ | ${ }^{1489} 4$ | 77 |
|  | 3.00 | 49 |  |
| Unted Now | ${ }_{6}^{10.00}$ | 86 | ${ }_{89}$ |
| Chenan | 00 | 100 |  |
| Vloksburg shreveport \& Pao | 6.00 |  | 84 |
| Preferred-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - 6.50 |  |  |
| Weat Jersey \& Soes Shore | 3.00 | 68 |  |

## EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations-Appraisals Upon Request

## Stroud \& Company Inc. <br> Prlvate Wiren to New York <br> Philadelphla, Pa.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantio Coast Line 41/8-- | b1.75 | 1.00 | tissour | 535 | 3.00 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo 43/2 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.00}$ |  | ${ }^{03} 83.75$ | . 50 |
|  | ${ }_{63.50}$ | 2.50 |  | ${ }_{64.25}$ | 3.75 |
|  | b3.50 | 2.50 | New York Central 41/28--1 |  | ${ }_{200}^{2.00}$ |
| 31/28 Deo 1 1936-1944-- | b3.30 | 2.25 |  | ${ }^{32}$. | 2.00 |
| dan Natlonal |  | 2.00 |  |  | 2.00 3.75 |
| Canadian Pailitio | ${ }^{63.00}$ | 2.00 | ${ }_{58} \mathrm{Y}$. | ${ }^{64.50}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.75}$ |
| Cent RR New Jer 4 | ${ }^{81.75}$ | 1.25 | Northern Paciflo | ${ }^{01}$ | 1.00 |
| Chesapeake \& Onio | ${ }_{\text {b120 }} 0$ | 1.50 | Pennsylva | 62. | , 00 |
| 4358. | ${ }^{62} .60$ | 2.00 | ${ }_{48}$ series E due |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {chicaiold }}$ | ${ }_{84}^{82.00}$ | 1.50 | ${ }^{23 / 8}$ Janlee ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2.00 |
|  | b4.90 | 3.50 | non-call Deo 1 1936-50 | 75 | 2.00 |
| Chlo Millw \& St Paul 43/8- | ${ }^{\text {b6 }} 8.75$ | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6} .00$ | Pere Marquette Reading Co $41 / 8$ | ${ }_{6} 62.80$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{73}$ |  |  |  | $2 \%$ |
|  | 73 | 751/2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Denver \& R G West 4/3s.-- |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3.50}^{4 .}$ |
|  | 85000 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.75 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {b4. }}^{60}$ | 3.50 |
|  | ${ }^{62.75}$ | 2.00 | Sout | ${ }_{32}$ | ${ }^{1.75}$ |
|  | -82.00 | ${ }_{2}^{1.00}$ | ${ }_{\text {Southern }}{ }^{\text {bs }}$ |  | 2.25 |
|  | ${ }^{62} 80$ | 2.00 |  | ${ }^{2} 25$ | 2.00 <br> 1.50 <br> 1 |
| ${ }_{5}$ Great | ${ }_{61.75}^{61.75}$ | 1.00 | Texas ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |  | 2.00 |
| Hooking Vailiey | ${ }_{61} 61.75$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{5}^{41 / 8}$ | ${ }^{2} 2.5$ | 2.00 <br> 1.50 |
| minn | ${ }_{62}^{62.85}$ | 1.50 | Unfon Päitic |  | 0.75 |
| ${ }_{\text {Internat }}^{5 / 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {b4. } 50}^{\text {b2.00 }}$ | 1.50 | ${ }_{\text {virgin }}^{58}$ | ${ }^{\text {b1.75 }}$ |  |
| Long Island 41/8, | $b 3.00$ | 2.00 |  | b1.75 | 1.00 |
|  | ${ }_{61}^{62}$ | 1.00 |  | 100 |  |
|  | b1.75 | 1.00 | 5\%8.------------- | 1003/2 | 1023/8 |
| ${ }^{\text {Maine }}$ |  |  | Western Marylan | ${ }_{62.5}$ | 2.00 |
| Minn ${ }^{\text {St Pasism }}$ | ${ }^{85.00}$ | 4.00 |  |  | 2.00 |
| 41/8.--------------- | b5.00 | 4.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Western Pacitit } \\ & 5 y / 2 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 05.00 \\ & 05.00 \\ & 05.00 \end{aligned}$ | 4.00 |

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies
 For footiotes see page 1546.

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

Members New York Security Dealers Ass'n.
20 Pine Street, New York
JOhn 4-1360
RAILROAD BONDS
Bousht - Sold - Quoted
Earnings and Special Studies on Request
John E. Sloane \& Co.
41 Broad St., New York - HAnover 2-2455 - Bell System Teletype NY 1-624
Railroad Bonds

|  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown 53/38 | $713 / 2$ | 1/2 |
| A8, 1945-..........- |  |  |
| Augusta Union Station 1st 4s, 195 | ${ }^{96} 1003$ |  |
| Birmingham Terminal 18 t 48, 1957 |  |  |
| Boston \& Albany 1st 41/8s, ADril 119 | ${ }_{64}$ | 67212 |
|  |  |  |
| Prior lien 4s, 1942 - | 82312 | 341/2 |
| Prior lien 43/8, Convertible 58,1940 |  |  |
| Buffalo Creek $18 t$ ref 58,1961 | 102312 |  |
| Chateaugay Ore \& Iron, 1 st ref 4 s , |  |  |
| Choctaw \& Memphis, 18t 58, 1952 | 100\% | 1012/4 |
| Clncinnati Indianapoils \& Weatern | 99 | $991 / 3$ |
| Georgia southern \& Florida 1 st 5s, | 66 |  |
| Goorgia souncrent \& Deckertow 1st $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}, 1978$ | 101 |  |
| Hoboken Ferry 18t 58, 1946. |  | 0 |
| Kanawha \& Weat Virginla 1st 58, 19 | 1031/4 | 104 |
| Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf 1st 5s, 18 |  | 40 |
| Little Rook \& Hot Springs Weste Macon Terminal 1st 5s, 1965 | $1041 / 2$ | 106\% |
| Maryland \& Pennsylvania 1st 4s, | $751 / 2$ | 773/2 |
| Meridian Terminal 1st 48, 1955 |  | $5 \overline{6}$ |
| Minneapolis st Paul \& Sault sto Marie 2 da | 95 |  |
| Montgomery \& Erie ist 5s, 1956 | 1021/6 | 10253/8 |
| New York Chicago \& St. Louls 4s, 19 | 77 |  |
| New York \& Hoboten Ferry Portland RR $18 t 81 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, 1951. | $761 / 2$ | 773/2 |
| Consolldated 58, 1945. | $921 / 2$ |  |
| Rook Island-Ftisco Terminal 41/3s, 1957 |  | $931 / 2$ |
| St Clair Madison \& St Louls 1st 4s, 1951 |  | -- |
| Shrevedort Bridge \& Terminal 1st Es, 195 | 87 |  |
| Somerset Ry 1st ret 4s, 1955. | ${ }_{91}^{68}$ | $921 / 2$ |
| Southern Illinois \& Missourl Br Toledo Terminal RR 41/38, 1957 | 1113/2 | 1123/6 |
| Toronto Hamiliton \& Butfalo 4158, 1966 | 96 | 72 |
| Waghington County Ry 1st 31/5s, 1954 | 70 /2/ | 72 |

## GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY <br> Quotations and Analysis

ROBINSON, MILLER \& CO.
Telephone
HAnover 2-1282 52 Willlam Street, N.Y. $\begin{gathered}\text { Teletype } \\ \text { N.Y. } 1=905\end{gathered}$

## Public Utility Stocks

| ${ }^{\text {Alabama }}$ Power 37 pref Par |
| :---: |
| Arkansas Pr \& Lt $\$ 7$ preit** |
| soo Gas \& El orig pret-* |
| ${ }^{56.50}$ preferred------********* |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| olina Pr \& Lt 57 pret.--* |
|  |
| Cent Art Pub Ser pret 100 |
| Cent Malne Pow |
| 57 preterred....... 100 |
| Cent Pr \& Lt $7 \%$ pret. 100 |
| Columbus Ry |
| referred A_-. 100 |
| ${ }^{56.50}$ preferred $\mathrm{B}_{-}-100$ |
| Consol Tractio |
| sumers Po |
|  |
| ${ }^{6} .6 .60 \%$ |
| Continenta |
| \%os Pr \& Lt $7 \%$ proer 100 |
| Derby Gas \& Eleo 57 pret. |
| X-Hudson Gas 100 |
| Federal Water Se |
|  |
| 88.50 cum |
| \$7 cum preferred.-...-. |
| celgn Lt \& Pow units - |
| \& Elec ot Bergen _-100 |
| milton Gas C |
| dson Count |
| Idaho Power |
| \% |
| In |
| ate Power $\$ 7$ pret.** |
|  |
| Jer Cent P \& L $7 \%$ pt 100 |
| Kan Gas \& E17\% pt… 100 |
| 0 Ltg |
| and |
| eterred |
| ng G \& E 6 |
| Memphis Pr \& Lt |







## Quotations on Over.the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 4-Continued

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



Water Bonds


## BURR \& COMPANY INc.

Chicago - NEW YORK - Boston
57 William St.

## Chain Store Securities

## Chain Store Stocks



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 4-Continued

## SYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CORP. <br> Bought, Sold \& Quoted

## QUAW \& FOLEY <br> 30 BROAD STREET NEW YORK

Members Neov York Curb Exchang
Telephone HAnover 2-9030

REORGANIZATION SECURITIES WHEN ISSUED SECURITIES RIGHTS

## M. S. Wien \& Co. <br> Established 1919

Members of the New York Secursty Dealers Assn.

HAnover 2.8780
Los Andeles, Cal

## Climax Molybdenum Co. Sylvania Industrial Corp.

C. E. UNTERBERG \& CO.<br>Members\{ \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}New York Security Dealers<br>Commodity Exchange, Inc.\end{array}\right.\)<br>61 Broadway, New York<br>BOwling Green \(\begin{aligned} \& Q-3565<br>\& Teletype N. Y.<br>\& 1-1668\end{aligned}\)

A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE
Over-the-Counter Market
Bristol \& Willett
Members New York Security 1920
Members New York Security Dealers Association
115 Broadway, N. Y. BA.
Bell System Teletype NY 1 1-1493

## Industrial Stocks




| $B d d$ | $A$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $101 / 2$ | 1 |
| $331 / 2$ | 3 |
| 70 | 7 |
|  |  |

$\qquad$

## Miscellaneous Bonds

American Tobacco 48_1951 Arnold Print Works
 Beariver Bridge 7s.... 195
Rad Chicago Stock Yds 5 s -196 Commercial Invest Trust Consolidated Oil $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$-195 ContinentalRoll\&Steel Fdy 1st conv \& 16 s -...- -1940
 Federal Farm Mtge Corp-13/38-.......Sept 11939 Gen Mtrs Accept 3s, . 194
debenture 31/4,




Unlon of Soviet Soc Repub $\left.\left.\right|^{B t d}\right|^{A s k}| | \begin{array}{ll}\text { Unton of Soviet Soo Repub } & \left.{ }^{B t d}\right|^{\Delta s k}\end{array}$


* No par value. a Interohangeable. o basis price. e registered ooupon (serial). York Curb $f$ Flat price
$\dagger$ Now listed on Now York stook Exchange.
$\ddagger$ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gola.


## CURRENT NOTICES

-The formation of the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. E. Swan \& Co. as an outgrowth of one of the American investment security firms in the Far East, Swan, Oulbertson \& Fritz of shanghai, China, is anthe new firm. Mr. Swan, who resigned as a partner of Swan, Culberston \& American af Aug. 31, founded the firm in Shanghai in 1220 as ono phr firs were later been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1932. and Mr Field was formerly Assistant Vice-President, Foreign Department, Bank of The Manhatton Co The new firm will transact a general investment and commission business with offices at 25 Broad st., New York City.
-After an existence of 71 years, the firm of A. J. Wright \& Co. have decided to withdraw from the securities and commodities business as of Sept. 30, 1936 and to consolidate their business with of which firm A. J. Wroctor \& Paine, of 120 Broadway, Now M. B. Wright a general partner Wright will become a special partner and A. b. Wroff of A.J. Wright \& Co not oly in Bupelo but in all of their branch offices. A. B. Wright will be in active charge of the Buffalo office and the other offices now operated by A. J. Wright \& Co.
-Anagnosti \& Walker, Inc., announce the opening of their offices in 729 Whitney Nationdl Bank Bldg., New Orleans. The principals ar E. N. Anagnosti, formerly Vice-President of Weil \& Co., Inc., and James A. Walker, formerly Assistant Manager of the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter SecuritiesFriday Sept. 4 -Concluded

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


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

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

 By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
${ }^{\text {Shares }}$ Stocks
100 Amoskeag Manutacturing Co. common.


27
100 Kreuger \& Toll Co., American certiticates
3

S Orpheum Circuit inc., $8 \%$ preterred, par $\$ 100$

$\$ 1,000$ Am Amoskeag Mig. $^{\text {Co. }}$ 6s, due Jan. 1, 1948 $\qquad$ | Per Cent |
| :---: |
| $-9^{93}$ |

s1,000 Amoskeag Mrg. Co. 6s, due Jan. 1, 1948.-.
By Baskeag Manufacturng Co. ${ }^{\text {ss }}$, due Jan.
By Lofland, Philadelphia:


## BALLINGER \& CO. <br> UNION TRUST BLDG., CINCINNATI <br> Specialists in Ohio Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds <br> Cherry $6711 \begin{aligned} & \text { Wire System-First Boston Corporation. Tin. } \\ & \text { A.T.\& T. Tel. Cin. } 291\end{aligned}$



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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 29 \\ & \text { Francs } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Francs }}{\text { Aug. } 31}$ | Sept. 1 Francs | Sept. 2 Francs | Sept. 3 Francs | Sept. 4 Francs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of France |  | 5,800 | 6,000 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas |  | 646 | 669 | 670 | ${ }^{6} 64$ |  |
| Banque do 1 'Union Parislenne.- |  | 235 | 248 | 247 | 242 |  |
| Canadian Pacific. |  | 187 | 187 | 186 | 187 | 185 |
| Canal de Sues cap |  | 19,100 | 19,300 | 19,200 | 19,200 | 19,100 |
| Cle Distr. d'Electricitioe----.-. |  | 640 890 | ${ }_{9}^{671}$ | $\stackrel{665}{910}$ | ${ }^{655}$ |  |
| Cle Generale Transatlantique.-. |  | 18 | 19 | 910 | 21 | 870 |
| troen B |  | 282 | 300 | 297 | 292 |  |
| Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte |  | 622 | 630 | 627 | 624 |  |
| Coty 8 A |  | 83 | 81 | 84 | 80 | 79 |
| Credit Commerciai do Franco |  | 136 | 144 | 140 | 137 |  |
| Credit Lyonnalse. |  | 1,120 | $\begin{array}{r}1,140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,158 1,150 | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| Eaux Lyonnalse cap. |  | 950 | 990 | ${ }^{1} 970$ | 1,960 | . 940 |
| Energle Eleotrique du Nord. |  | 238 | 248 | 252 | 250 |  |
| Energie Eleotrique du Littoral.- |  | 462 | 474 | 487 | 485 |  |
| Kuhlmann L'Air Liqui |  | 448 810 | 458 | 453 | 446 | O |
| Lyon (PLM) | Y | ${ }_{645}$ | 854 | 861 | 650 | 810 |
| Nord Ry. |  | 627 | 635 | 643 | 638 |  |
| Orleans Ry |  | 356 | 358 | ${ }_{357}^{648}$ | ${ }_{356}$ | 56 |
| Pathe Cspl Pechiney |  | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |  |
| Rentes, Perpetual |  | 1,080 | 1,095 | ${ }_{66}^{1,076}$ | 1,058 |  |
| Rentes 4\%. 1917 |  | 65.20 | *64.80 | 65.30 | 64.60 | 64.25 |
| Rentes 4\%, 1918 |  | 64.90 | 65.00 | 65.20 | 64.90 |  |
| Rentes 4\%\%. 1932 |  | 69.70 | 70.30 | 70.30 | 70.10 | 69.75 |
| Rentes 43\%, 193 |  | 70.60 | 71.30 | 71.40 | 71.20 | 70.80 |
| Royal Dutch. |  | 87.20 2,930 | 88.70 2.970 | 88.80 2.970 | 89.00 3.010 | 88.50 3.030 |
| Saint Gobain $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ |  | 1,130 | 1,163 | 1,146 | 1,138 |  |
| Schneider \& Cie |  | 833 | 855 | 850 | 846 |  |
| Societe Francaise F |  | 32 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| Soclete Genersle Fo |  | 79 | 77 | 82 | 87 |  |
| Soclete Lyonnalse |  | 962 | 990 | 975 | 950 |  |
| Societe Marsellaise |  | 500 | 502 | 502 | 503 |  |
| Tubize Artifliclal |  | 59 | 61 | 61 | 59 |  |
| Union d Eelectricit |  | 308 | 315 | 320 | 318 |  |
| , |  | 36 | 38 | 38 | 39 |  |

$x$ Ex-dividend.

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\underset{29}{A}{ }_{29} .{ }_{31}^{A}$ | Sept. Sept. ${ }^{1} 1$ |  | Sept. | Sept. <br> 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 123 | 36 | 37 | ${ }^{36}$ | 36 |
|  |  | ${ }_{152}^{122}$ | 122 | 122 | ${ }_{152}^{122}$ |
|  | ${ }_{99}$ | ${ }_{99}$ |  |  |  |
| Deessauer Gas (7\% | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Deutsche Erdoel (4\%) | 128 | 99 |  |  |  |
|  | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 通 |
| sdner Ba | 98 | 99 | 99 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Farbenind }}$ | 159 | 159 | 60 | 159 | 161 |
| Hamburg Elektrizitae | 112 | 132 | 132 |  | 135 |
| Hapag.-...... | 142 | 14 | 14 | 13 13 15 | 143 |
| Mannesmann Roeiran_-.---------------103 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 105 |
|  | 181 | 183 | 183 | 14 |  |
| nelnische Bras | 224 |  |  | ${ }_{217}^{18}$ | ${ }_{220}^{183}$ |
| Slemens \& Halske ( $7 \%$ ) | ${ }_{183}^{175}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & \substack{184} \end{aligned}$ | 184 | 174 |  |

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

 <br> <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS}FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 2 announced the filing of 26 additional registration statements announced 2407-2430, inclusive, and 1809 and 2380, refilings) under the Securities Act. The total involved is $\$ 119,451$,901.98 , of which $\$ 118,901,901.98$ represents new issues. Two refilings amounting to $\$ 1,835,525$ are included in the total.

The total includes the following issues for which releases have been published:
 (Docket No. 2-2420, Form A-2, included in Release No. 999.)
Bethlehem Steel Corp.- $\$ 55,000,000$ of consolidated mortgage 30-year
sinking fund $3: / \%$ bonds, series E , due Oct. 1,1966 . ${ }^{\text {Soe }}$ details in
 No. 1001 .)
Other issues included in the total are as follows:
Standard Diesel Engine Co. (2-2407. Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J.,
has filed a registration statement covering 400,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common hatock, to be offered at $\$ 2.25$ a share. The proce prods are to be appolied to working capital and to the discharge of existing obligations. Wilmerding of Jersey City, is President. Filed Aug. 20, 1936.
of 965 Fifth Ave. Corp. ( $2-2408$, Form AA-1) of N. N. Y. O., has filed a regis-
tration statement covering 12,000 amortization capital shares ( $\$ 100$ par), tration statement covering 12,000 amortzation capital shares ( $\$ 100$ par). and 24,000 (no par) amortization surplus shares. Part of the shares are
to be offered in units consisting of 1 share of each class at $\$ 105 \mathrm{a}$ unit. The eremaining 12,000 amortization surplus shares are to be sold to the underWriter, Amortization Capital Corp. of N. I. City, at \$5 a share. The proceeds are to be sued for the purchase of land and the erection of an apartentising house, for a dividend reserve fund, and Yor or organization and Filed Aug. 20, 1936.
Scotish Dye W. Wrks, Ltd. (2-2409, Form A-1) of Vancouver, B. C.,
Oanada, has filed a registration statement covering 350,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) Canada, has filed a registration statement covering 350,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par)
class A common stock, to be offered at $\$ 1.35$ a share. The proceeds are to be used for the puckhase of the assets of swan Bros., Ltd.. the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment,
and for working capital. Ernest Swan, of Vancouver, os President. Filed Aud. $21,1936$.
Hussman-Ligonier Co. (2-2410, Form A-2) of St. Louis, Mo., has filed arefistration statement covering 23,580 shares ( 850 par) $51 / 2 \%$ cumuatice
preferred stock, series of 1936, and 58,950 stares (no par) common stock to be reserved for conversion, of the preferred. The proceeds are to be applied to the redemption of the company's convertible preferred stock
at $\$ 11$ a share, and to toneral corporate purposes Not less than 11,70
shares of the preferred stock being registered is to be offered to the holders shares of the preferred stock being registerred is to be offered the hider of the company's convertible preferred and common at $\$ 50$ a share and ac-
crued dividends from Sept. 30 . 1936 . of the remaining 11,820 shares of crued diviends addom sept. shares may be offered as is is necessary to proveride additional funds to redeem the convertible preferred stock not converted into common prior to Oct. 17, 1936. Any of the stock being offered not
 The new preferred stock is convertible into common on or before March 1938, at the rate of $21 / 2$ shares for each share of preferred; thereafter and March 1,1942 , at the rate of $12-3$ shares; therearter and including March 1 , 1944, at the rate of 1 13-7 shares and thereafter on a share for share
W. B. McMillan, of St. Louis, is President. Filed Aug. 21, 1936 .
Lanova Corp. (2-2411, Form A-1) of N.Y. City. has filed a registration statement covering 200,000 shares (\$1 par) common stock of which 135,000
shares are presently outstanding. The proceeds to be received by the company are to be applied to the payment of outstanding indebtedness,
to reimburse R . J. Feliner for expenses incurred for the account of the corporation, to the extension of the corporation's laboratory, and to work-
 underwriter. A. Wielich, of N. Y. City, is President. F El Paso, Texas, has Il of which is held by Clarence J. Shearn as trustee under declaration of trust dated A pril 28, 1936. Paul K. Kayser, of Houston, Texas, is President. Filed Aug. 21,1936 .
(Edgar P.) Lewis \& Sons, Inc. (2-2413, Form A-2) of Malden, Mass., vertible cumulative preferred stock and 100.000 shares (no par) common stock. The common stock being registered is to be exchanged for the present issue of \$100 par value common stock of the company and 35,000 basis and the remaining 65,000 shares are to be distributed to the common stockholders of the company of record June 30 , 1936, in the ratio of their holdings on that date. The proceeds are to be applied to the paymert
of bank loans, to the retirement of outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock and $4 \%$ special preferret stock, and to working canital. of N. Y. City, is the principal underwriter Edg
field, Mass.. is President. Filed Aug. 21, i936.
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund B (2-2414, Form A-1) of Boston filed a registration statement covering 250,000 shares of benePicialinterest having a par value of \$1 a share. According to the statement,
the trustees propose, if a majority of the certificate holders consent, to exchange the new shares for the outstanding no par value shares on the basis tered are to be used for the exchange, it is stated, and those remaining are to be offered publicly. The proceeds are to be used for investment purposes. Eaton \& Howar
 series une 1951 . The proceeds are to be used as part consideration for the
delivery to the company for cancellation of $\$ 1,758,300$ secured debt of the delivery to the company for cancellation of $\$ 1,758,300$ secured debt of the
 Inc., of N. Y. City is the principal underwriter.
Atlanta, Ga., is President. Filed Aug. 24, 1936.
Woodall Industries, Inc. (2-2416, Form A-2) of Detroit, Mich., has all of which is outstanding. Paul H. Davis \& Co., of Chicagom and Baker: Simonds \&x OO. of Dootroit, are the principal, underwriters. Herberi Politic, Inc. (2-2417, Form A-1) of Washington, D. C., has filed à stock A, 2,500 shares of $\$ 100$ par value preferred stock B , and 2,875 shares of no par value common stock. The preferred $A$ is to be orfered at par,
the preferred $B$ is to be offered totether with the no par common in units the preferred B is to be orfered together with the no par common in units
consisting of 1 share of each at 100 and anit, and the remaining 375 sares
of common are to be issued to Tyre Taylor, President of the corporation. of common are to be issaued to Tyre Taylor, Presedident of the corporation. The proceeds are to be used to establish a weekly magazine. E. P. Lupton,
of Goldsboro, N. O., is the principal underwriter. Filed Aug. 24, 1936.

Emerald Park Mining \& Development Co. (2-2418, Form A-1) of Buffalo,
ficial units of 11 par value each, to be offered at par. The proceeds are to ficial untr the development or mines, the construction of roads and buildings, and for transportation equipment. T. M. Guenin, of Buffalo, wyo.,
is President. Filed Aug. 24, 1936. Binks Manufacturing Co. (2-2419, Form A-2) of Chicago, Ill., has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 250,000$ of first mortgage convertible $5 \%$. 15 -year bonds, due Sept. 1,1951 , and 20,000 shares (\$1 par) capital
stock to be reserved for conversion of the bonds. The bonds are convertible into capital stock at the option of the tholder at $\$ 12.50$ a share from Sept. 1, cluding Sept. 1,1940 ; $\$ 16.6666$ a share thereafter and including sept. 1 . 1942, and \$20 a share thereafter and including Sept. 1, 1951. The net charge certain accounts payable, and for working capital. Fusz-Schmelzle
\& Co., of St. Louis, Mo.. is the principal underwriter. J. F. Roche, of Aug. 24, 1936.
Sterling Gold Mining Corp. (2-2421, Form A-1) of Houston, Texas, has filed a registration stavement covering syan,937.09 of 5 -year $6 \%$ promis-
sory notes without interest until maturity and 700,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par varye common stock of which 550,000 shares were issued as a bonus and
are outstanding and 150,000 shares are to be offered to the public at par. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of property, construction of building, expenses for development and equipment and working capital.
J. A. Hamilton, of Cordes, Ariz., is President. Filed Aug. 24, 1936. Porcupine Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ( ( $2-2422$. Form A-1) of Toronto, Canada, has filed a registration statement covering 1,000,00 shares (no parer-the-counter markets. The proceeds are to be used for the purchase of equipent and the development of properties. Ewart, L. Petley, of
N. Y . City, is the principal underwriter. C . E . Calvert, of Toronto, is N. Y. City, is the principal und
President.
Filed Aug. 24, 1936.

Rotating Valve Corp. (2-2423, Form A-1) of N. Y. City, has filled a registration statement covering 49,997 shares of no par value common
stock to be offered at $\$ 20$ a share. licize and market the corporation's products, the purchase of real property and equipment, and for other corporate purposes
N. Y. City, is President. Filed Aug. 25, 1936.

Industrial Securities Corp. ( $2-2424$, Form E-1) of Middletown, Conn., has filed a registration statement covering 20.000 shares ( $\$ 25$ par) $6 \%$ to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The preferred stock is to be offered in exchange to the holders of the $6 \%$ certificates of debenture. the $5 \%$ certificates of debenture, and the $5 \%$ installment of certificates
debenture, Harold S . Guy, of Middletown, is President. Filed Aug. 25. the
deben
1936.
Managed Estates, Inc. (2-2425; Form A-1) of Philadelphia, Pa., has bonds, due Jan. 1, 1944, and 300,000 shares (10c. par) common stock. The proceeds are to be used for investment purposes. Griffin \& Vose Inc., of Philadelphia, is the principal underwriter.
Washington Gas Light Co. (2-2426, Form A-2) of Washington, D. O., has filed a registration statement covering 130,000 shares of outstanding
$(\$ 20$ par) capital stock. Marcy L. Sperry, of Washington, is President. $(820$ par) capital stoc
Filed Aug. $25,1936$.
Muiller Brass Co. (2-2428, Form A-2) of Port Huron, Mich., has flled a registration statement covering 49,763 shares ( 81 par) common stock, of which 44.100 shares are to bse coled on conversion of the company's
$\$ 630,000$ of 5 -vear first mortgage convertible $5 \%$ bonds, and 5,663 shares held in the treasury may be offered for sale from time to time at the market. The proceeds from the 5,663 shares of stock, if and when sold, are to be be used for peneral corporate purposes and working capit
Port Huron, is President. Filed Aug. 26, 1936 .
Kermath Manufacturing Co. (2-2429, Form A-2) of Detroit, Mich. has filed a registration statement covering 90,000 shares of outstanding ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock of which 20,000 shares are to be presently offered by two stockholders. Fred C.
dent. Filed Aug. $26,1936$.
Ohio Finance Co. (2-2430, Form A-2) of Columbus, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 1,500.000$ of 15 -year. $5 \%$. convertilibl sinking fuud debentures, due Aug. 1, 1951, and 115,000 shares (no par)
common stock, of which 90,000 shares are for conversion of the debentures common stock, of which 90,000 shares are for conversion of the debentures
and 25,000 shares are under otion until Au, 1 1939, to Mitchell, Herrick $\&$ CO. of Cleveland, one of the principal underwriters. McDonald, Cooildge
 L Lorenz, of Columbus, are also named as underwriters. The net proceeds are to be used principally to reduce the company's short-term loans from corporate purposes. The debentures are convertibliscounto into common on stock at the option of the holders at $\$ 162-3$ a share to and including Aug. 1, thereatter a share inctuding Aug. 1, 1951. Charles W. Wild, of Cleveland President. Marine Airlines, Inc. (2-1809, Form A-1 refiling) of N. Y. City, has stock, of which 13,000 shares are presently outstanding. The stock is to be offered initially at $\$ 5$ a share. The proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the stock are to be used for development services, operation expenses, capital expenditures for equipment. and for working
capital. Robinson, Miller \& Coo, Inc., and Firfield Associatee, Inc., both of New York city, are the princtpal underwiters.
New York City is President.
Filed Aus. 25,1936
Peerless Corp. (2-2380, Form A-2, refiling) of Cleveland, Ohio, has filed registration stament covering 265,210 shares ( $\$ 3$ par) capital stock The stock is to be offered through warrants which expire Oct. 26,1936 , each share held of record, of $\$ 2$ a share. Such shares as are not subscribed for by the stockholders are to be offered to certain creditors of Brewing corp. of America, a subsidiary, and any remaining shares are to be ortered purned over to market. The proceeds from the sale or he stocke are to company to the payment of indebtedness and to the purchase of new Aug. 27, 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:
East Fork Mines, Inc. (File 3-3-742), 1102 Easton Bldg, Oakland, Caiif. Offering 50,000 shares common stock at par value of \$i per share.
Harvey S . Craig, 1102 Easton Bldg., Oakland, Calif., is President. No underwriter is named.
Acme Mining \& Milling Co. (File 3-3-744), Rooms 609-11 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo. Offering. 10,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par
value' at par. Lo E. Klovdahi, 1059 So. Gilp!n St., Denver, Colo., is Pr:sident. No underwriter is named.
Glass Corp. of America (File 3-3-745), 3400 \$o. 52d Ave., Cicero, III.
offering 80,00 shares $6 \%$ cum. pret. stock of $\$ 1$ par value and 20,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par value in inits of 4 sharas class A and 1 share
class B at $\$ 5$ per unit. Wm. R. McGowan, 114 So. Scovile Ave., Oak


Vaco Products, Inc. (File 3-3-746). No address. Offering 33,000 Soundview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.. is President. Boyd \& Holbrook, Crystal Gold Mining Co N. Yn.. named as underwriter.
Crystal Gold Mining Co., Inc. (File 3-3-748). No address. Offering
W0,000 shares common stock of $\$ 1$ par value at par. James Toby Morton, Wash., is President. No undorwriter is named. James Toby, Morton, Keystone Laundries, Inc. (Fille 3-3-749), 1000 Second Ave. Asbury
Park, N. J. Offering 3,600 shares $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock of $\$ 25$ par value at par and 1,800 shares common stock of no par value at 50 c . per share. H. B. White, 510 Third A ve., Asbury Park, Na, J., is President. Sayre \& Utah-Bunker Hill Mining Coo (File 3-3-750), 323 Felt Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Offering 500,000 shares common stock at 10c. per share. Joseph H.Marshall, 302 Utah Oil Bldg., Salt Lake City; Utah, is President.
No underwriter is named The Fast Bearing
hares common stock of ©o. (Filile 3-3-751). No address. Offering 750
pur value at par.
Gustave Fast, Lindamoor, Annapolis, Md., is President. No underwriter is named.
The Woods Soil Renovator, Inc. (File 3-3-752), Dover, Del. Offer soares class B stock of $\$ 1$ par value in units of of of sh par value and 20,000 class B at $\$ 5$ per unit. Gar value in units of 4 shares class A and 1 share
Dieno, Calif., is President. Woods. 508 Commonwealth Bldg., San Diego, Calif., is President. No underwriter is named.
Allen Carroll Co. (Filie 3-3-7-75). No address. Offering 20,000 shares $6 \%$ cum, pref. stock of $\$ 5$ par value at par. James. Jffering 20,000 shares
St., Jersey City, N . $\mathbf{J}$., is President. No underwriter is named Atlantic
 priced at $\$ 1.50$ per share and the remaning 8.000 at at $\$ 2.50$ per share.
Harry o. Hedes. Seattle, Wash., is President Corp., 401 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.
The following registration statement also was filed with the SEC, details regarding which will be found on a subsequent page under the company mentioned:
American Chain Co., Inc. (No. 2-2442, Form A-2) covering 110,000
shares ( 8100 par) $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock' and an undetermined number of shares of common stock.

The following companies have been
raw their registration permitted to withstatements
Mergraf Oil Products Corc. (V. 142, p. 3834). Filed May 27, 1936 Milmac Mines, Ltd. (V. 142. p. 2237). Filed March 24 Aug. 7, 1936 National Petroleum Co. (V. 142, p. 2485). Filed March 30 .
The last previous list of registrations was given in our issue of Aug. 29, page 1384.

Abraham \& Straus, Inc.-Preferred Stock CalledAll of the outstanding 7\% preferred stock has been called for redemption


Acme Mining \& Milling Co.-Registers with SEC-
Acme Steel Co.-To Pay Extra Dividend
The directors on Sept. 2 decclared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on
the common stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable The regular quarterly dividend was raised from $621 / 2$ cents to 75 cents per hare with the July 1, last, paymant.
25 centson on Apriil distributions were as follows: $121 / 2$ cents on July 1, last; Oct. 1 . July 1, and Jan. 2,1935 , and on Oct. 1 , July 2 and Jan. 2,1934 .-V.

Alabama Gas Co.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department.
Allen Carroll Co.-Registers with SEC-
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.-Dividend RaisedThe directors have declared a aividend of $371 / 2$ cents per sharro on the
common stock. no par value payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 14 .
 cents per share was distributed

Bonds Called -
The company has called for redemp tion on Oct. 5, 1936, at $103 \%$ of their principal amount and accrued interest to the redemption date $\$ 5,000,000$
principal amount of its 10 -year $4 \%$ convertible debentures due


Alpine Montan Steel Corp. Intera
The interest due Sept. 1, 1936, on the $7 \%$ closed first mortgage 30 -year
sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955, was paid on that date,- $V$. 141 .
American Capital Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 83 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable sept. 30 ,
to holders of record sept. 15 . A like payment was made to horchers or record sept. 15 . A like payment was made on June 30 and 2, 1935, and with 75 cents paid on March 25,1935, Dec. 24 , Sect. 1 and July and March. 15, 1934, and on Dec. 28, 1933. The latter payment was the
first made since Oct.1,1933.-V. 143, p. 907.

## American Cities Power \& Light Cor p. -Initial Class A

 Dividend-The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 683 cents per share on the class A stock., optional dividend series of 1936 , payable receiving $1-16$ of a share of cleass B stock in ilieu of the dividend option of
provided written notice is received on or before sept. 21.-V. 143 , p. 1218 .
American Chain Co., Inc.-Files with SEC-
Tission a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Comties Act of 1933 covering 110,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $5 ;$ ) under the Securivertible preferred stock and an undetermined number of shares of (no par) common stock, to ber reserved for conversion of the preferred.
The company will ofrer to the holders of its outstanding $7 \%$ preferred cumulative stock the ririgt to exchange such stock outstanding 7\% preferred The basiso of exkchange is to be suphange suy by stock for the new $5 \%$ preforred. not required for the exchange will be offered to the com mon stockholders of price at which the estock may be offered to the compmon to the public. The
the public is to be furnished by amendmelders and to the public is to be furnimed by amendent.
The net proceeds to the company from the sale of the preferred stock to the common stockholders and to the public will be applied to therered stock to
of the unexchanged $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock to accrued dividends. The balance of the proceeds will be added to share and funds of the corporation.
be issued in lieu of fractional shares upon the exchange of the stock scrip, to breferred stock, and an undetermined amount of common stock come crivative
pssued in in ssued in lieu of rractional shares upon conversion of the preferk scrip to se Hemphiil, Noyes \& Co., of New York City, is the princiipal under writer commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration state-
ment.--V. 143 , p. 1218.

## Specialists in All Rights and Scrip McDonnell \& Co. <br> Mombers $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Now York Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Now York C Curb Exhange }\end{array}\right.$ 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK TEL. RECTOR 2-7815

American Enka Corp.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in common stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of on the:
ept. 15.
In announcing the current dividend declaration, $O$. L. Alexander, Chair-
 past several years the company has followed a policy of investing its earnings n plant expansion and improvement, and now has a capacity of approxi-
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Refunding Plan Reported Under Discussion
Exchange Commission is expected ever registered with the Securities and submission by the company to issue debentures. Repertst fortnight in the the offering varies. The minimum likely to be offered will be amount of 000,000 and there is a chance that $\$ 130,000,000$ or $\$ 140,000,000$ refunding
bonds would be marketed -

American \& Foreign Power Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Comparative Statement of Consolidated Income for 3 and 12 Months Ended Period End. June 30-1936-3 Mos.-1935 (1936-12 Mos.-1935

 Gross corporate income $\$ 5,820,078$
Int. to puolic $\&$ other
$\$ 5,838,036$
$\$ 23,011,098$
$\$ 23,277,539$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { deductions } & \text { dent.c. } & 997,239 & * 823,512 & 4,220,098 & 4,360,795\end{array}$
 Balance--
Pref. divs. to public çūull
$\$ 3,804,580$
$\$ 3,969,877$
$\$ 14,499,365$
$\$ 14,786,364$ Pref. divs. to public (fuln
div. require. applic to the respective periods whether earned or un
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { earried } \\ \text { Portion } \\ \text { minority inplicable } \\ \text { apterest }\end{array} & 667.082 & 710.161 & 2,679,679 & 2,756,337\end{array}$ 54.967 $\quad 93,565-456,302 \quad 436,306$

Net equity of Amer. \&
Foreign Power Co Foreign in income.
Inubsidiaries not all
subsidiaries (not all
which is available in
Which is available in
rency)- before
ehang
ex
 Net equity of Amer. \&
Inc.ing incower orsubs
(not all
(not all of which is is
avail. in United States
currency)-before ex

 nterest to public \& othe

Bal-before exchange
$\begin{aligned} & \text { adjustments } \ldots \text {....- } \\ & \text { These amounts are } \\ & \$ 1,185,626 * \\ & * 1,138,046 \\ & \$ 3,476,161\end{aligned} \$ 3,538,005$ * These amounts are after giving effect to a credit adjustment oo $\$ 375,000$.
applicable to prior periods, resulting from a reduction of interes Electric Co. debentures from $6 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$ per annum of interest on Cuban ended March 31, 1935 . By agreement with the holders the ine monthe such debentures was reduced to $11 / 5 \%$ per annum for the six monthe ended
May 1, 1935 , and to $4 \%$ per annum thereafter until Noy 1937 in May 1.1935 , and to $4 \%$ per annum thereafter until Nov. 1 , 1937 .
All intercompany transactions have been eliminated ment. Interest and preferred dividend deductions of subsidiaries represent paid), on securities held by the public. The per paid or accrued (where not paterests" is the calculated portion of the balance of surplus or do miniority the respective periods (before exchange adjustments)' appplicable to minority 3 -month and 12 -month periods ended $J$ of subsidiaries; except that for the in deficits were given effect in the summary of consolidated surplus instests of in the above statement. The "net equity of American \& Foreign Power Co., Inc., in income of subsidiaries (not all of which is availableign in United preferred dividends paid or earned on securities held, and the amperest and (before exchange adjustments) applicable to common stocks held by Amer-
ican \& Foreign Power Co er Co., Inc
Comparative Statement of Income and Summary of Surplus (Company Only) Period End. June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935

 Interest (including inter-
company) $\&$ other de-
company) \& other de-
ductions.
Bal. (before exchange
$\begin{array}{llllll} & \$ 86.712 & \$ 241,122 & \$ 2,426,364 & \$ 2,380,610\end{array}$ Earned surplus July 1 Balance from statement of income for 12 months ended June 30-\$16.779.840
 Exchange \$19.206.470
Earned surplus, June 30, 1936 $\$ \overline{\$ 19,194,866}$

L 1550
Financial Chronicle
Sept. 5, 1936


Linatiouzes
$\overline{541,632,803} \overline{538,870,585}$

 Oontracts payable

| Contracts payade | 3,344 | 521.470 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts payable | 137.127 | 61,283 |
| Accrued accoun | 2,645,082 | 2,683,728 |
| Earned surplus | 19,194.867 | 16,779,840 |

Total. $\overline{541,632,803} \underset{538,870,585}{ }$ a Due Oct. 26,1938 b $\$ 7,500,000$ due Oct. 26,1938 and $\$ 35,000,000$
due Nov. 15, 1938, x Represented by 478,995 shares $\$ 7$ pref. stock; $387,-$
 (1,976,334 in 1935) shares of common stock and option warrants to purchase $6,721,498$ in 1936 ( $6,749,398$ in 1935 ) shares of common stock for $\$ 25$
per share (one share of 2 d pref. stock acceptable in lieu of cash with war--V. 143. p 1064 in full payment for four shares of common stock.

Am
American Fork \& Hoe Co.-25-cent Dividend-
Thin directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the A. like payment was made on June 15, last and compares with regular A. like payment was made on June 15, last and compares witn regular
quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share previously distributed. In addition
an extra dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 14. 1935.-V. 142, p. 4012. American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended Juty 31 -
Gross oper. earns. of subs. (after eliminating inter-
company transfers. --........-. General operating expenses.

Net earnings from operations of subs

Non-operating income of subs $\qquad$ $-$| $\$ 8,149.704$ |
| :---: |
| 526.573 | - $\$ 8,676,278$

$\$ 7,369,727$
$\times 325,048$
Total income of subs.
Int.amortization a pref. divs. of subs.:$3,452,041$
162,402
637,500
0,581 Amortization of bond discount \& expense.-...-3,450,780 Dividends on preferred stocks.-...-...-.-. 9,581
$\$ 4,414,752$ Equity of Am. Lt. \& Trac. Co. in earns. of subs_1,254,053

 | $-\quad \$ 5,668,80$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\quad 179,043$ |
| $-\quad 74,08$ |


$\$ 5,415,676$
116,698
Holding company interest deductions.
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus..........
Dividence transferred to on preferred stock Barningee.- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,298,977 \\ 804,486 \\ \hline\end{array}$ - X. Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve

## American Rolling Mill Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

12 Months Ended June 30, 1936- $\quad$ tion in- Amer. Roll

 Total gross profit-:Maintenance and repairs---
Tepreciation and depletion---

Profit from operations....................................
Other income credits...

Gross income. \$7.915.653 Losses on securities-net $\qquad$

Interest and debt discount and expenses...........- $\quad 2,359,108 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { 2,179,145 }\end{aligned}$

Net income Notes-No deduction is made in this statement for Federal surtax on

## American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly

 Output-h output of electric energy for the week ended Aug. 29th totaled 48, 273,000
kilowatt hours, an increase of $21.3 \%$ over the output of $39,805,000$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1935 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Aug. } 15---47,032,000 & 38,696,000 & 31,342,000 & 36,370,000 & 24,000,000 \\ \text { Aug. } 22 .--47,441,000 & 39,774,000 & 30,790,000 & 36,289,000 & 24,085,000 \\ \text { Aug. } 295,-48,272,000 & 39,805,000 & 30,787,000 & 36,471,000 & 25,727,000\end{array}$

Amoskeag Mfg. Co.-Mills Sold for $\$ 5,000,000-M a n-$ chester Group Buys Plant to Keep Business in City-
The mills of the company, one of the largest cotton-textile plants in the chester, N. H., who are determined to keep a their city a a leading industrial community. Press dispatches from Boston Sept. 3 further stated:
The purchasers, a group of bankers and industrialists who organized under the name of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., paid $\$ 500,000$ as the first payment to W. Parker Straw of Manchester. Federal trustee. The sale was transacted in the company's offices, 10 State St. Boston. Arthur
E. Moreau, former Mayor of Manchester and President of the new corporation, said the sale must be sanctioned by Federal Judge George $O$. Sweeney, who approved a master's recommendation that the mills be liquidated, He also said that Arthur Black, master in the reorganization case, had


The company nas notified the New York Stock Exchange that the time Por the privilege or exchansing ock uod the terms of the plan of recapitaprior pref. stock and common stock under the terms of the plan of recapita-
lization has been extended from Sept. 10, 1936 to Dec. 10, 1936.-V. 143 . iization ${ }^{\text {p. }} 138$.
 Total -...-.....-86,848,055 $86,300,746$ Total a After reserves to reduce valuation to market quotations. b Repre-
sented by 4,781 shares in 1935 and 5,048 shares in 1934, at cost.- V. 142, p. 4329 .

Associated Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Properties, Irrespective of


This makes the total to date. 338 companies merged, dissolved or other wise disposed of.

## Weekly Output Again Sets Record-

The greatest electric output ever reported by the System was recorded units (kwh.) which is an in crease of $17.6 \%$ above the comparable week in 1935. This week's output is $1,138,672$ units higher than that for the week Rate cuts and increased taxes and expenses prevent a corresponding increase in earnings. To a large extent the increased output represents the
delivery of larger amounts of the system's product to customers with very litivery of arger amounts of received from them.-V. 143, p. 1387 .

Associates Investment Co.-Preferred Stock CalledThe company on Aug. 26 notified holders of outstanding 700 preferred $\$ 110$ per share and accrued dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share. Payment will be
Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings

## Guly-

Net from railway-...-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway...-- } & 1,926,632 & 1,759,853 & 1,699,219 & 1,548,407 \\ \text { Net from railway-_- } & 197,193 & 124,128 & 32,401 & 50,144\end{array}$ Net from railway-.-.-- def11,145 def71,064 def144,707 def128,600 | Net after rents |
| :--- |
| $-V .143, ~ p . ~$ |



Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings. | Gross from railway-...- | $\$ 157.113$ | $\$ 191,014$ | $\$ 1934$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Net from railwayNet after rents.

From Jan. Net from railway. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lrr}992,934 & 867,868 & 811,923 \\ 121,378 & 70,088 & 26,655\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}738,936 \\ 17,910 \\ \hline 122,185\end{array}$ Net after rents
-V .143, p. 744.

> Autocar Co.-Tenders-
onders for the sale to Bank of New York, as successor trustee, is inviting gold bonds modified as provided in a supplemental indenture dated Aug. 27 , 1936, in an amount supficient to exhaust the moneys held in the sinking he unpaid balance of the principal and a premium of $71 / 2 \%$, and accrue nterest to date of purchese-V.143, p. 1388.
Avocalon Extension Syndicate, Ltd.-Stop OrderA stop order against the proposed public sale of 1,349 shares of common
stock for $\$ 304,300$ by the company has been issued by the securities and Exchange Commission. The commission based its objection on the grad-
uated prices at which the various blocks of stock were to be sold and upon the steadily mounting commission allowed the underwriter.

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Acceptances Total $47.8 \%$ approximately $47.8 \%$ of the $1,105,860$ shares of common stock outstanding the company announced sept. 3 .
In order that the
majority of each class of stock, so that acceptances from 24.000 additional shares of of eommon class of stock, so that acceptances from 24,000 additiona pan's outstanding pould be required. Approximately $58.5 \%$ of the com-
pation.-V. 143 , p. 1066 stod stock has accepted the terms of the reorgani-
Bandini Petroleum Co.-Smaller Dividend-
common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Sep dividend of one cent per share on the 20 to holders of record sept. 2 common stock, par si, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record sept. 2 .
Previously regular monthaty dividends of five cents per share were distributed. In addarition extra dividends of five cents per share were
1935 and on Dec. 20 , 1934 , V . 111 of of five cents were paid on Jan. 20

Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-To Refund Pref. Stockof stock by a a railroad since the end of 1935 . The oftering, which would coret stock, would be used to redeem $\$ 3,480,000$ of $7 \%$ pref. stock now It is proposed that the offerping be underwritten for a fee of not more than $\$ 70,000$, plus the payment of not more than $\$ 1.50$ for each share taken by
the bankers. $\$ 50$ The stockholders will be asked to authorize 68,352 additional shares of The new pref. stock would be redeemable at not more than $\$ 110$ an accumulated divic
up to July 1 , 1941. on paymen convertible into two shares of common stock ment of $\$ 10$, and 'thereatter on payment of $\$ 20$.o July 1, 1946, on pay Holders of present preferred and common stares will be entitled to buy
the new preferred stock at par at the rate of one new share for each $\$ 275$ par value of old preferred or common stock hell. If the present preferred
is redeemed, as proposed, at $\$ 110$, the certificates for the old preferred will be accepted at this price with warrants for subsscription.
ments will company computes that its annual preferred dividend require Stockholders of record of Sept. 12 will be entitied to vote at the meeting.
-V. 143, p. 1388 .
(W. H.) Barber Co., Minneapolis-Stock Offered-A banking group headed by Chas. D. Barney \& Co., WellsDickey Co. of Minneapolis and Bacon, Whipple \& Co. of Chicago on Aug. 31 offered at $\$ 20$ a share 34,160 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par). Of the present offering, 10,000 shares represent new financing by the company, the balance having been purchased from stockholders.
Company has agreed to make application in due course for the listing
of its shares of common stock on the Chicago Stock Exchange and for their or itistration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. underwritiers-The names of the underwriters and the number of shares Chas. D. Barrey \& Co., News. York, 20,093 shs.; Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, 9,042 shs.: Bacon, Whipple \& Co., Chicago, 5,025 shs. common stock, payable sept. 15 , 1936 to holders of record Sept. 8 . Purpose-Net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of
10,000 shares of common stock (estimated to be $\$ 157,866$ after deducting estimated expenses), will be becked astimated to be $\$ 157,866$ after deducting
nicrease in
nin increase in inventories and receeivables which it is anticipated will result History arnal growinth of the business.
Company is usiness Company was incorp. in Delaware, Aug 26, 1919. ubricating oil, grease and other petroum anti-freeze preparations; turpentine, linseed products; alcohol and other whol saloless and retail distribes, batteries and certain accessories; and in the Products are marketed in Minnesota, Wismeorcial and Michigamestic Mio, Indianh,
Ilinois, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota sind Montana, Sinince 1929 , the company has, boent the exclusive distributor of Tyontana, sasoline and Veedol mopor oil in Minnensota, North Daisota, South Dakota, Noothern Iowa, and Western Wisconsin, and at the present time the company holds a contract
granting it such exclusive rights for a further period of 10 years, subject to 18 months' written notice prior the endor of any caltendar year, upon giving 21/3 years if notice is not given prior to, July 1 of any year. panding the scope and nature of its business by bentering into refining operations in conjunction with a producing company, but no definite conclusions bave been reached at this the company acquired the controlling interest in Highway Oil Co., a retail distributing company at Mason City Iowa. In menced operation of bulk and service stations at two points in the state of Michigan. As of Dec. 31, 1933, the company took over substantially all the through which the company a wholly-owned subviously contidiary holding company, The company's plant located at 825 Thornton St. S. E. Minneaps Minn. is owned in fee and consists of the following: approximately $33 \%$ or frame construction with floor space of approximately 13 buildinforced concrete comprising office, garage, power plant, warehouses, \&c.; 98 tanks with a total capacity of approximately $2,000,000$ gallons; spur tracks, loading The company's ples, \&c.
is owned in fee and consists of the thellowing; approximately $31 / 2$ acres of land; 11 buildings of brick and wood, concrete op frame construction with power plant, warehouses, \&c.; 74 tanks with a comprising office, garagemately $1,100,000$ gallons; spur tracks, loading and unloading facilities, \&cc 5 petroleum Service Co, the company's chief subsidiary, owns and operates sota. 1 It also owns 14 retail service stations 6 located on leased land) and
 but one of the retail service stations are operated by other companies or
individuals under leases or subleases. Properties of the other subsidiaries
ings and equipment used in the retail distribution of consoline of land, buildproducts at various points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa per share up until redemption (Jan. 1, 1935). ©erefred stock at rate of $\$ 7$ been paid as follows. 1927 and 1928 si, per annum. After adjusting divi-
dends declaren dends declared on the old common stock (\$100 par) to their adjusting divicommon stock (no par). In March, 1929, the company issued 10 shares
 dends on the common stock and common stock class A of paid divi-
 classes of common stock outstanding but dividends were payable on two two mon stock without distinction as to class.

## Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing

Common stock (par value \$1) $\qquad$ Authorized
250,000 shs.

Outstanding
172,120 shs. Note-On July 24, 1936, the charter was amended to change the author such new common stock being issuable in exchange for each ; share shares of mon stock and each share of common stock class A previously outstanding.
Additional Compensation-Company has entered into subscription conto them of 5,750 shares of common stock (no par) at $\$ 25$ per share. pany agrees to credit thereon as additional compensation an amount per
share subscribed, equal to any cash dividends paid. Such subscription
agreements after revision to give effect to change in capitalization for the issuance in the aggregate of 11,500 shares of new commprovide (par ${ }^{\text {In }}$ )
In addition, the company on May 31, 1936, held reserved for certain class A for issue under bormus amployees 8,200 shares of common staick shares are resserved at $\$ 20$ a a share and 2,900 shares at $\$ 25$ a, share, being the approximate book value at the date of the last fiscal closing preceding the give effect to change in capitalization and issuance of 50 shares since May 31 . 1936 , require reservation of 16,300 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ). Bonuses credited as additional compensation during 1933 , 1934 , and 1935 aggre-
parsons partici 220,086 , and $\$ 13,900$, respectively, in which 17,19 , and 16 persons participated. Comparative Income Account

$$
1933 \text { Years End. Dec. } 31
$$







| Gross income Other charges | \$434,506 | \$369,165 | \$418,706 | \$198,895 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5, } \\ \hline 9047\end{array}$ | - ${ }^{29,767}$ | 40,481 <br> 60.288 | 00 |
| ov. for State inc. taxes | 10,695 | 5,773 | 10,499 |  |


| Net inc | \$337,137 | \$288,561 | \$311,497 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | lance S | 1ay 31, 1936 |  |  |

## Assets-

Balance Sh
tay 31, 1936
Cemand dpts. \& cash on han
Marketable securitles
Investoriecsts. receelvabie.-.
Inv. in \& accts. with attil.


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

Accounts payable
Accrued liabyile
$\$ 377,661$

Deterred charges -.-.-------



Beatrice Creamery Co.-Removed from Listcommon stock, pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission order
arand granting application of the company for withdrawal.-V. 143, p. 576.
Beauharnois Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Depositsrequired to make the offer of Montreal Light, Heat \& Power Consolidated efrective, according to a statement issued Aug. 27 . The amount of bonds


Belgian National Rys.-Preferred Dividendrepresenting participating preferred stock, payabie sept. 21 to holders

Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oss | , | , 088 | \$1,003,474 |  |
| Net from railw | 1,084,434 | 497,429 | 373,448 320,657 |  |
| Gross from raill | 7,315,300 |  |  |  |
| Net rrom railw |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rent | 2,486,701 | 1,276,74 | 820,432 | 666,963 |

Bethlehem Steel Corp.- Billings Increase-
According to the Securities and Exchange Commission revistration filed

 amounted to $\$ 168,207,394$, in 1933, $19120,944,984$, in $1932, \$ 100,672,389$,

| Consolidated Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | e30'36 | Dec, $31 \times 35$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5\% pr |  | 893,388,700 |
|  |  |  | Common |  |  |
|  | 3,136,767 | 2,972,277 | Fund debt | ${ }^{3}$, |  |
|  |  |  | Oth. bond |  |  |
|  | 4,531,417 | 3,768 | Acolde |  | , 940 |
| Inv. \& adv. to assoc. \& sub. |  |  | C'ete. | 3,682,454 |  |
| Cash on dep. | 042 | 8,844,831 |  | 8,465,625 | 465,625 |
|  |  | 57701507 |  |  |  |
| Inventories -:- |  | 57,701,507 | Acets. payab | ${ }_{9669548}^{1,920,756}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notes \& accts. } \\ & \text { rec., etc., aft. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Acced. payr |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rec., etco, art. } \\ & \text { res.......... } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2,832,758}^{29,888,234}$ | 19,541,871 | Accru | 6 |  |
| c Govt. secur - <br> c Other mark |  |  | Accrued in | 4,340, |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { secur } \\ & \text { sest } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 399,59 | 865,000 |
| Mngemt. stock own planDeferredchgs. | 15,747,141 | 15,874,274 | not coid | 795,268 |  |
|  | 2,250,000 |  | Fun |  |  |
|  | 2,250,00 |  | ${ }_{\text {Preter }}$ | 8,441,500 | 1,431.638 |
|  |  |  | Contg. ree | ${ }_{3}^{1}, 292,071$ | 2,989,326 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6,00 |
|  |  |  | Surplus........ | 54,315,52 | 74,487,447 |
| Total --.--- \$626,862,935 \$673,074,440 |  |  | Total.-.-.-86 | 862, |  |
| (a After reserves for depletion, depreciation, etce b Represented by |  |  |  |  |  |
| and common sto |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| payable in 1936 . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Binks Mfg. Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1389.

Brown-Forman Distillery Co.-Stock SubscribedThe stockholders, it is announced, subscribed to virtually all of the ights A fraction of $1 \%$ or 142 shares, was left to be absorbed by the under writers' syndicate.--V. 143, p. 1390 .
Bird \& Son, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsIncome Account for Year Enäed Dec. 31, 1935 Net profit from operations
$\$ 1,387,592$
584,924
Profit.-.-
Other income . $\begin{array}{r}\$ 802,668 \\ 250,591\end{array}$

Total income | $\$ 1,053.259$ |
| :---: |
| 308 |
| 11,023 |


Net profit for the year
$\mathbf{8 6 2 7 , 9 7 5}$
$\mathbf{7 , 0 3 5 , 4 3 4}$

Earned surplus, Dec. 31
Earnings per share on 567,018 shares od capital stock (no par)--
$\$ 7,098,166$
$\$ 1.11$ Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

a Held in the treat $14,736,126$ 14,466,614 32,982 shares of common stock as at Dec. 31 , 1935 and 29,530 shares as at Dec. 31,1134 at net cost. b Repre
sented by 600,000 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 100.
Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc.-Application Approved-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the company to list 25,000 additional shares of common stock, 55 par, to be admitted
to trading on notice of issuance and registration under the securities Exto trading on notice of issuance and
Borg Warner Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Oct. 1 to holders or record Sept. 5 . An extra
of 25 cents was paid on Jan, or ${ }^{2} 5$,cents was paid on Jan. 2. 1935. The regular quarterly dividend was
raised from 50 cents to 75 cents per share with the April 1 , last, payment. raised from 50 ce
$-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .745$.
$\underset{\text { (In Cubic Feet)-- }}{\text { Bostidated Gas Co.-Output- }}$ $\underset{\text { January }}{\text { ( } n \text { Cubic Feet) }}$ (In Cubi
January-
February
Marchr
Februar
March.
April.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
August............

## Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.-Earnings-

 Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Circulation and advertising revenues (less returns \& allowances) } & \$ 6.298 .295 \\ \text { Operating expenses------------ } & 5.525 .462\end{array}$
 Dividends on common stock


x Represented by 400,000 no par shares.-V. 142, p. 4169.
(Edw. G.) Budd Mfg. Co.-New Directors-
fill George W. Norris and Matthew S. Sloan have been elected directors to fill Vacancies,
Misting of himself, Mr. Sloan and W. W. Colpitts.-V. 143, p. 1068. con-
Buffalo Ankerite Cold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccc}6 \text { Months Ended June 30- } & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Net profit after depreciation and income taxes.-.- } & \$ 124,732 & \$ 65,887 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 701,6 i 9 \text { shares .......--- } & \$ 0.18 & \$ 0.11\end{array}$ Earnings per share
-V. 142, p. 454 .

Bulova Watch Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co. -Earnings-
Period Ended July $31-\quad$ 1936-Month-1935
Operating income incl. $\quad$ 1936-7 Mos.-1935 Operating income incl.
other incomebut before
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { income taxes, deprec. } \\ \text { ind depletion } & \$ 161,812 & \$ 92,745 & \$ 1,151,129 & \$ 623,691\end{array}$
-V. 143, p. 577.
Burlington \& Rock Island RR.-Earnings.-Guly-
Net from railway.
 Net. 143 , p. 746 .
Byllesby Engineering \& Management Corp.-Obituary H. W. Fuller, Vice-President in charge of engineering and construction died on Aug. 28.-V. 141, p. 2430
(H. M.) Byllesbyy \& Co.-New President, \&c.Robert J. Graf of Chicago has been elected President of the company to 1924.
Joseph H. Briggs, Vice-President, has 'been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. a director and Vice-President has resigned from both
Bernard $W$. Lynch, $\underset{\text { positions.-V. }}{\text { Bernard }} \mathbf{\text { W. }}$. Lynch, a direc 1068.

California Water Service Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 12 Months Ended July 31, 1936
Gross income after ordinary taxes and charges but before bond
interest, depreciation and Federal taxes........................
1237 - interest, depreci

Canada Cement Co., Ltd.-New Financingof The company has authorized the sale to Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd., of $\$ 16,500,000$ first mortgage bonas, foaring long-term bonds, subject to approval of stockholders at a meeting Sept. 25 . Proceeds will be applied
toward redemption of all of presently outstanding $51 / 2 \%$ bonds.-V. 143 . toward re
p. 1391.

Canadian Canners, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -


Balance, deficit......- $\$ 3,377 \quad \$ 191,893$ sur $\$ 250,702$ sur $\$ 52,518$ $\times$ Before providing for depreciation of $\$ 250,000$ in $1934, \$ 200,000$ in in 1933. Consolidated Balance Sheel


Canadian Cottons, Ltd.-Earnings-




Canadian Converters' Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. Apr. 30-
Net profits (sub. cos.)
nterest on investments_-
Total income_-...-.-.
Dep. \& inc. tax res., Net income-
Dividends paid........-
Balance, deficit--an
Shares of cap. stack outstanding (par $\$ 100$ ).
Earnings
Earnings per share on

| $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 46,003 \\ & 2,475 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 40,690 \\ & 2,484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1934 \\ \$ 55.209 \\ 4,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1933 \\ \$ 7,182 \\ 5,875 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 48,478 \\ & 45,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 43,174 \\ & 15,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 60,085 \\ & 22,100 \end{aligned}$ | \$13,057 |
| $\$ 3,378$ 34,670 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} \$ 28,171 \\ 26,002 \\ 8,668 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37,985 \\ 26,003 \\ 8,668 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,057 \\ 26,003 \\ 8,668 \end{array}$ |
| \$31,292 | \$6,499 | sur \$3,314 | \$28,614 |
| 17,335 | 17,335 | 17,335 | 17,335 |
| \$0.19 | \$1.62 | \$2.19 | \$0.35 |

Baflance Sheet April 30

Assets-
Real estate, plant,
mach., goodwill,
 dise, stores, \&ce-
Accounts rec., (less Accounts rec. (less
reserve) Billserve)-.....-. 1
Cash on hand and
In bank-.-....-
of Canada bonds,
with accr. int. to
with accr. int. to
date
Suspended assets,
insurance prepaid
Total_.....- $\$ \overline{\$ 2,712,241} \overline{\$ 2,709,930} \mid$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 2,712,241} \overline{\$ 2,709,930}$
Canadian National Lines in New England.-Earnings.
 From Jan, 1-
 Net after rents

## Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

Earnings of System for Fourth Week of August
${ }_{-\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{Gross}} .143, \mathrm{p}, 1 \overline{3} \overline{9}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1936 & \\ \$ 5,655,363 & \$ 4,949,725\end{array}$

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine.-Earnings.-Guly-

## Net from railway Net after rents.

Gross from Jan. 1-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway..... } & 1,375,845 & 1,200.476 & 1,340,384 & 1,012,477\end{array}$
Net after rents.

## Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont.-Earnings.-

 Net after rents. Grom Jan. 1-
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 574,315 & 549,017 & 563,882 & 506,201\end{array}$


Canadian Pacific Ry.-EarningsEarnings of System for Fourth Week of August
Gross earnings $-143, p .1391$. $\begin{array}{ccc}\$ 4,611,000 & \$ 3,868,000 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Increase } \\ \$ 743,000\end{array}\end{array}$

Canadian Wire Bound Boxes, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.of accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative class $A$ participating on account par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record A pept. 15. Like payment was made on July 1 , last as against dividends of 25 cents. per share paid in each of the seven preceding quarters and on June 30,1934 , and $371 / 2$ cents
per share distributed on April 1 and Jan. 2, 1934. Accruals after the Oct. 1 payment will amount to $\$ 3.25$ per share.

| Years Ended Apr.3u- |  | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 196,988 \\ 51,641 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \$ 166.650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1434 \\ \$ 172,444 \\ 43,309 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 52.066 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred operating exp. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred experimenting |  |  |  |  | 4,223 |
| and testing written off <br> Moving exps. and plant |  |  | 1,299 | 1,299 | 99 |
|  |  |  | 11. |  |  |
| Net profit for period.- <br> Divs. on class A shares.- |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 145,347 \\ 60,936 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 102,235 \\ 64,868}}{\$}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 78,6 \\ 51,7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0888511 \\ 35,808 \end{gathered}$ |
| Balance Sheet April 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilites- | 1936 | 1935 |
| in banks......- | \$17,079 | \$25,533 | payable-.-... | \$68,481 | 34,561 |
| Accts, recelv. (iess |  | 85,000 | Accrued expenses Provision for in |  | 14,801 |
| reserve for bad debts) | 130.195 | 135,919 | come taxes | 16,361 |  |
| ventory | 210,134 | 155,502 | Earned surplus. | $\begin{array}{r}1,473,744 \\ 89 \\ \hline 807\end{array}$ | 1,694,042 |
| repaid exps. and accrued revenue |  |  | Spectal surplus ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 90,035 | $\begin{aligned} & 38,378 \\ & 77,559 \end{aligned}$ |
| utside Investment |  |  |  |  |  |

$\qquad$
Fixed assets....
Total_......... $\$ 1,756,290 \overline{\$ 1,881,035} \mid$ Total_.......... $\$ \overline{\$ 1,756,290} \overline{\$ 1,881,035}$ x Represented by 55,144 shares class A stock, no par, in 1936 and 63,617
shares $\operatorname{in} 1935$ and 40,000 shares class $B$ stock, no par, in 1935 and 1936 . y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 308,025$ in 1936 and $\$ 262,617$ in 1935 .

| Canal Construction Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| Gross rev. from construction contracts, \&c. |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of construction...- | ${ }^{80} 860$ | \$146,346 | \$593,227 | \$21,873 |
| Gen. \& admin. expenses- | 23,511 | 44.038 | 55,034 | 55,722 |
| Depreciation. | 24,000 | Cr98,910 45.000 | Cr781 | Dr19,543 |
| Sundry deduct. frominc. | 24,735 | 45.000 10 | 45,000 | 22,000 |
| ed. inc. taxes-sub. co. |  |  |  | 2,311 |
| Net loss. | \$82,536 | \$195,424 | 32,648 | 57,81 |

AssetsCash in banks Notes rec. (trade) a Acts. recelv'le Othertories assets...... b Mach. \& equip.
Prepd. insur. prem.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1935$ |
| $\$ 11,598$ |
| 933,617 |
| Listabilities |
| Notes payable |



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a After reserve for losses and sundry debtors of } \$ 500 \text {. } \$ 453,174 \text { After reserve } \\
& \text { for deprecion of } \$ 343,953 \text { in } 1935 \text { and } \$ 341,328 \text { in } 1934 \text {. c Represented }
\end{aligned}
$$ for depreciation of $\$ 343,953$ ind 1935 and $\$ 341,328$ in $\$ 500$. 1934 . After reserve $\$ 1$ per shares.-V. 141 , presented by 77,000 shares at a stated value of

Cannon Mills Co.-Dividend Doubledstock, no par value, payable act. 1 to holders of record on the common compares with 50 cents per share paid each three record Sept. 18. This 1934 to and including July 1 , last, and 25 cents per share paid Apratery
previously. In addition an extra dividend of 15 cents was paid on Jan. 20 , 1934 and an extra of 10 cents on Sept. 30, 1933.-V,142, p. 2988 .
(J. I.) Case Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
accumulations and a regular a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of total of $\$ 3.25$ per share) on the quartery $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12 . Similar payments were made on July
1, last. A dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on April 1, last and dividends 1 , last. A dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on April 1 , last and dividends of
$\$ 1$ per share were distributed in each of the 12 preceding quarters, prior to
which the stock received rever which the stock received regular dividends of preceding quarters, prior to
lations after the per lations after the payment of the current dividend will amount to $\$ 6$ per
share.-V, 142, p. 3499 .

Capital Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.-Pays $\$ 2$ Dividend-
$\$ 100$ company paid a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the capital stock, pa $\$ 100$, on Aug. 17 to holders of record same date. A dividend of $\$ 5$ was paid
on Feb. 18, 1936, and on Aug. 20, 1935.-V. 137, p. 2106 .

## Celotex Corp.-Earnings -

July 31, '36 Apr. $30,{ }^{3} 36$ July 31 , Months Ended- 36 July 31 , 35 Period-
Net profit after int.,
deprec \& other chge
 Earns. per share on $268,-$
685 shs. com.
par)-...-.-.-. $\$ 0.50 \quad \$ 0.53 \quad \$ 1.10 \quad$ Nil
Net sales for nine months ended July 31, 1936 , amounted to $\$ 5,310,898$
against $\$ 3,904,792$ in 1935.-V. 143, p. 1068.
Central Foundry Co.-Wage Increases-
$10 \%$ to men in six and eight inch pipe departments $5 \%$ a wage increase of department, and a general readjustment in others. $5 \%$ increase in another
full schedule.-V. 143, p. 913 .

Central Georgia Power Co.-Bonds Called-
mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, dated is notifying holders of $5 \%$ first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, dated May 1 . 1908 , that there have sented for, payment on that date at the offices of the successor trustee pre Broadway, New York.-V, 139, p. 755.
Central of Ceorgia Ry_-Earnings.-
Gross from railway-
Nrot from railway.
Net after rents
Net after rents.
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 149,694 & 63,583 & \mathbf{9 4 , 5 1 0} & \mathbf{1 5 0 3 , 2 0 0}\end{array}$

Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Accum. Pref. Divs. The directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1$ per share on account of cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 19. Similar payments were made on April 15 and Jan, 15 , last,
and on July 15, 1935. Dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on Dec. 24,1934, and on Oct. 15. July 15 and May 15,1933 . Prior to this latter
dividend, regular quarterly disbursements of $\$ 1.50$ per share were made on both issues. Accumulations on each of the above issues after the payment of the Oct. 15 div. will amount to $\$ 16.50$ per sh..-V. 141, p. 3685; V.143, 747 .
Central States Life Ins. Co.-New RFC Loan-
Insurance Co., according to st. Louis dispatches, the Central States Life RF the terms under which the insurance company will be given a $\$ 1,250,000$
Under the tentative plan agreed upon, a majority of the stock of the company would be placed under a voting trust agreement for a period of
from five to seven years. This would place control of the company's affairs in the hands of a board of trustees approved by the board of directors of the insurance company and the RFO under a recommendation made by
the local office of the RFO to Washington. It has not been decided finally there will be three or five trustees.
balance of about $\$ 750,000$ due to the RFOO under a larger loan. The pay off a loan also would enable the insurance company to completely lift a partial moratorium on policy loans and cash surrender payments which was put expire on Sept. 27 unless a further extension is granted by supervising

Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-EArnings-



 Paying Agent-
Mirst mortgage bonds, series B.-V. York paying agent for $\$ 7,000,00031 / 2 \%$
Cherry-Burrell Corp.-Application Approved-
pany to list $15,707 \mathrm{shares}$ of $5 \%$ has approved the application of the comtrading on notice of issuance and registration under par, to be admitted to Act of 1934 .-V. 143, p. 578 .

Century Electric Co.-Earnings-

Income Account for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1935
Gross profit from operation (excl. of depreciation)
Selling, administrative and general expenses.... Operating profit
Operating profit,-1-rizan or commission on mortgase in
Interest expense, amortizan
debtedness, provision for doubtul accounts, \&c., less rent debtedness, provision for doubtful accounts, \&c., less rents
and sundry other income Dend sundry other income Depreciation
Provision for income taxes (estimated)
Profit for the current year-....... --............

| Assets- <br> Accts. receiv. (less allowances)-.--meroduct--...-partly finished \& other assets Subscr, to cap. stk. a Permanent assets suppl. invent... Pat'ts, trade-mks., goodwill. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

\[

\]

$\$ 995,975$
559,684 $\$ 436,291$ 97,795
259,589
11,000
$\$ 67,907$

| 1935 | 1934 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 25,000$ | $\$ 300,000$ |
| 102,953 | 25,000 |
| 23,178 | 17,213 |
| 18,439 | 18,020 |
| 11,000 |  |
| 73,563 | 73,563 |
| 19,851 | 17,082 |
| 757,500 | 777,000 |
| 124,323 | 123,949 |
| $4,531,000$ | $4,621,800$ |
| 243,039 | 175,132 |

Total_.......... $\$ 5,929,847 \$ 6,200,054$ Total............ $\$$
.-
a After reserves for depreciation.-V. 143, $\mathbf{C h a r l e s t o n ~ \& ~ W e s t e r n ~ C a r o l i n a ~ R y . - E a r n i n g s . ~}$ $\begin{array}{lcccc} \\ \text { Juty- } & 1936 & \$ 193, & 1934 & \\ \text { Gross from railway....- } & \$ 210,843 & \$ 148,665 & \$ 144,178 & \$ 1833,119 \\ \text { Net from railway.-.-. } & 83,076 & 35,457 & 36,851 & 84,061 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 61,492 & 18,974 & 19,867 & 70,364\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railwa\$...-- } & 1,420,966 & 3,13,516 & 413,841 & 425,464 \\ \text { Net after rents. } & 272,687 & 210,434 & 273,863 & 299,630\end{array}$ Net after rents-

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings.| July | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway_...- | $\$ 9,401,251$ | $\$ 6,638,562$ | $\$ 7,157,271$ | $\$ 7,788,511$ |
|  | $3,060,610$ | $1,001,423$ | $2,338,796$ | $3,140,047$ |

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 53,364,497 & 43,297,050 & 44,433,419 & 41,943,494 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & 53,368,775 & 6,722,887 & 11,49,516 & 12,141,190 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 12, \ldots . .-247,191 & 1,091,698 & 5,505,372 & 5,479\end{array}$ Net after rents-

| Chicago \& Eastern | n |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 193 | 1935 | 19 | 1933 |
| Gross from | ,309,163 | \$913,893 | \$1,081,826 | $.121,524$ |
| Net from railwa | 347,382 | def143,635 | 253,099 | 118,319 |
| From Jan. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railw | 8,887,111 | $7,407,597$ $1,279,091$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,283,297 \\ & 1,465,109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,643,515 \\ & 1,187,487 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net after rents | -522,299 | 1,64,633 | 153,065 | 1-f240,378 | Net after rents-

## Chicago Great Western RR.-Earnings.-



Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings.$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { July } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \text { Gross from railway...-- } & \$ 849,858 & \$ 604,202 & \$ 613,492 & \$ 968,792\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Grot from railway }-. .-- & 177,177 & 51,598 & 120,239 & 129,628 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 129,--- & 29,771 & \text { def68,894 } & \text { def26,778 }\end{array}$ | Gross from railway_---- | $5,784,652$ | $4,461,066$ | $4,235,903$ | $4,021,906$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway_-...-. } & 1,122,913 & 11,955 & \text { def } 124,630 & \text { def } 298,545 & 183,081\end{array}$ Net after rents- $143, \mathbf{p} .749$.

Chicago North Shore \& Milwaukee RR.-Removed from List-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has removed from the list the common, 140, p. 2000.

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Two Creditors Authorized to Intervene in Plan-
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, trustee under the first \& refunding mortgage and the Railroad Credit Corporation have been company's reorganization proceeding.
The Trust company pointed out that the $\$ 116,480,000$ outstanding first The Trust company pointed out that the $\$ 116,480,000$ outstanding first for the sole protection of the interest of the holders.
Earnings for July and Year to Date

 Net from raiway.-
Net after rents---
Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings.-Guly-
Gross from railway.Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Grom Jan. 1- } & 2,482,004 & 2,198,046 & 2,119,024 & 1,968,531 \\ \text { Gross from railway_---- } & 2,472,830 & 566,215 & 53,072 & 561,461\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_---- } & 2,482,004 & 2,198,046 & 2,119,024 & 1,968,531 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 672,830 & 566,215 & 533,072 & 561,461 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def39,252 } & \text { def } 23,430 & \text { def } 138,406\end{array}$

Chicago Rapid Transit Co.-Removed from ListThe Chicago stock Exchange has removed from the list the prior preferred capital stock, se
trar.-V. 143, p. 424.

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings.-

 | From Jan. | Gross from railway | $41,845,805$ | $35,141,381$ | $36,411,195$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | $\mathbf{4 5 , 1 9 3 , 9 4 7}$ |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | $4,059,394$ | $2,953,409$ | $5,420,738$ | $7,388,712$ |

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earns.

 Net after rents-$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. } & 10,10,912 & 7,968,837 & 8,175,352 & 8,076,673 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 10,107,912 & 1,387,841 & 657,362 & 1,318,505 & 1,644,386 \\ \text { Net from railway__-.- } & \text { def61,114 } & \text { def } 423,037 & 306,209 & 611,818\end{array}$ Net after rents-

Chicago Union Station Co.-Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 26 authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 7,000,00031 / 2 \%$ guar. bonds; such bonds to be sold at 1001/4 and int. to date or delivery and une proceeds, together with treasury proprietary roads to assume obligation and liability as guarantors, by
end p. 914 .

Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding first mortgage gold bonds, series A, 4\%, due April 1, 1968 have been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at par and interest
Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., New York Oity.-V. 143 ,
City Stores Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings

 eral income taxes...-
Minority interest.-.---
Interest on parent co,'s
funded debt, \&c.....

| $\mathbf{9 , 8 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 3 9 5}$ | 55,609 | 13,684 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4,837 | Cr 50,928 | 75,199 | Cr52,424 |
| 93,919 | 96,154 | 191,860 | 192,518 |

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Consolidated net loss } \\ & \text { applicable to City } \\ & \text { Stores }\end{aligned}$ 年 Note-No provision was made in the foregoing income account for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 143, p. 915.

Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.)

- Karnings- $1936 \quad 1935 \quad 19341933$


## 

 Shs. cap. stock. outst'd'gEarnings per share $\$ 0.57$
s.
under p. 3502 provision was made 10 a

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (\& Subs.) Consolidated Earning Statement for 12 Months Ended July 31, 1936


 Net operating revenues.-$-50,156,2930$
$\qquad$ Interest on funded debt $\qquad$
 Other interest charges --------
Provision for Federal income taxes. $\qquad$ \$7,011,456 Net income transferred to surpius.
Note-No provision has been made for the seven months ended July 31


Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.-Securities of New Company Now Ready for Distribution Under Reorganization PlanJ. \& W. Seligman \& Co., reorganization managers for Colorado Fuel \& securities of the new company provided for in the reorganization plan dated March 1, 1935 and confirmed April 25, 1936, are now ready for distribution and may be obtained in exchange frad St., New York, or at International Trust Co. in Denver, Colo.
Holders of 1 st mitge. $5 \%$-year bonds due Aug. 1,1934 of Colorado Industrial Co. will receive for each $\$ 1,000$ of bonds $\$ 400$ of $5 \%$ income mtge. bonds due April 1, 1970, and 20 shares of common stock (no par) of 1933 , but which have not been collected why pe paid at the offices of the New York Trust Co., cumul. pref. stock of Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co. will receive under the plan for each share of their stock warrants to purchase on or before Feb. 1, 1950, three shares of common stock of the new company at $\$ 35$ per share.
Common stock holders of Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co. will receive for each share of their stock warrants to purchase on or before Feb. 1, 1950, threecertificates one share of in amounts aggregating warrants for one full share or multiples thereof will be delivered for fractional interests. bonds and the common stock of the new company been made to list the warrants on the Exchange and that application has been made
New York Curb Exchange.-V. 143. p. 105.


Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-Dividends_--.-........eciation and tax reserve..-- $\quad \$ 562,285$ Earnings per share on 200,000 shs. of capital stock

Balance Sheet Jan. 1

| Assets |  | Balance Sheet Jan. 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plant incl. real | 1936 | 1935 | Liabilities- | 19 |  |
| - est., bldgs., ma- |  |  | Accts. payable. | 000,000 25,100 | ,000,000 |
| Inventories equip. | - | \$2,818,415 | Reserve for taxes | 92,000 | 91,000 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 574,141 | $2,530,887$ 494,812 | Reserve for plant |  |  |
| Cash \& investm'ts | 2,767,071 | 2,894,333 | Surplus |  | ,977 |
| Def'd chgs. prepd. | 8,095 | 2,811,364 |  | 3,868,239 | 3,636,770 |
|  | 88,085,340 | \$8,749,813 | tal |  |  |

 8,085,
9. $\qquad$

## Columbia Pictures Corp.-Earnings-

-Years Ended- [Including Domestic Subsidiary Companies] Gross inc. from rentals
and sales of film and
 not include a stock dividend of $21 / 5 \%$ in head $\$ 54,021$ ). ce and branches. $b$ Does
dividend of $\$ 112,070$. d Does not include stock dividend

| Consoltdated Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.- | 2,043,328 | 1,272,137 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| otes recelvable-- | 3,584 | 1, 12,700 | Loan pay, to bank | 22,270 | 20,000 |
| Accts, recelvable.- | 409,259 | 248,598 | Acets. payable and | 22,270 |  |
| Inventory.- <br> Advance to o |  | 5,440,090 | Occrd. expenses- | 1,131,933 | 693,531 |
| producers.. | 632,079 | 281,521 | Owing to outside |  |  |
| vest. in wholly- |  |  | Divs. payabie. | 72, 353 |  |
| owned for' |  |  | Res. for Fed. taxes | 288,672 | 330,481 |
| Cash in trust with- | 26 | 300,277 | Deferred inco. | 290,413 | 313,298 |
| held from out- |  |  | Deposits payable. | 56,438 | 54,775 |
| side producers | 8,600 | 27,117 | one year |  |  |
| Deposits.-.-.-- | 44 | 5,419 | Fds. withheld from |  |  |
| vances. |  |  | outside produc's | 9,541 |  |
| c Frixed assets...- | 2,050,601 | 1,369,953 | Res. for conting | 259,976 | 240,510 |
| repaid expenses.. | 347,777 | 212,381 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | d \$2.75 |  |  |
|  |  |  | tock | 3,487,500 |  |
|  |  |  | a 83 conv. pref.stk. |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Capltal }}$ | 67 | 219,301 |
|  |  |  | C | 67,34 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 018,46 | 4,627,555 |
| Total........... 12 | $20$ | 9,407,212 |  |  |  |

a 17,261 shares (no par). b $\$ 289,413$ shares (n--..-13,520,920 $9,407,212$ shares (no par) in 1935 . c After depreciation reserve of $\$ 1,226,267$ in
1936 and $\$ 1,074,444$ in 1935. d Represented by 750,00 no
$-V .142$, p. 3669 .

Columbus Foods Corp.-Earnings-
Sales (own pack) - .-. Account Year Ended April 30, 1936

Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings.-July-
Gross from railway. Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan
From Jan. 1

Commercial Credit Co.-Semi-annual Report-A sum mary of operations for the six months ended June 30 together with analysis of consolidated balance sheet as of today's issue. Our usual comparative tadvertising pages of today's issue. Our usual comparative tables were given
in V. 143 , p. 916 . $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .1395$.

Commonwealth Telephone Co. (Wis.)-Files with SEC-




Community Public Service Co.-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
the New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration and stock trust certificates representing commmon stock, $\$ 25$ par.- $\quad 1960$, 143 ,
p. 751.

Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.- Files with SECThe company on Aug, 28 filidal a revistration statement with the Securities In the normal course, the issue will be eligible for public offering seck (no par) The new stock is isse be the listed on will be eligible for public offering Sept. 17 .
standing shares sto standing shares are now traded on the Chicago Stock Exchange Where out-
written by A. G. Becker \& Co Co. Procedd from the sale of the stock, to the amount of approximately
$\$ 000,000$, are to be used to extend Coast territory through acquisition of a $50 \%$ interest in National into Pacific
Gas Co.-Pacific Company throush. subsidiaries ince will provide additional working capital. oxygen, hydrogougn and acectialene and supplying them in manufacturing carrying on a business they are used. The company was formed in 1928 use of oxygen and acetylene in metal-cutears earlier when the commercial to assume importance. Principal office is in Chicago and subsidiaries operate through a territory bounded roughly by Pittsburgh, Aubsidiariess a substantial position in that territory. acquisition will give the company The company has reported net earnings and paid cash dividends in every
year through the depression. Net in 1935 amounted to $\$ 2$. year throush the depression. Net in 1935 amounted tosh $\$ 2 \% 0,818$, equivalent
to approximately $\$ 2.38$ a share on the stock now outstanding. Fin six months of 1936 earnings were revorted nt $\mathrm{at} \$ 160,026$, or approx the first
$\$ 1.31$ a share. 1960 orely $\$ 1.31$ a share. A A $60 \%$ stock dividend was paid in August, 1936 , following which the directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend on the $\$ 2$
annual basis previously in effect on the smaller number of shares. ization of the company consists solely of this one class of stock.- Vapital- 143 ,
p. 751 .
Comstock-Dexter Mines, Inc.-Withdrawal of Registra.trant received on Aug. 18, 1936, has consention upon the request of the regisstration statement filed May $27,1936 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 3845 .
Connecticut Power Co.-Earnings-

Bal. (res., divs. \& sur.) $\$ 988,932 ~ \$ 933,349 ~ \$ 997,323-\$ 996,321$
Viggo E. Bird pany and the various affiliated companies, Bolton Electric taken of this com pany and the various affiliated companies, Bolton Electric Co., Manchester
Electric Co., Stamford Gas \& Electric Co., Thomaston Electric Licht and Union Electric Light \& Electric Co., Thomaston Electric Light Co.
company as of June 30 Co. 1936 . This Co. Were merged into and with this company as of June 30 , 1936 . This action will definitely establish the com of 195 and make possible some saving under the new Federal income tax.
V. 142, p. 4018 .

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-Plan Delayedof delays incident to registration under the stockholders that on account the plan proposed in letter of March 21,1936 , cannot become operative
prior to Oct. 15,1936 .-V. 143, p. 1070 .

| Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating earnings of subs. (after eliminating |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Provision for retiremen |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Non-operating income of subsidiaries <br> \$10,953,258 849,599 |  |  |
| t., amortization \& pref. divs. of subsidiaries---\$11,802,858 |  |  |
| Amortization of bond disc \& |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dividends on preferredstocks |  |  |
| Proportion of earnings, attributable to minority Common stock |  |  |
| Equity of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. in |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Income of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (excl. $\$ 6,602,722$ |  |  |
|  |  | 35,245 |
| Expenses of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp.-.- \$6,647,521 \$5,374,895 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| olding comp |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Amortization of debenture discount \& expense.- |  |  |
| red to consolidated surplus_-.- \$3,727,248 |  |  |
| Dividends on prior preference stock.Balance |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## -V. 143, p. 918.

Continental Shares, Inc.-Assets and Liabilitiesstockholders' committee (Cooposed Frank A. Scott, Chairman) the preferred tentative seceiver's assets and liabilities as at has issued Assets-
Cash in ban
Accounts receivable Securities owned at market*
*Securities at Market as at Aug. 1. 1936


## -V. 143, p. 1395



Cosden Oil Corp.-Reorganization Hearing Postponed poned until Nov. 2 in Federal Court here at Fort Woration has been postin order to give various interests further time to reach Worth, Tex. Sept. 1 same time, a suit of the 2 d mtge. bondholders against 1st agreement. At the
seeking to invalidate $\$ 250,000$ in bonds gondholders for Sept. 19 . with the Court but was not read or discussed or made public. This was
put forward by what is known as the Adams committee. Three earlier plans are pending. W . Richardson, trustee, filed a brief statement of operations which disclosed that the company was earning net of about $\$ 75,000$ per month
on an average over the past five months.-V. 142, p. 3846 .
Crystal Gold Mining Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Cumberland County Power \& Light Co., Portland, Maine-Registers with SEC-
The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and
Exchange Commission under the Securities Act for $\$ 9,500,000$ first mortgage Exchange Comm, and 10,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 100$ par. Proceeds are to be used towards redemption of $\$ 10,418,00045 \%$ first mortgage bonds due 1956 .
rate on preferred, names of underwriters and offering prices to the public
will be supplied by amendment.-V amendment.-V. 143, p. 1396.
Curtiss-Wright Corp.-May Absorb Subsidiarieswith the corporation is now formulating plans for dissolution of subsidiaries corporate entity, according to reports in the financial district.-V. 143 p. 918.

Dayton Power \& Light Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 140,000$ first and refunaing mitg. bonds $31 / 2 \%$ series, due 1960 have been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 105 and interest. Payment
will be made at the Irving Trust Co., New York City.-V. 143, p. 1226 .

Dennison Mfg. Co. (\& Affiliated Cos.)-EarningsCalendar Years

Earnings after depreciation.-.-.
Discount on company shares purchased.
Total earnings and other gains. Prior year taxes

$\qquad$ | Remainder added to surplus \& surplus reserves.. | $\$ 491,150$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 | $\$ 446,969$ |



Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Insurance Group to Intervene in Reorganization-
A committee of five, representing a group of life insurance companies which hold substantial blocks of company's securities, has been authorized ization proceeding. The committee is composed of George $S$. Van Schaick,
Vice-president of New York Life; Harry C. Haggerty. Treasurer of Metro-Vice-president of New York Life; Harry C. Haggerty, Treasurer of Metro-
politan Life; Carrol Shanks, Associate General Solicitor of Prudential politan Life; Carrol Shanks, Associate General solicitor of Prudential
Insurance Co. of America; Frederick W.- Walker, Vice President, Northwestern Mutual Life, and Home
of Massachusetts Mutual Life.
more than $34 \%$ of tne outstanding Rio Grande Junction Ry, first 5's of 1939. of more than $30 \%$ of Rio Grande Western Ry. first trust 4 s of 1939 of more than $14 \%$ of Denver \& Rio Grande Western consol. $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ of
and of more than $29 \%$ of Rio Grande Western Ry. consol. 4 s of 1949 .

ICC Authorizes Intervention in Reorganization ProceedingsThe City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, trustee under the general
mortgage, has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to mortgage, has been authorized iny the road's reorganization proceeding now pending before the Commission.
In its intervention petition the trust company asserted that provision now before the ICC "on its face" is inadequate, unfair and discriminates unfairly against those holders.

Railroad Units Must Ask MergerIn a letter to counsel for the road, Director Sweet of the Bureau of Finance In the Interstate Commerce Commission hars stated that in the present pro-
ceedings for reorganization and consolidation of the system it would be ceedings for reorganization and consolidation of the system it would be necessary for three of the roads involved to make applications for conscl-
dation to the commission. These roads are the Denver \& Salt Lake, the Goshen Valley and the Rio Grande Junction.
In his letter to Pierce \& Greer, counsel for the Rio Grande, Mr. Sweet wrote:
"You will recall that the plan of consolidation and reorganization for
the) Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR. filed on July 28,1936 , involves the consolidation of several railroad properties. Of the railroad corporations involved in the consolidation features of the plan only the Denver \& Rio
Grande Western and the Denver \& Salt Lake Western are debtors, before the commission, in this proceeding.
"In view of the fact tnat under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act railroad consolidations are purely voluntary, and since no power to Bankruptcy Act, it is the view of the bureau that appropriate consolidation applications should be filed with the commission by those cocporations not
now before the commission. Until this is done it does not appear that the now before the commission. Until this is done it does not appear that the, commission has co

Diamond Match Co.-Earnings-

 Earnings per sh. on 270,000 shs. com.st k (no par)-
Comparative Balance Sheet March 31
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Deferred charges... } & 416,799 & 451,366 \\ \text { Mktable. securs } & 3,043,225 & 2,822,727\end{array}$

$42,737,3434 \overline{43,570,043}$
b Represented by 270,000 shares no par.-
Dow Chemical Co.-Earnings
Years Ended May 31-
Gross profit from sales
Selling and administrative expenses................................. 1936
$7,689,796$
$1,153,766$
$1,451,724$ Gross prof it from sales
Selling and administrative expenses.-.-.-.

Provision for depreciation | 1935 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 6,437,268$ |
| $1,043,818$ |
| $1,387,532$ |


$\underset{\text { Frome charges }}{\text { Gross income }}$


Net income
Surp-ing of the year
$\$ 4,384,510$
$5,554,643$
$1,004,270$
$\qquad$

Surplus at beginning of the year
Surplus credits $\qquad$ $\mathbf{8 , 3 2 0 , 9 7 0}$
$8,729,089$

$50 \%$ common stock dividend
587,267
Goodwill written off--1 of Federal income taxes for
26,040
Surplus at end of the Year
Common stock outstanding (no pa
$\$ 8,241,046$
945,000
$\$ 4.42$
$\$ 5,554,643$
937,714
$\$ 3.32$
 y Represented by 945,000 no par shares in 1936 and 945,000 , no
including 7,286 shares held in treasury in 1935.-V. 143, p. 269 .

## Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings.-

| July- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | \$311.542 | \$236,338 | \$256,878 | \$220,851 |
| Net from railway | 117,477 92,216 | 78,68 | 82,369 56.113 |  |
| Net after rents From Jan. |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | 1,644.850 | 1,320,842 | $1,321,330$ 264,398 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,025,130 \\ 89,793 \end{array}$ |
| Net after rents | 365,322 | 212,025 | 106,584 | der72,994 |

## Duquesne Brewing Co.-Class A Stock Called- <br> The company has called for redemption on Oct. 1 the outstanding class

 A convertible preference stock at $\$ 5.50$ per share, plus the dividend due as of that date. A dividend of $121 / 2$ centsdelared, payable Oct. 1 ro record sept. 19
There are approxim There are approximately 7,500 shares of the class "A" stock now out-
standing out of an original issue of 75,000 shares. The stock is convertible standing out of an original issue of 75,000 shares. The stock is convertible
into common stock at the rate of 10 shares of class "A" for 11 shares of common.
The books of the company will be closed Sept. 19, so that conversions
can only be made until that date.-V. 142, p. 4175 .

## Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings-



Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp. for
 Gross income -$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest charges (net) } & \text { Ant } & 177,032 & 176,305\end{array}$


East Fork Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Eaton \& Howard Management Fund "B"-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.

Financial Chronicle

Eastern Dairies, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

income tax.......- $\quad \mathbf{c} \$ 9,223 \quad \mathbf{c} \$ 35,773 \quad \$ 27,762 . \quad \$ 40,630$ a After deducting Federal and Provincial taxes of $\$ 3,905$. A After de-
ducting Provincial taxes of $\$ 4,356$. c After income taxes. d After adding
adjustment of adjustment of reserves for bad debts of $\$ 25,472$ and deducting adjustment of
income tax of $\$ 332$. Assets-

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
Cassets- on hand and in banks_
Accts. \& bills receivable (less res. for bad debts)-Accrued interest and dividends receivable.-.j.-.--

 Land, buildings, plant \& machinery, equip't, \&c-Prepaid and deferred expenses_-....-........................ Organization expense...............--
Goodwill

## Total

Bank loan (secured)
Bank overdraft ---
Accounts payable- and accrued liabilities
Unredeemed tickets..
Salesmen's deposits.
Accrued bond interest
Deferred revenue.

Capital of subsidiary companies outstanding-....-
$6 \%$ 20-year 1st collateral trust convertible bonds
series A, due May 1, 1949
$7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par)

 | $\substack{192,696 \\ \$ 52,000}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 11,032,505$ |
| 1935 | 1,700,000 $2,840,500$

$2,500,000$

Ex-Cell-O Aircraft \& Tool Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30 1936-
Assets
Cash in bank
 Notes \& accts. recelvable (net)
Misc. notes \& accts. recelvable
Rentals rec. under agreements (current)
Land contract lease Land contract rec. (current)Prepald taxes, ins. \& charges.-.-....-
Rentals, rec, under Rentals, rec. under mach. lease-
agreements Land contracts rec., less res.-Bal. due from officers \& empl.-
Miscellaneous investments.-. Miscellaneous investments.-.-
Property, plant \& equip. (net)
Perishabie tools, Perishable tools, less deprec-
Land, bldg. \& equip. not used.
Patents Patents...-
Good-will
Total
143, p. 1227
\$2,826,809
Total
Llabllittes-
Accounts payable-trade Accounts payable-trade-.....-
Accr. payrols, bonuses, com$\$ 111,694$

Fast Bearing Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Ferro Enamel Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors bave declared a dividend of 55 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 21 to holders of record Sept, 10 . This compares with 25 cents paid on June 20 last; 20 cents perd sept, 10 tributed on March 20, last, Dee. 20 and 8ept. 25, 1935 ; 15 cents per shar paid in the two previous quarters, and dividends of 10 cents per share dis cents per share were paid in each of the four quarters of $1934 .-\mathrm{V} .143$, p.
755 .
(Marshall) Field \& Co.-New Vice-President-
-V. P. Margeson Jr. has been elected a Vice-President of this company.
(M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-SalesJanuary ${ }^{\text {February }}$
February
Maril.
May-

## 



1934
$\$ 154,799$
161,205
226.586
229,742
298,662
323,390
275,332
2944952
1933
$\$ 101,306$
123,869
126,196
197,556
228,879
239,800
249.870
247,639

## Foremost Dairies, Inc.-Earnings-

 Net Months Ended July $31-1$ Earnings per share on 250,000 common shares.$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1936 & 1935 \\
\$ 67,5040 & \$ 51.588 \\
\$ 0.12 & \$ 0.06
\end{array}
$$

Follansbee Bros. Co.-Bondholders and Unsecured Creditors Unite in Support of Bondholders' Plan-

The reorganization plan sponsored by the bondholders protective com-
mittee has been promised the support of a group of unsecured which previously promised the support of a group of unsecured creditors, announced by Charles B. Roberts 3d, of Philadelphia, chairman of the holders plan was made known in connection with a Federal Court hearing in Pittsburgh at which Juown Re R. M. Gibson took under advisement the question of authoriizing trudsees in bankruptcy to present to soccurity holders proposed by the At the same time the bondholders committee made public additional features of its plan. These provide for the strengthening of working capital
by establistment of a revolving bank credit of $\$ 700,000$, the sale to under-
writers of $\$ 500$ one further sale of $\$ 1,237,500$ of the $\$ 2,500,000$ new first mortgage bonds to be authorized, the balance being anoted to present bondholders. of new money than the corporationts proposed plan, which calls for $\$ 5 .-$
500,000 of new money.-V.

Fort Smith \& Western Ry.-Earnings.-
Gross from railway....
Net from railw Net after rents.--
From Jan. 1 .--
Gross from railway.:
N Netrom raiway
Net a tuter rents
Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings.For the week ended Aug. 27, 1936, the kilowatt-hour system input of Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp., and National Power \& Light Cowne Operating Subsidiaries of -



Electromaster, Inc.-To Pay 16-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 16 cents per share on the
common stok, par \$1, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 1.-V.
143, p. 1075.
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings.-



El Paso Natural Gas Co.-Registers with SEC-
Eee list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 427
Emerald Park Mining \& Development Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Erie RR.-New Vice-President -
The company announced on Aug. 29 the election of John K . Thompson,
Comptroller since 1931 , as Vice-President and Assistant to the President effective on Sept. 1. Mr. Thompson will succeed L. L. White.-V. 143,
p. 1398.
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.-Extra Dividendaddition to the resular quarterly dividend of like amount on the come in in



in X Represented by 95,000 no par shares in 1936 and 93,423 no par share

## Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings-

 exp., Fed. taxes, min-
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Nu, } & & \text { 4,677,325 } & 4,025,978\end{array}$
 Divs, paid on $6 \% \%$ pref.
stock, excl. of dive on
stock, oxwed or by Es.ast-
ern Gas \& Fuel Assocs
 $1,987,764$ shs. common
stock

Eaton Mfg. Co.-To Vote on Capital Change-
posal to change the company's capital stock from no-par value to $\$ 4$ pro-
An pasaue The purpose is to effect a saving to shareholders in the cost of
valunser tees. pron anster fees.-V. 143, p. 1397.
Ebasco Services Inc-W eekly
Gross from railway 1936 R1935
 From Jan. 1
 -N .143 rents
Fort Worth \& Rio Grande Ry.-Earnings.-

 Net after rents_-
From Jan. 1 ----.-ef17,432

1933


Franklin Motors, Inc.-Assets Transferred-
incornoreated ol thy Franklin automobile plant in Syracuse to the recently latter corporation purchased the Franklin business and assets in bankruptcy proceedings Dec.8, 1934, after having become practically a $100 \%$.
creditor by acquiring bank loans of the old H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co . totaling more than $\$ 2,000,000$.
 of the of of the olympic company, which expects to manufacture motor cars in
the lower priced brackets, and possibly trailers.-V. 142, p. 1816.
General Household Utilities Co.-Removed from ListThe Chicaso Stock Exchange has removed from the list the old common
stock, pursuant to an amendment to the company's certificate of incor-
poration.- $.142, ~$ 42, p. 4179

| Georgia RR.-Earnings. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$322,927 | \$266,141 | \$274,504 | \$290 |
| Net after rents. | 60,647 58,203 | 31,514 | ${ }_{46,443}^{48,165}$ |  |
| Gross from railway | 2,0 |  |  |  |
| Net from railway | 323,867 |  | 1,260,327 | 1,7 |
| Net after rents | 337,098 | 295,756 | 261,966 | ${ }_{323.261}$ |

Financial Chionicle

General Motors Acceptance Corp.-Bal. Sheet June 30-
 Cash in banks \& Notes \& bills rec U.S. \& Can-- 441 , 0
 Auto. \& equip.-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capital stock.--: } & 50,000,000 \\ \text { Ace'ts payable-- } & 22,623,878 \\ 50,000,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll} & & 50,00,000 \\ \text { Serial gold notes }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}1 / 4 \% & \text { notes_--- } & 25,000,000 & 25,000,000\end{array}$ loss reserves-
Notes (U. S.).
Notes (Can. \& overseas) .-. $338,984,332 \times 185,965,041$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Accrued taxes.- } & 3,958,562 & 3,064,852 \\ \text { Accr. Int. pay_- } & 180,104 & 17782\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Recr. int. pay-- } & 180,104 & 3,064,852 \\ \text { Reserves } & 177,802 \\ \text { Unearned inc.-. } & 21,7621,524 & 6,908,993\end{array}$


| Total |
| :--- |
| - V. 143, |
| p. |
| 1228. |

General Th
798,479 362,711,446
Total --...
Total $\ldots \ldots-\ldots-\frac{16,859,671}{521,798,479} \frac{26,750,781}{362,711,446}$
\& Subs.) - Earns






Net income of General Theatres Equipment Corp. and net in-
come accruing to stocks of subsidiaries.--. $\$ 152,435$ The above statement includes International Projector Corp., National Theatre Supply Co., Theatre Equipment Contracts Corp., J. Eut McAuley subsidiaries, Cinema Building Corp. Ashcraft, A
J. M. Wall Machine Co., Inc.-V. 143 , p. 272 .

General Tire \& Rubber Co.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading privileges The new common stock, $\$ 5$ par in lieu of old common stock, $\$ 25$ par. of five shares of new common stock for each share of old common stock. General Wat
General Water Gas \& Electric Co.-Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1936-
 Reacquired securitles (par val.) Cash in banks \& on hand -...Marketable securities at Book cets. \& notes receiv.-.-.-Unbilled revenue (est., less res. Inventories at book values, less reserves-...-..-.......Prepald expenses.............. Deferred charges.-.-.-.-.....--
 Laabutities-
Funded debt.
Notes payable $\qquad$ . $16,646,400$ 400,000 400,000
97,872
241,880 78,100 $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accrued divs. on pret. stocks } \\ \text { of subsidlarlies } \\ \text { Accrued divs. on } \overline{-1} \text { pref. stk. }\end{array} & 11,941 \\ & 19,025\end{array}$ Subsidiaries' tunde pret. stk. 6,733
46,110 $\begin{array}{r}416,718 \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ 3160,000
243,173

1,314,950 12,339
$23,818.605$ $\begin{array}{r}217,615 \\ 3,028,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $3,028,744$
$\mathbf{x 4 1 5 , 3 6 3}$
Total
 $\overline{\$ 27,075,574}$ eserve for depreciation any possible undistributed surplus tax. y After 76,372 no par shares. outstanding, or to be issued, warrants entitling the holders to subscribe to 145,610 shares of common stock at $\$ 12.50$ per share The earnings for the 12 months ended July 31 were published in $\nabla .143$. p. 1399 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
Period-
-Third Week of August- $\quad$ Jan. 1 to Aug. $21-$ Period$\begin{array}{llll}1936 & 1935 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \$ 44,850 & \$ 38,750 & \$ 738,112 & \$ 717,998\end{array}$

Gimbel Bros., Inc.-Change in Capital ProposedA special meeting of stockholders (both $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock proposals (each class of stock voting separately): $2,210,000$ shares to $2,160,900$ shares; and (b) a reduction in the capital to the sum of $\$ 21,070,000$; the reduction in number of shares and in capital stock consisting of 49,100 shares now held in the treasury; 000 of preferred 2. To amend the statement in respect of capital so as to provide that the ssued shares having par value, plus $\$ 5$ in respect to every issued share without par value, plus such amounts as, from time to time, by resolution shall not be less than $\$ 21,070,000$;
3. To change each of the 160,900 shares of $\$ 7$ preferred stock, issued and of a new class of $\$ 6$ preferred stock without par value. 4. To reduce the common stock from $2,000,000$ shares (no par) to 1,959,-
775 shares (no par); reclassify the $2,160,900$ shares of stock which the
5. To classify or company will be authorized to have into 201,125 shares of stock which the
(no paref) and $1,959,775$ shares of common stock (no par). $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}, 1400$.

Glass Corp. of America-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Glidden Company-Initial Dividend on Preferred StockThe directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $561 / 4$ cents value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 17.-V.143, p. 1230.
(Adolf) Gobel, Inc.-Tax Settlement-
Juage Byers in U. S. Court, Brooklyn, has signed an order directing the Corn Exchange Bank to pay to the U, S. Collector at Des Moines, Ia., $\$ 22,860$ out of funds of the company, it has on deposit. The order states
the payment will be in settlement of income and excess profits taxes that were the payment will be in settlement of income and excess profits taxes that were
owing by Jacob Decker \& Sons, an Iowa subsidiary, sold last July by Gobel
to Armour \& Co. of Delaware.-V. 142, p. 2500 .

Godchaux Sugars, Inc.-50-Cent Class A DividendThe uirectors nave declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A stock, payabie
was made on July 1, Last, this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue since Jan. 1932 when asimite Bros., Inc.-Usual Cash Dividend-Stock Option Discontinued-
The directors have declared the usual quarterly cash dividend of $371 / 2$ conts per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record
Sept. 10 . The company has, however, discontinued the payment of the usual optional stock dividend of $1-40$ of a share of common stock for each share held in lieu of the cash dividend, pending further study of the effec
of the 1936 Federal Revenue Act upon the company.-V. 142, p. 2996 .

Gold Dust Corp.-New Vice-President, \&cFrederick K. Morrow has resigned as Vice-President and director and

(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Listing, \&c.shares of wre York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 412,031 common stefk stock (\$5 cumul), reclassification, of the company's's capital stock. a total of $4,147,154$ shares authorized.
Subject to necessary action by stockholders at a special meeting to be
held sept. 9,1936 , the directors at a meeting held on July held sept. 9, 1936, the directors at a meeting held on July 21 , adopted
resolutions recommending to the stockholders the adoption of an amendresolutions recommending to the stificate of incorporation reclassifying the tapital stock.
At the special meeting the stockholders will be asked to vote:
(1) to authorize (a) a reduction in the number of the authorized shares of the company from $4,353,440$ shares consisting of 353,440 shares of $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) and $4,000.000$ shares of common stock (no par), to $4,344.308$ shares, consisting of 344,308 shares of $7 \%$ pref. stock and company by thesum of $\$ 913,200$, such reduction in the capital to be effected throuinh the retirement of , 1123 shares of $7 \%$ pref. stock, which have been
acquired and are now held by the company. acquired and are now heare or $7 \%$ pref. stock into 1.4 shares of a new class of pref. stock (no par) and 15 -share of common stock (no par), and change
 shares of $\$ 5$ pref. stock, such $\$ 5$ pref. stock to entitle holder thereof to a fixed
dividend of $\$ 5$ per share per annum in preference to the common stock: pany will be authorized to have into 430,386 shares of $\$ 5$ pref. stock and pany will be author common stock.
When the plan becomes effective by the appropriate vote of the stockholders and the filing of the certificate required by law, any holder of the
 New York stock share of $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, including dividendment will change each share of of cumul, p36. stock, including dividend arrears thereon,
amounting. as of As a result of the oroposed change of the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, the
stated value of the $\$ 5$ pref. stock will be $\$ 24,721,872$ (i. e., 412.031 .2 shares of $\$ 5$ cumul. pref stock at at stated value of $\$ 60$ eper siare). The difference
betwen the total par value of the net outstanding $7 \%$ cumul. pref stock between the total par value of the net outstanding $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
after retirement of the said $\$ 913,200$ thereof, and the total stated value oo said $\$ 5$ cumul. pref. stock to be substituted 'therefor, is $\$ 4,708,928$, which amount will be transferred into common stock account as the stated value
of the 147 , 154 shares of common stock which are to serve as partial substitute of the 147,154 shares of common stock which are to serve as partial substitute
for the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. As a result, the $412,031.2$ shares of $\$ 5$ cumul. for the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. As arsult, the share and the 147.154 shares
 preferred stock will upon presentation of their certificates to the company's pransfer agent, wankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., N. Y. Citty for cancellation,
receive cartificates for 1.4 shares of the $\$ 5$ cumul. pref. stock and onehalf share of common stock for each share of $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock so surren-
Fractional shares will be represented by bearer scrip certificates, which when presented to the company's transfer agent on or before Sept. which, ogether with other scrip certificates of like tenor calling in the a agregate or one or more full shares of the stock represented by said scrip certificates, wual to the ageabegate number of full shares thereof called for by the stock certificates so surrendered. Shares of stock representing scrip certifivates account of the holders of such scrip certificates and the proceeds distributed pro rata to the holders of such outstanding certificates upon surrender $\$ 735,000$ Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 735,000$ 1st mtge. 25 -year $615 \%$ gold bonds have been called for redemption on Nov. 1 at 107 and interest. Payment will be made at
the Bankers Trust Co., New York City.-V. 143 p. 1400 .
Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati-Committee A committee for the protection of bondholders reports that holders of
more than $50 \%$ of the $\$ 1,760,000 \quad 51 / 2 \%$ serial gold bonds outstanding have been located.
Wililiam H Mitchell, President of the Mitchell steel Co., has been chosen secretary of the committee. The committee, serving without
 The hospital is owned and operated by the Sisters of Oharity of Cin-
cinnati. The Fifh Third Union Trust Co. is trustee for the bonds.V. ${ }^{\text {cinnati. p. phe }} 369$.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co., Ltd.-Reopening of Allenby Mines Planned by OfficialsThe following is taken from the New York "Herald Tribune" directors, who in the near future wrill submit the prowosition to discussion by A special meeting is to be called at which stockikolders will vote on the plan to operate the mines for production or copper, silver and gold. profit and that it is in the best interest of stockholders to do so. The cents a pound and the export market only slightly below. it is believed that Granby can mine its ore profitably. At present there are between $9,000,000$
and $10,000,000$ tons of ore blocked out ready for mining. While this is not what is termed rich ore, it is said to contain sufficient copper to warrant production at present prices.
can be placed in operation with mill which cost aboui $\$ 2,000,000$ and which campeny now has about $\$ 500,000$ in cash, which, it it it believed. will be more than sufficient working A. S. Baillie, who was appointed liquidator for the properties with Nathan L. Amster, has been working with company engineers formulating plans cost of electric mines. Ein be obtained to effect substantial savings, the company plans to install additional generating capacity and operate its own power plant. At the special meeting of stockholders data containing the amount of holders will be asked to pass on the plan to resume operations.
On Jan. 24.1936 , stockholders approved voluntary liguidation of the ssets of the ch phan, and on mand 10 a During 1935 the company produced $23,503,119$ pounds of copper, 269.844 ounces of silver and 5 ,.26y ounces of gold. At the end of the year the
oompany reported it had sold and delivered $114,550.413$ pounds of copper at an average price of 7.54 cents, 715,533 ounces of silver at 65.6 cents and , Also at the of gold at $>33.90$ an ounce.

146,577 ounces of silver at an average price of 57.01 cents and 995 ounces
of gold at $\$ 33.90$ an ounce. There remained unsold $3,437,667$ pounds of of gold at $\$ 33.90$ an ounce.
copper at the end of 1935.
It is contemplated
It is contemplated that if stockholders approve reopening the mines production would start immediately. The properties have been maintained in a high state of repair and it is believed that only a relatively small amoun
(W. T.) Grant Co. (\& Subs.)-Earningls-

 Total income_ Int. paid, less int.recd.-
Deprec. \& amortization

| Deprec. \& amortization.- | 314,471 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Federal tax | 614,413 |

Net profit_
Earns. per
$1,195,355 \mathrm{shs}$
Earns. per share on
$1,195,355$ shs. cap.stk Comparative Consoli

\section*{| $\$ 1,440,403$ |  | $\$ 1,402,378$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $\$ 1,518,778$ |  |
| 69,558 | 73,423 | 80,127 |  |
| 599,030 | 58,902 | 572,545 |  |
| 102,290 | 81,173 |  | 115,411 |}

## Asset

Cassel
Short

 landlords-to be
repaid over
term of years
Employees years.--
\& accts
$\&$ acets. receiv.
Sundry acets. receiv- note
sundry acets.,note
claims \& in-
vests., funds in
closed banks $\&$
rest. bals. less
Land, bldgs.-...... and
impts., less al-
impts., less and
lowance for depre
Flxtures
Alterations \& ior im-
Alterations \& im
provs. to leased
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { properties.eased } \\ \text { prepaid taxes } \\ 50\end{array} 5,310,068 \quad 5,554,921$
Prepald taxes \&
rents, unexp red
insur, premiums
insur. premiums,
supplies, \&c.... $870,459 \quad 727,828$
Total.-------- 35,838297 33,136,466 Total_...-.-...-35,838,297 $\overline{33,136,466}$
$\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 1,195,355 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 923
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Sales-
 The company had 132 stores in operation du

Greenwich Water \& Gas System-Accumulated Div.accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 21 . Alike payment was made on Aug. 15 quarters and regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share previously. Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 1.50$ per share.
-V. 143, p. 1079 .
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Earnings. -

## Gross from railway <br> Net from railway <br> From Jan. Gross from railway <br> $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net from railway_-.-- } & 4,024,502 & 3,308,189 & 3,081,065 & 2,020,352\end{array}$ Net after rents... <br> Gulf States Utilities Co.-Files with SEC-

 Exchange Commission under the securities Act of with the Securities and of first mortgage and refunding bonds, series C, 4\%, due Oct. 1,1966 , and $\$ 4,000,000$ of 10 -year $41 / \%$ debentures, due Oct. $1,1946.1$. 1966 , andNet proceeds to be received from the sale, together with the company, are to be applied as follows: $\$ 18,848,960$ to the redemption on Oct. 31, 1936, at 104 of outstanding first mortgage and refunding gold bonds, series A,5\% due Sept. 1, 1956, in first mortgage and refunding gold bonds, series B, $41 / 2 \%$, due June 1, 1961 , Stone \& Webster \& Blodgett COO Inc the First Ber Brown, Harriman \& Co., Inc., New York, are the principal undorp., and The price to the public, the names of other underwriters, and the under registration statement.-V. 143 , p. 923 , be furnished by amendment to the

Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 mulated Dividendof accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum, conv. s. f. preference stock, par $\$ 30$,
payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. The divident will Canadian funds, and is subject, in the case of non-residents, to a 5 paid in A similar dividend was paid on July 1, April 1 and Jan. 2 , last, and on Oct. 1 . since the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed on
Accumulations after the current dividend will amount to $\$ 6.50$ per share.
-V. 142 , p. 4022 .
Hathaway Manufacturing Co.-Pays Larger DividendThe company paid a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the capital stock, par
$\$ 100$, on Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20 . This compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on June 1 last and $\$ 1$ paid on March. 1 last and on Dec. ${ }_{2} 1935$, , this company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share. Divide Divide ${ }^{\text {D }}$, 1934 , when the were distributed each quarter from Dec. 1, 1933 to and including June 1 .
1934; $\$ 1.50$ was paid in August, 1933 and 50 cents per share in May, 1933.
V. 141, p. 3537 .

## Homestake Mining Co.- $\$ 2$ Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2$ per share in addition
to the regular monthly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital stock. par $\$ 100$, both payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 19 Similar distribuextra dividends of $\$ 1$ per share and regular dividends of $\$ 1$ per shary paid
month from Jan manth from Jan. 25, 1934, to and including June 25, 1934. In addition

Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc. (\& Subs.)Calendar Years-
Rev. from operatio
 Gross profits
Other income, interest.
$\$ 10,553,008$
$\$ 11,157,519$
$\$ 11,356,102$
$\$ 11,817,732$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Other income, interest, } \\ \text { rentals, \&c. }\end{array} & 2,139,895 & 2,455,908 & 2,359,184 & 2,214,815\end{array}$ Gross income
Distribution of profits of $\$ 12,692,904$
$\$ 13,613,426$
$\$ 13,715,286$
$\$ 14,032,548$ Distribution of profits of
American Weekly, Inc.
to
$\begin{array}{rccccc}\text { to other companies.-- } & 1,542,286 & 1,531,378 & 1,226,654 & 1,451,112 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 1,206,705 & 1,249,711 & 1,063,042 & 1,111,107 \\ \text { Other(incl. Fed. inc.tax) } & 2,131,510 & 2,8,41,472 & 2,427,133 & 1,953,553 \\ \text { Int. on bonds \& debens } & 1,550,693 & 1,716,332 & 1,915,017 & 2,128,810 \\ \text { Amort. of bond discount } & & & & \end{array}$
and expense..........
Net income_-_-_-_
Earned surplus, Jan.
Surplus credits
203,367
$252,737 \quad 228,094$
255.056.

 approx. mark. val., \&c

 Total_...... $128,584,281$ 122,977,388 Total_.......-128,584,281
a After reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 11,924,644$ in 1935
and $\$ 10,749,034$ in 1934 b After reserves for a After reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 11,924,644$ in 1935
and $\$ 10,749,034$ in 1934 . b After reserves for doubtful receivables,
discounts and allowances of $\$ 426,207$ in 1935 and $\$ 385,432$ in 1934 . discounts and allowances of $\$ 426,20$ in 1935 and $\$ 385,432$ in 1934 . c Repre-

Hedges Motor Sales Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Holeproof Hosiery Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Gross profit on sales
Other operating income-
$\begin{array}{r}1935 \\ \$ 1,243,354 \\ 48,043 \\ \hline \$ 1,291,397 \\ 1,093,566 \\ 8,667 \\ \hline 185,766 \\ \hline-\cdots-\end{array}$
1934
$\$ 940,477$
44,160
1933
$\$ 1,128,371$
12,269
 Other charges, less miscell. incomeProvision for depreciation_-1.-.-.-.-
Consolidated net profit $\qquad$ $\$ 3,397$ loss $\$ 330,106$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Llabtlties- | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$132,180 | \$267,621 | Preferred stock.- | ,272,540 | \$1,272,540 |
| b Acts.--notes rec | 742,564 | 681,231 | c Common stock. | 1,573.282 | 1,573,282 |
| Inventories- | 1281,906 | 1,086,467 | Accounts payable. | 67,233 | 67,884 |
| Prepd. exp. \& supp | 62,993 | 56,048 | Accruals | 69,371 | 113,289 |
| Invest, adv., \&cc- | 147,857 | 162,077 | Res. for conting's. | 33,775 |  |
| a Land, buildings, equipment, \&c. | 1,581,171 | 1,704,611 | Wisconsin unempl. fund |  |  |
| Trade mks., trade |  |  | Paid in surplus- | 669,104 | 809,103 |
| names, pat'ts, \&o | 12,131 | 153,147 | Earned surplus. | 275,497 | 272,100 |

Total_........ $\$ 3,960,804 \overline{\$ 4,111,204}$ Total.......... $\$ 3,960,804 \overline{\$ 4,111,204}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 2,987,784$ in 1935 and $\$ 2,862,861$ in 1934. I After
reserve for bad debts of $\$ 27,000$ in 1935 and $\$ 45,037$ in 1934 . c Represented by_70,697 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 113.

Huttig Sash \& Door Co.-Dividend Plan VotedStockholders on Aug. 31, ratified the proposal to eliminate accumulated
dividends of $\$ 47.25$ a share as of Oct. 1, 1936, on the $7 \%$ preferred It is proposed to give preferred holders $41 / 2$ shares common and $\$ 2.25$ in issue new preferred in exchange for present preferred.-V. 143, p. 1402 .

## Honolulu Oil Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Calendar YearsGross operating income Costs, oper. \& gen. exp_-Taxes
Intangible develop. costs Depletion
Deprec. and retirement.
Net operating loss_----
Non-operating incomeNet inc. for the year--
Earned surplus, Jan. Adj. of prior years earns Total.-.--
Cash dividends paid----
Adj. of depl. \& depr., Adj. of depl. \& depr., \&c.
Eliminat'n of excess cost
of stock over stated of stock over stated val
Def. of Seacliff Dev. Co. Approp, for conting-...-
Adj. of prior years earns. Adj. of prior years earns.
Net earnings of insurance fund, \&c---....----
Consol. earned surplus Shares cap. stk.-17tstand.
excl. shares held in
treasury

| treasury _-_ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings per share on <br> capital stock (no par) | 937,743 | 937,143 | 937,143 | 937,148 |

## AssetsAccts. rece-ivable-Inventories.----- Accrued int. receiv Accrued int. recelv Def. acts. recelv. Inv. in stock of, \&o to other cos, \& Fixed assets.-.

| $1935$ | $1934$ | Labilities- | $1935$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 720.953 | 1,696,124 | Accounts payable. | 132,440 | 6.906 |
| 366,931 | 313,364 | Accr. liabilities | 143,808 | 126,925 |
| 175,607 | 209,550 | Res. for self-carried |  |  |
| 14,458 | 3,118 | insurance - ----- | 333,511 | 321,434 |
| 149,502 | 96,423 | Long-term oblig-- <br> Minority int. in | 2,440,000 |  |
| ,262,63 | 4,502,884 | subsldlary cos.- | 161.700 | 161,700 |
| 39,488 | 322,515 | y Capital stock. | 9,285,945 | 9,265,875 |
| 6,058,894 | 6,538,725 | Cap. surp. pald in | 47,500 | 47,500 |
| 105,09 | 126,663 | Earned surplus a prop. for cont | 230,227 | 322,296 |
|  |  | Unapprop. earned surplus. | 3,118,436 | 3,466,733 |

Total_.......-15,893,568 $\overline{13,809,370}$ Total..........-15,893,568 13,809,370 x After deducting reserve for depreciation, depletion and intangible
development costs of $\$ 15,416,896$ in 1935 and $\$ 14,131,693$ in 1934. y Rep-

resented by 937,743 no par shares in 1935 and 937,143 no par shares in 1934. | desented by 937,743 |
| :--- |
| res. |

Hotel Berkshire, N. Y. City-Default, \&c.
Wecause of the default in the terms of ground lease dated Jan. 1, 1926 between. Lab Estates, Inc., the owner, and Hotel Properties, inc., lessee, the trustees under trust mortgage covering the leasehold dated Jan. 1, 192yment of the rent in default as of July 23. 1936, in the amount of $\$ 301,000$, together with all rents which may thereafter accrue up to and including the
date of redemption. date of redemption. rights under the lease during the above period. Trustees are Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., corporate truste
baum Jr., individual trustee.-V. 135. p. 4392.

Howe Scale Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

 Earnings per share on 16,750 shs. com, stk. (no par) $\$ 1.57$ and $\$ 17,005$ in Note-Depreciation charges amounted to $\$ 18,701$ i
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Liabllities- | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks \& |  |  | Accounts payable. | \$17.938 | 25,409 |
| on hand.-.-...- | \$269,945 | \$205,481 | Accrued Items | 52,846 | 47,707 |
| Accounts recelv'le. | 177,930 | 169,129 | Welghtograph Co., |  |  |
| Notes receivable.- | 30.623 | 25,888 | equity of minor. |  |  |
| Merch. inventories | 505,716 | 551,735 | stoc | 4,196 | ,695 |
| Invest. in Weightograph Co. con- |  | 126,373 | Res. for retire. of $51 / 2 \%$ cum. red. prior pref stk | 17,515 | 4,679 |
| tract (at cost) | 126,373 | 126,373 |  | 17,515 | 4,679 |
| Invest. in $_{\text {pref. }}^{\text {stock }}$ bank |  |  |  |  |  |
| post) | 2,500 | 4,000 | (\$100 par) ..... | 287,700 | 301,900 |
| Capital assets | 511,508 | 507,085 | 7\% cum. red. pref. |  |  |
| Goodwill-- |  |  | stock (\$100 Dar) | 642.300 | 657.800 |
| Deferred charges | 54,002 | 42,813 | Common stock. | 83.750 | 83,750 |
| Prior pref. stock |  |  | Surplus--.--.---- | 124,577 |  |
| redemption fund | 17,515 | 14,679 | Capital surplus -- | 466,606 | 453,204 |
| Cash on deposit with successor trustee | 1,312 | 1,312 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , |  | 48,498 |

a After reserves. b Represented by 16,750 no par shares.-V. 141, p. 278.
Hussman-Ligonier Co.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1081
Ideal Cement Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\text { Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, } 1935
$$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net earnings from operations after deprec., depletion \& Fed. tax } & \mathbf{1 , 3 3 5 , 7 0 9} \\ \text { Miscellaneous earnings aside from cement manufacture_--.-- } & 266,039\end{array}$
Total s.0.0.2isi

Net earnings
$\qquad$


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Llabluties- |
| ash, industria | Accounts payable-.-------- \$128,579 |
| bonds \& marketable secur's \$ 5,757,199 | Accrued liabilities------356,575 |
| Accounts receivable-.------ 870,458 | 15 yr . $5 \%$ conv. gol |
| Manufactured goods - ------- 763,474 | outstanding-.----------- 565,400 |
| Inventory, goods in process, supplies, fuel \& sacks..... $1,060,504$ | Reserves $\qquad$ |
| Deferred charges...........-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 42,851 | z Surplus.-.----------------21,486,580 |
| x Plants \& equipment......... 13,023,787 |  |
|  |  |
| tal | Tota ----------------\$22,649,498 |
| x After depreciation of $\$ 10,951,075$. y After depletion of $\$ 152,770$. <br> z Represented by 458,271 shares of no par value common stock.-V, 142 p. 4022 . |  |
|  |  |


p. 4022 .

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and IrelandInterim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of $367-10$ cents per holders of record Aug. 14.-V. 142, p. 1644.
Indiana Hydro-Electric Power Co.-Preferred Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Sept. 15
to holders of record Aug. 31 A like amount has been paia each quarter since and including June is, 1933, prior to wnich the compan
quarterly distributions of $\$ 1.75$ per share.-V. 143 , p. 113 .

Industrial Securities Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
International Great Northern RR.-Earnings.Gross from

Net after rents.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years
Profit from operatio Pron. \& sales exps. \& misceeli. taxes.--


| 1935 | 1934 | 19331 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$98,922 | \$102,660 | * $\$ 26,514$ |
| 50,723 | 53,957 | 48,602 |
| 58,482 | $\overline{36}, \mathbf{0} \overline{5} \overline{4}$ | $\overline{3} \overline{2}, 861$ |
| \$17,666 | prof.\$12,648 | \$54,948 $\mathbf{9 , 4 2 5}$ |
| \$17,666 | prof\$15,675 | \$45,522 |
| 74,876 | 125,738 | 126,930 |
| \$ \$92,543 | \$110,063 | $\$ 172,453$ 105,148 |
| 1,793,110 | 220,227 | 105,148 |




 Credit resulting from stating short-
term notes at market value, Dec. 31 ,
term notes at market value, Dec. 31 ,
Excess of proceeds of sale of short term notes over market value as Prov. for reduction of stated value of balances, incl. principally patents, trade-names, property development,
Losses and deficits-Dec. 31.....-- $\qquad$ $\$ 92,543 \quad \$ 1,793,111 \quad \$ 220,227$ reorganization through dissolution of three subsidiaries and transfer of their assets to the parent company.

Consoldated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 Total_........ $\$ 4,064,435$
a After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 1,471,129$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,396$.427 in $1934 . \quad \mathrm{b}$ Authorized 604,000 shares, no par; issued to Dec. 31, 1935, reorganization plan, 431 shares; total 596,004 shares stated at $\$ 5$ per share Dec. 31, 1935 (\$10 per share Dec. 31, 1934).-V.143, p. 1231.
International Printing Ink Corp,-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 3,627 addi-
tional $6 \%$ cumul. pref. shares (par $\$ 100$ ), and 4,500 addition thares (no par) upon official notice of issuance in connection with common quisition by the corporation of all the assets, property and business of the Standard Printing Ink Co. (Ohio, making the total amount applied for:
$66,9176 \%$ cumul. pref, shares, and 29,420 common shares.- V . $143, \mathrm{p}, 1082$.

Interlake Steamship Co.-Earnings-

## Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935




Net profit carried to surplus \$664,374

 p. 3692 .

## International Hydro-Electric System (\& Subs.) -

 Period End.June 30- 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-12 Mos.-1935Operating Operating revenue...
Other income-net...
Total revenue---
Operating expenses, Operating expenses, incl. Maintenance $-\cdots-\cdots$
Taxes (other than income taxes) Int. on fund debt and Int on debs of subs-.-Int. on debs. of internat. Amort. of dt. disc. \& Exp. Prov. for deprec. charged
against operations. Prov. for income taxes--Divs. being currently pd.
on pref. \& class A stiks. on pref. \& class A stik
of subsidiaries. Divs. not being currentiy $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { paid on pref currentl̄̄y } & 1,553,564 & 1,737,363 & 6,588,770 & 7,693,093\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { subsidiaries. } \\ \text { Minority interest in net }\end{array} & 586,574 & 402,979 & 1,971,993 & 871,954\end{array}$ Minority interest in net
earnings of subs.-...Balance to surplus. Note-No provision has $\$ 58,331 \quad \$ 57,926 \quad \$ 675,418$ \$1,199,868 liabily for 1936 neriod. States Feederal tax on undistributed income applicable
to the 1930 int of such liability if any liability for United States Federal tax on undistributed income applicabe
to the 1936 period. The amount of such liability, if any; is determinable
only at end of the calendar year.-V. 142, p. 4343 .

International Vitamin Corp.-Earnings-




Total income .-. | Loss on sale of machinery |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Expenses in connection with registration and iisting of capital stock | 5,519 |


Net profit before Federal income tax
Provision for normal Federal income tax


## Balance Sheet June 30, 1936


 x After reserve for doubtful accounts, \&c., of $\$ 3,863$. y After reserve
for depreciation of $\$ 40,714$. $z$ After reserve for amortization of $\$ 31,524$.
Note-The corporation granted an option for the purchase of 25,000 shares Note-The corporation granted an option for the purchase of 25,000 shares
of its authorized, but unissued, capital stock at a price of $\$ 5.625$ per share. of its authorized, but unissued, capital stock at a price of $\$ 5.625$ per share,
expiring Dec. 31,1938 . To June 30,1936 , this option has been exercised the extent of 3,000 shares.
Unfilled Orders Show Lage Increaseexcess of $\$ 400,000$, as compared with $\$ 230,000$ for the same periol year were in excess of $\$ 400,00$, as compared with $\$ 230,000$ for the same period during
July and
stated that these of sales are according to simon Lubarsky, President, who stated that these sales are expected to result in a substantial increase in net
income as compared with the net income from sales in the 1935 period. Directors of the company recently placed the capital stock on a regular
40 cent annual dividend basis with the declaration of the 40 cent annual dividend basis with the declaration of the first a quagterly
dividend of 10 cents per share payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1 . The company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share and an extra of $21 / 2$

Interstate Motor Freight System, Grand Rapids, Mich.-Applies for Stock Issues-
The company which operates a motor carrier service in 12 States, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue
100,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock par $\$ 10$ ) and 250,000 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1 \mathrm{par}$ ) and for authority to sell 60,000 shares of the It is not proposed to sell any of the common stock, but it is planned to
hold in the treasury 200,000 shares and deliver the remaining 50,000 shares to underwriters as part compensation for sale of the preferred. company about $\$ 550,000$ in cash which it is planned to use in the purchase of new and additionail rolling equipment consisting largely of trailers.
The preferred stock will be $6 \%$ convertible, and the 200,000 shares of
common are to be reserved for the exercise of conversion rights. The 50,000 shares of common will be reserved for the exercise of 50,000 warrants to purchase the stock. The warrants will be delivered to the underwriting firms as part compensation for sale of the preferred. No comdecided upon.
The common stock warrants will be for three years and will provide for The common stock warrants will be for three years and will provide for The company operates intrastate lines between Detroit, Grand Rap. and. Muskegon, Mich., and operates interstate lines in Massachusetts New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kensucky,
Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.
Iowa Pubiic Service Co.-Earnings-

 Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits.-V. 142, p. 4343 .

Irving Air Chute Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{lllll}6 \text { Months Ended June 30- } & & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \text { Net profit after all charges- } & \text { ( } \$ 120,694 & \$ 170,276 & \$ 22 ; 030 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 198,900 & \text { shares } & & \$ 0.60 & \$ 0,85\end{array}$ Net profit after all charges-
Earnings per share on 198,900 shares
capital stock--
capital stock-.-...............-.-.-.
$\times$ No mention was made of surtax on undistributed profits $\$ 0.10$
$\mathbf{x}$ No mention was made of surtax on undistributed profits.
Current assets as of June 30,1936 , including $\$ 468,294$ cash able securities, amounted to $\$ 964,982$ and current liabilities were $\$ 137,721$. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $\$ 624,364$, current
assets of $\$ 944,799$ and current liabilities of $\$ 64,561$ on June 30, 1935.-
V. 142, p. 1472.
(Mead) Johnson \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1936 | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit from operations. | \$1,765,175 | \$1,491,163 | \$1,382,502 |
| Shipping and selling expense | 391,522 | 352,618 | 316,213 |
| Advertising | 335,183 | 330,078 | 341,598 |
| Administrative and general expense | 220,018 | 199,849 | 199,596 |
| Operating profit | \$818,450 | \$608,618 | \$525,095 |
| Other income. | 22,791 | 49,931 | 53,994 |
| Total income_ | \$841,241 | \$658,549 | 579,089 |
| Other deductions | 43,148 | 23,894 | 71,635 |
| Prov. for U.S. and Can | 116,495 | 82,619 | 78,045 |
| Net profit | \$681,599 | \$552,035 | \$429,409 |
| Preferred dividend | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 |
| Common dividend | 412,500 | 330,000 | 330,000 |
| Surplus | \$209,599 | \$162,535 | \$39,909 |
| Earns. per sh. on 165,000 shs. com. stock (no par) | \$3.77 | - $\$ 2.98$ | \$2, |


$\times$ Represented by 165,000 no par shares.--V. $\mathbf{1 4 3}, \mathrm{p} .1403$.
(John) Irving Shoe Corp.-Acquisition -
The company announced the acquisition by purchase of all the issued
and outstanding capital stock of Reading Shoe Market, Inc., which operates and outstanding capital stock of Reading Shoe Market, Inc., which operates and shoe accessories. The chain merchandises under the name, Mary Jane
and mos Shoe Stores and has stores situated in New York State, Pennsylvania,
Maryland, and Delaware. Itt principal executive office is located in Philadelphia, where it also maintains a warehouse. Gross sales of Reading shoe Market, Inc. for the calendar year 1935 approximated $\$ 1,400,000$, and
for the seven months ended July $31,1936, \$ 800,000 .-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathbf{p}, 1233,1082$.
Johnson Motor Co.-Proposed: Merger-See Outboard Motors Corp. below.


-V. 147, p. 3857.
Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings.-
Guly- from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents. $\begin{array}{rrr}1936 & 1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 235,617 & \$ 173,735 & \$ 164,046 \\ 131,671 & 76,006 & 83,655 \\ 79,594 & 44,362 & 53,753\end{array}$
From Jan. $1=$
Net from railway.....-
Net from railway-
Net after rents.-
-V. 143, p. 760 .
$\begin{array}{rrr}1,407,587 & 1,099,181 & 1,108,811 \\ 735,783 & 460,433 & 556,059 \\ 458,110 & 264,404 & 344,593\end{array}$


Kermath Manufacturing Co.-Registers with SEC-
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.-Initial Series B-4 Dividend-
The directors bave declared an initial dividend of 5 cents per share on
Keystone Laundries, Inc.-Registers with $S E C$ -
See list given on first page of this department
Keystone Steel \& Wire Co.-Wage Increase-
A general wage increase and profit sharing plan, which together are
expected to boost the average annual earnings of 1,500 employees of this company by a total of some $\$ 200,000$ to the highest level in the company's
history were announced on Aug. 30 by R. E. Sommer, Vice-President General Manager.
A wage increase equivalent to three cents an hour on average hourly
earnings has been granted to all plant employees effective Aug. 30 . This is the second general increase since Jan. 1 , 1934 , the previous. one having
been a $10 \%$ general increase put into effet as of April 1, 1934 . In the interim an increase equivalent to $10 \%$ has been put into effect through company's factory payrolls are currently running at an annual rate of $\$ 2,000,000$.
The profit sharing plan will apply to all net profits made by the company during its fiscal year which began July 1 last, and will include all employee commission. Profits will be shared with employees on a graduated scale beginning with $4 \%$ on net profit of $\$ 1,000,000$ and rising to $20 \%$ on all net
profits over $\$ 1,300,000$. This so-called profit sharing dividend will be paid prof cash soon after the cose of the company's fiscal year which ends on
June 30, 1937. In announcing the plan to employees Mr. Sommer stated that this profit sharing plan is believed to be one of the first to be inau
Keystone Watch Case Corp.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Int. \& other income (net)
$\begin{array}{lrr}1935 & 1934 & 1933 \\ \$ 20,071 & \$ 41,585 & \text { loss } \$ 57,96\end{array}$
Dividend capital stock
(Riverside Metal Co.)
Net profit for year-.-
Prov. for Fed'l inc. tax
$250,000 \quad 125,000$


$\$ 4.66 \quad \$ 2.78 \quad$ Nil
Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31

## Assets-

1935

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Investments -....... } & \mathbf{1 , 5 2 3 , 6 2 5} \\ \text { Accts. \& notes rec. } & 167,885\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Accts. } \\ \text { Prepaid insurance. } & 1,218 \\ \text { Cash............. } & 286,978\end{array}$

| 1934 |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{\$ 3 0 6}$ |
| 4886 |

Liabilities-
Common stock

Cash-..--------- 286,978
256,617
194,979
Total_- $\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p} .115$.
(G. R.) Kinney Co.-T'enders-

The Ohase National Bank of the City of New York, successor trustee. is asking tenders or the sale to it of $15-\mathrm{year} 71 / 2 \%$ secured yold notes due
 the Corporate Trust Department
on Oct. 1, 1936 .

Kinsey Distilling Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended-
Gross sales. -1 --
 Earns. per sh. on 60,000 shs. common stk. (par $\$ 1$ )

xiBefore a reserve of $\$ 20,267$ for taxes.
As of June $30 ; 1936$ company reported curnt assets of $\$ 413,785$ and compares with working capital as of Dec. 31,1935 of $\$ 81,019$. The company acquired property formerly operated by J Jacob G. Kinsey
and Angelo Meyers Distillery, Inc., at Linfield, Pa.-V. 138, p. 2581 .
Kobacker Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account Four Months EndediMay 31, 1936 (Unaudited

 Balance....
Other income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 71,480 \\ 13,685 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total income

Net profit for period.
$\qquad$
$\$ 67,850$
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at May 31

| Assets- |
| :---: |
|  |
| Accts. receivable, \&c., accts (net) $\qquad$ |
| Miscellaneous assets |
| Merchandise inventory |
| Other assets |
| Co.'s own pref. stock at cost- |
| Fixed assets (at cost). |
| Leasehold improveme |
| Deferred charges |



Total 143, p. 1235.
Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Distribution to Debenture Holders A partial distribution of $\$ 2.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ principal amount will be mailed on Sept. 11, 1936, to holders of record on Sept. 8, 1936, of class A certificates
of deposit for $5 \%$ secured sinking fund gold debentures, due 1959 . This distribution is being made pursuant to the plan of readjustment recently declared operative, and represents a refund from the protective committee to the holders of its certificates of deposit of $\$ 2.50$ for each $\$ 1,000$ fore, withheld by the committee, on account for expenses, from the Sept, 1 ,
1933 distribution from the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, as uccessor trustee under debenture agreement dated March 1, 1929, or was required to be paid by all depositors with the committee after Sept. 1,1933,
except those depositing subject to the plan of readjustment being declared operative.
Upset Price of $\$ 8,505,200$ Fixed by Court for CollateralSupreme Court Justice Lloyd Church on Sept. 3 accepted an upset price or $\$ 8$, ,nd adopted a recommendation that bidders shall qualify by putting up $10 \%$ of the upset price for each parcel. of bonds
$\$ 100,000$. whichever is larger, in order to show their good faith.
Sale of the collateral wili probably take place about the end of October, Sale of the collateral wili probably take place about the end of October,
unless unforeseen delays occur. Only two steps remain to be taken before
the collateral can be sold. One is the entering of a formal judgment on the the collateral can be sold. One is the entering of a formal judgment on the
referee's report-a step which, as Judge Ohurch, indicated, can be taken onerees report-a step which, as Judge Church, indicated, can be taken settled, for the most part, so far as the parties to the act on are concerned.
RThe second preliminary step to the sale of the collateral is the advertising. The second preliminary step to the sale of the collateral is the advertising. through the medium of newspaper advertising here and abroad, and through the publication by the trustees, Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, of informal notices of the sale in important centers in this country and Europe. The collateral to be sold consists of the following items:
$74,605.000$ French francs principal amount of Kingdom of Rumania
Monopolies Institute development loan of 1931, with coupon of $71 / 2 \%$ Monopolies Institute development loan of 1931 , with coupon of $71 / 2 \%$
due $1971 ;$ upset price, $\$ 590,871$, or $12 \%$. 1922, due 1968 ; upset price, $\$ 133,241$, or $7 \%$ flat. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1964; upset price, $\$ 2,060,275$, or $35 \%$. $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, due 1930; upset price, $\$ 1,812$, or $35 \%$ flat. (Jugoslavia) $61 / 4 \%$ secured external gold the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes upset price, $\$ 2,860,000$, or $15 \%$. $\$ 23,800,000$ princian Cooperative Society Established for the Financial Liquidation of Land Reform $51 / 5 \%$ external cumulative sinking und gold land reform mortgage bonds, $\$ 2,856,000$ or $12 \%$. price, $\$$ securities will be offered not only in the large blocks of each issue
held by the trustee, but also in small parcels. The highest prices bid, held by the trustee, but also in small parcels. The highest prices bid, whether for the small parcels or the larger blocks in the aggregate, or for
the collateral as a unit, will be accepted. The exact date of the sale will be set forth in the advertisements, which will be published as soon as arrangements are completed for their publication abroad.-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .1043$.

## Knudsen Creamery Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ class A cumul. and partic. shares, no par value, payable sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 25. A similar payment made on the issue since Aug. 1 , 1934 , when a regular quarterly dividend of made on the issue since Aug. 1 , 1934, when a reg
Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings.-


[^6](F. \& R.) Lazarus Co.-Dividend DoubledThe directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 15. uted.-V. 143, p. 926 .
Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings.-Guly-
Gross from railway-...--
Net after rents.
From Jan 1 -
Gross from railway
Net from railway----
Net from railway--
Net after rents.
-V. 143, p. 760 .
1936
$\$ 123,44$
23,00
def 299
899,27
899,275
242,492
69,492
Lehigh \& New England RR.-Asks Bids on Equip. Trusts The company will receive bids on or before Sept. 9 at 12 o'clock, noon Philadelphia, Pa., for the purchase of $\$ 410,00023 / 4 \%$ equip. trust certifi-
cates, series $J$ (to be dated Sept. 15,1936 ).

- Notes Authorized Placed Privately-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 28 authorized the company o issue $\$ 1,000,000$ of serial notes, issue of 1936 , to be sold at not less than equipment-trust, series $H$, certificates.
There are outstanding $\$ 1,000,000$ equipment-trust, series H , certificates bearing dividends at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum. The certificates are re deemable in whole or in part, on any dividend date, at par and divs. The applicant has electes on Nov. 1936 To provide the funds for this purpose it proposes to issue $\$ 1,000,000$ of serial notes. oe dated Sept. 1, 1936, will be issued as coupon notes, registerable as to of $\$ 145,000$ and three in the denom. of $\$ 140,000$, exchangeable for notes of like tenor and effect in the denoms. of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000$, and $\$ 10,000$ of the same maturity and bearing the same rill bear interest at the rate of ${ }^{3 / 3}$ of $1 \%$ per annum and will mature Sept. 1,1937 ; the second series at $13 \% \%$, at $23 \%$, maturing Sept. 1, 1940 ; the fifth at $2 \% \%$ maturing Sept. 1, ,
$1941 ;$ the sixth at $27 / \% \%$, maturing Sept. 1,$1942 ;$ and the seventh at $3 \%$, 1941; the sixth at maturing sept. 1, 1943 . Interest at the rate stated will be payable semiannually on each of the seven series on March 1 and Sept. 1.
The three notes maturing Sept. 1,1937 to 1939 , incl., aggregating $\$ 435,000$, have been sold to Drexel \& Co.. and the four notes maturing Snion Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, in each case at par and interest. ${ }^{\text {V }} .143 \mathrm{p}$.
U404.
Lehman Corp.-Special Dividend-
The directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Oct. 9 to holders of record Sept. 25. A similar special was paid
on July 10, last, and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on April 5,1935 . 10 declaring the current dividends, the directors stated that the special dividend was declared in yiew of the net realized profits of the corporation and the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1936.-V. 143, p. 761

## Lerner Stores Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sales Months Ended July 31- } \\ \text { Net profit after prov. for Federal taxes, deprec. \& } & 197,988,736 \\ \$ 15,337,634\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { divv. on pref, stock } \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 400,000 & \text { shares now outstanding } & 1,070,493 & \mathbf{8 2}, 67\end{array}$ The earnings figures do not dallow for surtax on undistributed profits.
(Edgar P.) Lewis \& Sons, Inc.-Registers with SEC See list given first page of this department

## , Liggett \& Myers Tobacco Co.-Obituary-

 Cinton White Toms, President, died on Aug. 29.Changes in Personnel-1
At a meeting of the board of directors held on Sept. 1 W . W. Flowers, J. W. Andrews $t$ of the company, was elected Chairman of the Board. to the President, was elected President of the company.
Ben Carrol, director and Treasurer of the company, was elected a Bice-President.
B. Few, assistant to 'W. D. Carmichael, Vice-President in charge of the company's ad

Lion Oil Refining Co.-Earnings-
 Net profit after all
$-V .143$, p. 1082.

- Lit Brothers (\& Subs.)-EarningsPrears Ended Jan. 31 - 1936 - $1935=$ Prorterest and provision for income taxes........Bad debts.-
Interest-
Depreciation-2
Provision for Federal and state income taxes.


Net profit for the year-
Earnings Earnings per share on 98,404 shares 6\% cum. pref.
stock ( $\$ 100$ par)
$\$ 3.19$
 SEC-
The company, leading manufacturer of hardened steel chain with detachhas filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 104,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ). The stock,
which is to be acquired from individual stockholders of the company, has been underwritten and will publicly be offered by Hedden \& Co., Inc. consisting of 110, oncorp. in 1917, has a present authorized capitalization
During the past five years, its business stock, all of which is outstanding. been diversified through the During the past five years, its business has been diversified through the
development of the Locke power lawn mower.

Loew's, Inc.-Extra Dividend- Mn
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
ddition to a regular quarterly dividend of tike amount on the common addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, no par value both payable sept. 30 to holders of occord sept. 12 . A


## Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.-



| Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Gross from rail | \$109,869 | \$87,920 | \$77,045 | \$80,959 |
| Net from railwa | 25,900 4,776 | 24,232 7,677 | 13,115 def4,437 | 20,982 8,377 |
| From Jan. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway | 733,138 | 552,258 | 556,522 | 458,147 |
| Net after rents | 178,688 | 114,700 | 128,065 | def22,557 |

Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Earnings-Period-
Net income after Federal income
taxes, leases abandoned, deprec.



Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky) - Bonds Offered-Banc-america-Blair Corp., H. M. Byllesby $\&$ Co., Schroder Rockfeller \& Co., Inc., W. C. Langley \& Co., A.'C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., The First Boston Corp., Blyth \& Co., Inc., Kidder Peabody \& Co., Emanuel \& Co., Granbery, Safford \& Co., Harris, Hall \& Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., F. S. Moseley \& Co., Central Republic Co., J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son, Almstedt Brothers, Henning Chambers \& Co. and W. L. Lyons \& Co., on Sept. 2, offered at $1023 / 4$ and int. $\$ 28,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966. A prospectus dated Sept. 2 affords the following:
Dated Sept. 1, 1936, due Sept. 1, 1966. Principal and int. (M. \& S.) or at agency of company in New York, in lawful money of the United States of America. Denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ registerable as to principal only and interchangeable with fully registered bonds of $\$ 1,000$, $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$ or all or in part on any date at option of company on 30 days' notice, at principal amount thereof and accrued int. thereon to date of redemption, and a premium on the principal amount, if any, as follows: $71 / 2 \%$ if red. date occur prior to Sept. $1,1941,5 \%$ if red. date occ ur on or after Sept. 1, 1941,
and prior to sept. 1,1942, this premium decreasing $1 / 4 \%$ on Sept. 1,1942 ,
and on Sept. 1 of each year thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1 1961. and on Sept. 1 of each year thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1, 1961.1 There
shall be no premium if the redemption date occur on or after sept. $1,1961$. Kentucky. ismpany, upon proper and timely application, will reimburse to any owner of bonds of the $31 / 5 \%$ series due 1966 , any taxes, other than estate, succession, income and inheritance taxes that are or may be imposed and
paid under the laws of Pennsylvania upon such bonds or upon such owner as a resident of Pennsylvania, by reason of the ownership of such bonds, not exeeding, however, in any year 5 mills upon each dollar of the taxable
value of such bonds. The company will also reimburse to any bonds any income or corporation taxes in respect of or measured by the int on such bonds (or, in case of savings banks or trust companies having savings departments, measured by the amount of deposits invested in such bond or bonds), Which such owner may lawfully pay under present any or
future law of Massachusetts not exceeding in the aggregate in any year $6 \%$ of the interest thereon. together with other funds of the company held in its treasury in the estimated amount of $\$ 1,799,259$ will be used to redeem all of the company's 1st \& ref. mtge. gold bonds now outstanding. as follows: (a) $\$ 20,805$, 000 ist \& ref. mitge. 30 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A on Nov. 1,1936 at 110 and
(b) $\$ 6,000,000$ 1st $\&$ ref. mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series C, on Nov. 10 .
1936 at $105 \%$.
 Heating Co. under articles of agreement and consolidation, dated and duly Heating Co. under a
filed July 2, 1913.
The company is an operating public utility company and is now principally engaged in the electric and gas business in the Ci ty of Louisville, Ky., and
vicinity, and expects to continue to be engaged in such business. Company generates, by steam and water power, and purchases electricity which it distributes and sells at retail in Louisville and vicinity and at wholesale for
resale in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Company manufactures gas and purchases, produces and transports
natural gas, distributes and sells at retail mixed gas in Louisville and vicinity and manufactured and (or selns atral gas at wholesale for resale in Kentucky and Indiana. Company obtains its principal supply of natural gas from Kentucky west Virginia Gas Co. under the terms of a contract dated voting stock of Kentucky West Virginia Gas Co. and the remaining $60 \%$
(less directors' qualifying shares) is owned by Philadelphia Co., an affilated (less directors' qualifying shares) is owned by Philadelphia Co., an affilated
company. Oompany also distributes and sells small quantities of steam at retail in Louisville, owns and operates a coal mine, produces and sells a small quantity of oil, and extracts a small quantity of gasoline from the
natural gas passing through its transmission line from eastern Kentucky.

Company also owns the entire capital stocks of Kentucky Pipe Line Co.
(Ind.), and Ohio Valley Transmission Corp. (Ind.). Kentucky Pipe Line (Ind.), and Ohio Valley Transmission Corp. (Ind.). Kentucky Pipe Line
Co. produces natural gas from the southern Indiana field and transports most of its production to the Indiana-Kentucky state border selling it at that point to the company. In addition, this company purchases a small quantity of natural gas which is also sold to the company. Ohio Valley mission line, located in southern Indiana, being approximately one-half of the line connecting the electric system of the company with the electric For the 12 months ended May 31, 1936, approximately $71 \%$ of the consolidated gross operating revenues of the company and its subsidiary comthe sale of gas. The company owns three electric generating stations, having an aggregate installed capacity of 191,320 kilowatts, 20 principal substations, approxidistribution pole line and approximately 65 lineal miles of underground conduit, as well as other supplemental properties and appurtenances constituting as a whole an electric utility system located in Jefferson County
and vicinity in Kentucky.


| Summary of Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | ${ }_{\mathbf{b} 1933}$ | Ended Dec | $31-1935$ | 5 Mos. End May $31 \cdot 3$ |
| Operating revenues | \$9,518,108 | \$9,903,649 | \$10,267,549 | \$4,81),124 |
| a Operating expenses | 4,112,519 | 4,421,120 | 4,787,816 | 2,231,989 |
| Balance | \$5,405,589 | \$5,482,529 | \$5,479,733 | \$2,578,135 |
|  | +373,470 | -351,820 | 343,019 | 125,996 |

Income before income
retire, rep., int. ${ }^{\text {fo }}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { other income chges. } & \$ 5,779,059 & \$ 5,834,349 & \$ 5,822,752 & \$ 2,704,131 \\ \text { Approp, for retire. res_-_ } & 874,000 & 1,006,000 & 1,006,000 & 388,333\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { capital expenditures.. } & 37,000 & 37,000 & 37,000 & 15,417\end{array}$ Net income before in-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { come taxes, int. and } \\ & \text { other inc. charges.. }\end{aligned} \$ 4,868,059 \quad \$ 4,791,349 \quad \$ 4,779,752 \quad \$ 2,300,381$ a Including taxes other than income taxes but excluding appropriation
for retirement reserve. b Includes the earnings for the full year for companies acquired during 1933.
$31 / 2 \%$ series due 1966 , and $\$ 1,009$, the $\$ 28,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds, $31 / \%$ series due 1966 , and $\$ 1,009,000$ Louisville Lighting Co. 1st mtge.
$5 \%$ bonds to be outstanding upon the retirement of the presently outstanding 1st \& ref. mtge. gold bonds of the company will be $\$ 1,030,450$. Management and Control-Company is a unit in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system. Byllesby Engineering \& Management Corp., the (including the company) of Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system, furnishes operating, financial and engineering
Cond its subsidiary companies.
Underwriters-
Underwriters-The name of each underwriter and the respective prin-
cipal amounts of the bonds severally to be purchased by each are as follows:


| Balance Sheet May 31, 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabiluties- |  |
| Cash. | \$2,275,771 | Accounts payable_ | \$64,667 |
| Accounts recelva | 564.491 | Accrued liabilities --...-...-- | 2,021,319 |
| Materials and supplies | 333,428 | Indebt. to sub. cos. (conisol.) - | 4,300 |
| Other current assets | 476,274 | Indebtedness to parent co. |  |
| Investments. | 5,924,144 | (not consolidated) .-....-. | 7,989 |
| Fixed assets (net) | 75,421,839 | Indebtedness to affillated |  |
| Special deposits. | 2,946 | cos. (not consolidated)---- | 65,548 |
| Deferred charges. | 2,801,715 | Long-term debt | ,059,818 |
|  |  | Deferred liabilitie | 138,536 |
|  |  | Reserves | 11,669,836 |
|  |  | Preferred stoc | 25,000,000 |
|  |  | Class A stock. | 10,324,300 |
|  |  | Class B stock | 2,051,500 |
|  |  | Capital surplus | 8,392,794 |
|  | $37,800,608$ | Total_ | $87,800,608$ |

## Total $14 \overline{3},-10 \overline{8} \overline{3}-$

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Lowell Gas Light Co._Balance Sheet June 30-B } & & \\ \text { Assets } & 1936 & 1935 & \text { Liabilities- } & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$

$x$ The principal asset of American Commonwealths Power Associates 58,199 shares are pledged to secure loans.
p. The earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 were published in V .143 ,
.

## Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings.-

 LoulvGrous frille \&
Netailway
Net from railway...
 $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \text { Hem } & \text { 1,614,784 } & \text { 953,813 } & 524,492 & 1,646,606\end{array}$
 Net arter rents
Maine Central RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 15 issued a certificate permitting the abandonment by the rairroad company of a line of railroad exrending rrom Austin Junction in a northerly direction to Kinoo, ap
mately 51.36 miles, all in Somerset County; Me.-V. 143 , p. 1406 .

Managed Estates, Inc--Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Manila Electric Co.-Earnings-

Balance of income
-V .143, p. 1083.
Margay Oil Corp.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 10 to holders of record Sept. 19 . A similar payment was made on April 10 , last Oct. 10 and on April 20 1935, this latter being the first dividend paids since Jan. 10,193 . when a
regular quarterly payment of 25 cents per share was made.-V. 143 , p. 433
Marine Airlines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of
(Glenn L.) Martin Co.-Files with SEC-
The company has filied a registration statement with the Securities shares common stock and rights to purchase the stock. The shares are to be offered to stockholders on or about Oct. 5 for a period of 20 days at $\$ 13$ per share. Any stock not taken by shareboldders may be offered to
others at a price to be determined by the company. No underwriting others at a price to
agrement has been entered into. Proceeds will be used for general working agreeme
funds.
Net income for the seven months ended July 31, 1936, after all charges
and Federal and state income taxes, was $\$ 402,790$,
-
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Net sales. } \\ \text { Cost of goods sold } \\ \text { (incl. selling., administrative \& general exps.) } & \left.\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,756,756 \\ 1,808,167\end{array}\right)\end{array}$


Net loss for the year-..................................................... $\$ 318,364$


Masonite Corp.-Application Approved-
The Chicaco Stock Exchange enas approved the application of the company
to list 576,048 shares of common stock (new), no par, 533.378 shares of which to list 576,048 shares of commonstock (new), no par, 533,378 shares of which
are to be admitted to trading on notice of issuance and registration under are to be admitted to trading on notice of tssuance and registration under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subject 0 the filing of an amendment to the certificate of incorporation in the State of Dela ware.-V. 143, p. 1237. Matson Navigation Co.-Earnings-


Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.-Meeting Deferred-
The special meeting of bondholders regarding dererring of the sinking
fund which was to be held on Aug. 31 , lacked a quorum and was postponed fund which was to be held on Aug.
until Sept. 28.-V. 143. p. 761 .
May Department Stores Co.-Sales-
6 Months Ended July $31-$
444. 193

Sales.142, p. $3 \overline{3} 49$.
Mergraf Oil Products Corp.-Withdrawal of Registration The Securities and Exchange Commission, upon the telegraphic request
of tne registrant received on Aug. 26,1936 has consented to the withdrawal of the registrant received on Aug. ${ }^{26,1936, \text {. }}$, 198 consented to the wit
of the registration statement filed Aug. 7,1936 .-V. 143, p. 1237.
Metal and Thermitt Corp.-Pays Extra Dividend-
The company paid an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, no par value, on Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 20 . The regular
 dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on .Jan.
on Nov. $1,1935 .-\mathrm{V} .141,3867$.
Michigan Bumper Corp.-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 1$ par, The New York Curb Exchange has admit.
to listing and registration.-V. 143, p. 1237 .
Midland Oil Corp:-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the
payable Sept. 15 to holders or record sept. 10. This compares with 50 cents paid on June 16, and March 16, last. and on Dec. 23, 1935; 25 cents paid on Nor 15 , Sept. 16 , June 15 and March 15, $1935 ; 50$ cents pai


Midland Valley RR.-Earnings.-

| Midland Valleyruss from railway ...... | ${ }^{1936}{ }^{\text {127.587 }}$ | 1935 | ${ }_{\text {\$1064 }}^{1939}$ | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway-.---- | 57,050 38.778 | 56,440 43223 | 47,948 33,937 | ${ }_{32,334}$ |
| Net after rents------- | 38,778 | 43,223 | 33,937 | 32,334 |
| Gross from railway | 819,645 353,707 | $\begin{array}{r}692.179 \\ \hline 267.437\end{array}$ | 691,147 257,274 | $\begin{array}{r}742,264 \\ 315 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Net after rents --- | 241,590 | 168,226 | 167,939 | 207,141 |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net from railway } \ldots-\cdots & 353,707 . & 267,437 \\ \text { Net atter rents. } & 241,590 & 168,226\end{array}$
 No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits. Balance Sheet June 30, 1936


The company was incorp. in Delaware on Feb...............-- 1936 , succoeding through a purchase of assets to all of the rights and liabilities of Mid-West Abrasive Co. (Mich.), which corporation was incorp. in Michigan on June
10,1929 , under the name Mid-West Co., later changed to Mid-West Abrasive Co.
The compa
The company issued 253,100 shares ( 400,000 shares authorized) common stock to the predecessor, representing the exact number of shares of the
same class and same par value as was outstanding in the predecessor. 50,620 additional shares of common stock were issued by the company on $\underset{\text { scription rights. }}{\text { May }}$.
The company manufactures and sells an extensive line of coated abrasives for use in connection with metal work, wood working, leather, paint jobs, cide fuch products in pare-backed discs, aluminum oxide cloth body-cones, emery cloth, xide fibre-backed disce, aluminum oxide cloth body-cones, emery cloth, proof sandpaper and certain other coated abrasives, and grinding wheels of nagging and precision types
purchased all of the assets, including its President, James T. Jackson, excepting certain obsolete inventory, of Pittsburgh Grinding Wheel Co. (Pa.). As a result of this acquisition the company will be enabled to and

Milmac Mines Ltd.-Withdrawal of RegistrationThe Securities and Exchange Commission, upon the request of the regis-
trant received on Aug. 19, 1936, has consented to the withdrawal of the registration statement filed Apr. 24, 1936.

Missouri \& North Arkansas Ry.-Earnings.-July-
Gross from railway... Net from railway.-.-.
Net after rents 1936

$\$ 92.169$ Net after rents_ $\qquad$ Gross from railway - -.-- $586,498 \quad 258,738$ | Net from railway....-:- | 124,789 | 258,738 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Net after rents.-...- | 47,662 | 37,326 |
| V. 143, |  |  |

# Missouri Illinois RR.-Earnings.- 

GGross from railway.... Net after railway-


Monroe Chemical Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 15.
A similar payment was made on July 1, last and compares with $371 / 2$ cents
pald on Dec. 24, 1935; 25 cents on Oct. 1, 1935, and 50 cents on Dec. 24 and on March 20 j1934. Prior to this latter payment no dividends were distributed since July 1,1930 . when a regul
cents per share was made.-V. 142 , p. 3684 .
Missouri Pacific RR.-Earnings.-

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$6,252,829 |  |  |
| Net ar | ${ }_{331,613}$ | 5 | 1,433,163 |
|  | $40,873,857$ $6,605,004$ 1 | 42,606,350 |  |
| Net after rents --....- 51157,370 | 1,824,258 | 4,540,905 | 8,883,920 | Net rrom railway

Net after rents
V. $143, \mathrm{p}, 1406$.
Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc.-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New compon stock, $\$ 2.50$ par, which was issued in exchange for old common stock. no par, on the basis of two shares of $\$ 2.50$ par value common

Moore Corp., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar } \\ \text { Total earns.afterdeduct. }\end{array} & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932\end{array}$ all expenses incident to
operations

|  |  | \$1,285,421 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 417,289 |  |  |  |
| Prov.for |  |  | 77,032 |  |
|  |  | \$ 66 |  |  |
| Pref. class |  |  | 117,439 |  |
| Common dividends | 6,2 | 138,120 |  | 39,249 |
| br't forward | 627,14 | 428,542 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 75,075 \\ & 353,467 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| rnin |  | $\begin{gathered} 276,2 \\ \$ 1 . \end{gathered}$ | 276, |  |

Total-........s9,084,502 $\frac{100,978}{\$ 8,625,246}$ Total.......... $89,084,502$

Mountain States Power Co.-Earnings-
12 MMonths Ended July 31-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses, mant an
(
Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res.)
Other income.
Net oper. rev. \& other income (before approp.
for retirement reserve)

Gross income-
Rent ror lease of electr
Interest on und
Amod debt
Amortization of debt
come deductions
$x$ Net income.
$\$ 981$ cond p. 1238 .

Mueller Brass Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 434.
Municipal Service Co.- Stock Sold at AuctionH. Muller $\&$ Son, $60,144.3$ shares of common stock of the 27 by Adrian acquired by Associated Gas \& Electric interests at the upset price of $\$ 8,900$. The 600,000 common shares of the Seaboard Public service Co., which is
(F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co.-Extra Dividend
addition to the regular quarterly dividend dividend of 25 cents per share common stock, no par valuu, both payable sept. 30 to holders or on the
Sept.15. Like distributions were made
Sun etailed dividend record.-V. 143, p. 1407.

## Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings.-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { July- } & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 193 . \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 1,205,744 & \$ 1,037,546 & \$ 1,023,722 & \$ 1,225,011 \\ \text { Net from railway....- } & 182,387 & 119,237 & 100,949 & 288,119 \\ \text { Net after rents......- } & 137,144 & 71,506 & 39,947 & 225,619\end{array}$ Net after rents-From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 7,856,670 & 7,209,177 & \mathbf{7 , 6 2 2 , 1 3 2} & 7,302,931 \\ \text { Not from railway } & 905,867 & 669,780 & 1,201,270 & 1,236,414\end{array}$

National Bond \& Investment Co. of Chicago-Files wilh SEC-
The company on Aug. 31 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com preferred stock, series A ( $\$ 100$ par), and 200,000 shares of common stive (no par). It is expected that the underwriting group will be headed by company intends to, apply for listing of both classes of stock on the New The preferred stock comprised in the proposed offering will represent new poses. The 200,000 shares which are to be used for general corporate purposes. Melville N. Rothschild, President, and Lee Frank, Vice-President. Giving effect to the sale of these, shares, the present holders of the common stock will still hold approximately $671 / 2 \%$ of the outstanding common basis of $\$ 1.44$ per share per annum.
The preferred stock will carry warrants entitling holders to purchase one share of common stock for each share of preferred at $\$ 30$ a share from Jan.
$21,1937, \$ 33$ until Oct. 1,1938 and $\$ 38$ until Oct. 1, 1939, when the privilege
expires.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Assess - Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec } 31 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { bonds } \\
\text { cects. \& bilis recel } \\
\text { ren }
\end{array}, 215,000 \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { Inventories of mer-:- } & 1,417,080 & 1,412,395
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lll}
\text { Chashdise e supp. } \\
\text { Cash in hand of } \\
\text { 1, 154,651 } & 1,021,431
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { trustees tor sink- } \\
\text { ing tund }
\end{array} \\
& \text { a Ilxy fund assets--- } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { ings, machilld- } \\
\text { \& equipm't. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

> Insurance dep. $\&$
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { exps. pald in ad- } \\ & \text { vance }\end{aligned}$

Capitalization of the company is to consist solely of these 60,000 shares
preferred and 612,200 shares of common. An additional 40,000 shares of preferred is authorized for later issue at the discretion of the manazement and subject to the provisions of the amended certificate of incorporation. in 1908 . Mr. Rothschild has been president of the a business founded Thenization, and was one of the foumders of the predecessor business. The company is engaged in the purchase of automobile paper, retail and
Whosesale, and operates 27 offices in 13 States in the East and Middle amounted in 1935 to $\$ 87,471,089$ and in the first six months of 1936 to $\$ 68,443,970,3$ Net income for these periods being $\$ 1,527,679$ for the year
1935 and $\$ 1,376,999$ for the first six months of 1936 . V. $134, \mathrm{p}$. 1777 yer
National Cash Register Co.-Domestic Gross Orders-


National Dairy Products Corp.-Directorate IncreasedAt a board of directors' meeting held Aug. 27 the number of directors
was increased from 29 to 30, and sidney $J$. Weinberg was elected a director.

National Gypsum Co.-Stock Increase Voted-
The stockholders at a meeting held Aug. 31 approved a plan to purchase shares of class A stock, turn over 13,000 shares for pert pas,000 adi the additional shares for future needs. A $4 \%$ mortgage will pay for the
balance of the $\$ 2,000,000$ purchase price.- $\mathbf{V}$. 143, p. 1238 ,

## National Petroleum Co.-Withdrawal of

 Statement-The Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request of the registran receeved on Aus 21,1936 has comsentsion, upon request of the registrant
tion statement filed March
nat statement filed March 30, 1936.-V. 142, p. 2509.
National Public Service Corp.-Associated Gas and Public Service Interests to Delay Auction of Collateral-.
Counsel for the Associated Gas \& Electric interests and for the Nationa a stipulation whereby the scheduled auction of collateral secuu ing the deben tures has been posttponed from sept. 10 to Sept. 28 and whereby the Associtrain theerests have deferred action on their petition in Federal Court to 77-B of the National Bankruptey Act. a reorganization plan under Section Both interests are understood to be conferring on a type of indenture for debentures satisfactory for all to be issued by the reorganized company to
holders of present debentures, in exchange for 712,411 Jersey Central Powe \& Liight sharesent securing the present in exchange ortures.
Associated interests, it is said, are amenabes. to the inalienable pledge of the entire common stock of Jersey Central Power \& Light Co., including the
341,350 shares 0 wned by Associated interestr debbentures. Since about $\$ 7,0000000$ of new debentures is likely to be out-
standing if the plan is and standing if the plan is approved ultimately, there would be about to b Jersey
Central shares pledged against each $\$ 100$, $n$ new debentres
 present debenture holders elect to receive $31 / 2$ Jersey Ce
shares for each $\$ 100$ of present debentures.- $\mathbf{V}$. 143 , p. 1407 .
National Rubber Machinery Co.-Bal. Sheet June 30 ’ 36 Cassh
 Investments. Other assetsFixed assetsPats., trade marks \& goodwil

National Standard Co.-Extra Dividend-Regular Dividend Raised-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the addition to a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, Previous quarterly dividends were as follows:. $621 /$ cents on July 1 and
April , last; 50 conts paid each quarter from April 1934 , 19 Jan. 1 , 1936 , inclusive, and 30 cents per share distributed each three months previousli. An extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on July 1 , last, and an extra of 12 , dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on July 2 , 1334 and one of 80 cents per share was distributed on Sept. 30,1933 .-V. 142, p. 3517.

## National Terminals Corp.-Earnings-

Years Ended March $31-$
Profit before deprec. \& amortiz., int. exp. \& Fed. income tax $\&$ incl. extraordinary profit--....... Interest on bonds Interest on $61 \frac{1}{2} \%$ convertible debentures.-
Interest on $6 \%$ inc. debentures

| 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 95,036 \\ 4,930 \end{array}$ | \$304,357 |
| 99.043 | 100,860 |
| 35,400 | 3,120 |
| 121,407 1,343 | 125.344 8.060 |

Net loss to surplus

## Consolidated Balance Sheet March 3



Total_......... $\overline{84,156,142} \overline{\$ 4,303,925}$
a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 8,890$ in 1936 and $\$ 6,645$ in 1935 .
b After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 609725$ in 1933 . $\$ 588,956$ in 1935 . cAfter reserve for depreciation and amortization of
$\$ 1,131,375$ in 1936 and $\$ 1,038,398$ in 1935 . d Represented by shares of
$\$ 5$ par \$5 par.-V. 141, p. 1447 .
Nevada-California Electric Corp:-Seeks Exemption-(32-36) with reference to the issuance of a prony, has filied an application (32-36) with reference to the issuance of a promissory note in place or an
open book account amounting to $\$ 3,745,801$ owed by the applicant to a sub-
sidiary, the Nevada-California Power Co., which is to be merged with the
applicant. applicant. The purpose of the proposed funding is to provide the trustee of the indentures of the applicant with tangible evidence of the obligation. Oppor-
tunity for hearing in the above matter will be given Sept. 15, 1936.-V.143, p. 764 .

## Neisner Brothers, Inc.-SalesMonth of - <br> January-March April. May. June. July <br> Ausust-...........

Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings.-
${ }^{\text {Grally }}$ from rallway-
Net. from railway
Net arter rents,

New Mexico Ry. \& Coal Co-- Bonds Called-
Holders of first mortgage and collateral trust 5 - -year $5 \%$ gold bonds due

 consolidateed mortgage and collateral trust bonds will be receemed at 106\% and dacrued interestat the Chase National Bank,




Northwest Engineering Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 tarnings per share on 300,000 shis. capital ock

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Luabilities- | 1935 | 1934 |
| Cash \& U. S. G |  |  | Current llabilities. | \$435,582 | \$151,444 |
| securities-.----\$ | 1,173,705 | \$1,712,260 | Notes pay. to bks., |  |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. |  |  | due serially July |  |  |
| (less reserve) .-- | 1,434,328 | 850,468 | 1 '37 to July 1'40 | 400,000 |  |
| Accr. int. receiv-- | 44,703 | 39,387 | Debens. due 1938. |  | 1,364,000 |
| Inventories ------ | 969.707 | 1,008,824 | Res. for Wiso. un- |  |  |
| Deposit on bids.-- | 11,926 |  | employ. comp- | 28,125 | 18,675 |
| Cash surr. value of life insurance.-- | 59,215 | 48,905 | Capital stock and surplus...... | 4,117,144 | 3,703,751 |
| Fixed assets | 1,256,231 | 1,306,240 |  |  |  |
| Other assets. | 19,766 | 258,342 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 11,267 | 13,441 |  |  |  |
| Patents, tr.-mks., goodwill, \&c..- | 1 |  |  | : |  |
| Total | 84,980,851 | ,237,870 | Total | ,980,8 | 237,87 | -V. 142, p. 120.


| Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross | \$375,970 | \$329,327 | \$409,077 |  |
| Net from railwa | 102,534 | 54,620 | 131,141 | 77,286 |
| Net after rents. | 83,683 | 31,723 | 99,278 | 49,856 |
| From Jan. ${ }^{\text {d-m }}$ | 2,029,049 |  | ,869 |  |
|  | ,191,772 | def4,075 | 206.960 | def56.197 |
| Net after rents | 69,034 | def149,506 | 15,286 | def272,994 |



| Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income after Federal | $\$ 453,281$ | $\$ 436,778$ | $\$ 404,610$ | $\$ 527,173$ |
| income tax \& reserves_- | $\$ 4970,756$ | $2,034,218$ | $2,034,482$ | $2,033,267$ |



Profit \& loss surplus_- $\frac{207,72}{\$ 2,558,043} \frac{208,179}{\$ 2,503,708} \frac{--\cdots--}{\$ 2,377,461} \frac{(\$ 6) 225,927}{\$ 2,134,505}$

|  |  |  |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Liabilites- | \$ | \$ |
| ash. | 450,492 | 819,307 | Indiv'ls, for purch. |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. \& oth. |  |  | of land, sco |  | 28,218 |
| mkt. secur., \&c- | 69,773 | 218,922 | Notes pay. to book | 300,000 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. | 1,243,215 | 1,098,574 | Accounts payable. | 512,901 | 34,716 |
| Inventories | 850,646 | 1,009,192 | Burial assn. deps.- | 43,119 | 41,304 |
| Other assets | 329,992 | 360,155 | Accrued accounts_ | 33,795 | 42,432 |
| $x$ Land, buildin mines, se |  |  | Est. Fed. inc. tax | 90,620 | 101,592 |
| Min'g suppls., prepaid exps., \&c.- |  | 12,375,492 | Bond payable... |  | 102,218 |
|  | 97,273 | 123,117 | Bonded indebt'ness |  | 966,281 |
|  |  |  | Res. for conting | 983,890 | 983,890 |
|  |  |  | 6\% cum. pref. stk. | 6,962,500 | 6,962,500 |
|  |  |  | Common | 3,837,900 | 3,837,900 |
|  |  |  | Surplus | 2,558,043 | 2,503,708 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation of $\$ 2,828,747$ in $1935(\$ 2,819,981$ in 1934); depletion and amortization of $\$ 1,359,648$ in 1935 ( $\$ 1,220,332$ in 1934 ).-.V 142,

p. 1996.
New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Oct. 1 Jan. 2, last, and on Sept. 15 . A like payment was made on July 1 and made in each of the four quarters of 1934, the Oct. 1, 1933, dividend being omited. ${ }^{\text {Accumulations after the payment of the current dividend will amount }}$ to $\$ 6$ per share.

Postpones Plan to Refund First 6s-
The proposed issuance of $\$ 2,125,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds by
the company for refunding a like amount of $6 \%$ first refunding mortgage the company for refunding a like amount or $6 \%$ first refunding mortgage
gold bonds has been indefinitely postponed.
The company originally apopied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption from registration for the proposed new bond issue the new issue before sept , would have to be made. The company then asked the SEO to permit the making of a stand-by loan arrangement for $\$ 2,000.000$.
exempt the new bonds from reriginally planned a private offering which would exempt the new bonds from registration, it is understood later developments
made this impossible, and the company felt it would not have time to file the registration required for a public offering if the bonds were called o
Reports that the company would postpone the proposed refunding were Reports that the company would postpone the proposed refundal of the
confirmed when it filed witt the SEC an application for withdrawal
docket covering both the iroposed new bond issue and the proposed stand-by docket covering both the prop
loan note.
. 143, p. 1409 .

965 Fifth Avenue Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on irst page of this department.
(Charles F.) Noyes Co., Inc.-EarningsYears Enaded April 30Net operating in
Miscellaneous inc Total income--
Insur (excepting life) \& other exps--
Bad debts Bad debts mortgage and stock (acCollections of accts previously writte Life insur. exp... deprec., amortization Life insur. exp.. deprec., amortization,
taxes \& extraordinary deductions.
Net profit for the year Total unappropriated surnus. Dividends paid and payable.-..-Unapprop. surplus at April $30 \ldots$

Balance Sheet April 30


tuture operations

| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 133,676 \\ 1,908 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \$ 92.003 \\ & 3,922 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \begin{array}{c} 152,242 \\ 4,644 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$135.584 | \$95,925 | 56,887 |
| 3,687 3,923 | 3,141 19,648 | 7,07 3,979 |
|  |  | 25,003 |
| ---- |  | 2,0 |
| 53,394 | 43,220 | 57,841 |
| $\$ 74,580$ $\mathbf{2 6 , 2 5 4}$ | \$ ${ }^{\mathbf{2} 1,9815}$ | \$64,393 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 100,834 \\ 29,999 \\ 14,951 \end{array}$ | $\$ 71.291$ 44,999 | \$97,485 |
|  |  |  |

${ }_{14}^{27,819} \quad 19,868$

36,597 10,368
942
9997,990
697,000
 a After depreciation of $\$ 85,397$ in 1936 and $\$ 8,2,76$ in 1935. b Repre-
sented by 112.670 no par shares, in 1936 and 112,812 no par shares in 1935.

## (B.) Nugent \& Bro. Dry Goods Co., St. Louis-Fore-

 closure-Sale at foreclosure of property formerly occupped by the company was
sousht recently in a suit filed in Circuit Court, St. Louis, by the Mississipp The Trust Co., trustee of $\$ 1,440,000$ in bonds. of these $\$ 9660.000$ were retired through the operation of a sinking fund.
V. 136 . p. 388 .
,
Old Colony RR.-RFC Opposes New Haven Trusteesfirmation of the appointment of New Haven trustees. Howard Sosing conW . M. Daniels and James Lee Loomis, to act as trustees of the old Colony RR, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation contends that the "contrustee or trustees for old Colony, to rearesent the latter in determining its rights arising out of its prior relationship, with the New Haven, and to protect the interest of its security holders, including the RFO.
To it by interest of the
RFO of the outstanding shares) to secure loans made by the RFC to the New brief states, the RFO must Nook to its collater in section 77 proceedings, the Old The New Haven does not have one share of unpledged or unescrowed in quession are in default, and were tit not for the injunctional order granted by the District Court, restraining the pledgees from reducing the collateral
to possession, the collateral would ere now undoubtedly have been redued to possession."-V. 143 , p. 1410 .

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-EArnings -

Ftom Jan.
Fiter rent
Groos from railway_.
Net from railway_.
Not from railway
Net ater rentes.
-V. 143, p. 767 :-

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
322,193 & 258,321 & 200,530 \\
165,569 & 98,007 & 68,970 \\
108,543 & 35,418 & 347
\end{array}
$$

191,106 70,431
def5. 615
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended July 31-
Operating revenuee
Gross income after $\begin{array}{llll}-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots & 2,547,674 & 2,319,71 \\ 563,89\end{array}$ No provision is made in the above figures for Federal surtax on un
distributed profits.- V. 143, p. 1410.

> Okonite Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

The company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ on tions on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, on Sopt. 1 to holders
of record Aug. 17 . This was the first payment made since Dec 1 then a regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was distributed: D
p. 858 . V . 136 .

## Okmulgee Northern Ry.-Stock-

pany to issue $\$ 363,000$ capital stock (par $\$ 10$ ), 24.200 authorized thee com-



Olympic Motor Car Co.-Acquires Franklin Assets-
O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Outboard, Marine \& Mfg. Co.-Proposed Merger-See Outboard Motors Corp. below.

Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1936
[Giving effect to proposed consolidation of Outboard Motors Corp. and
Casshets-

| Cash |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Govt. obligations | 204,280 | Accounts payable <br> Accrued liabilities | \$137.006 |
| Recel vables | 413,181 | Provision for income- | 165,839 |
| Inventories | 766,281 | Deferred income | 94,462 |
| Prepaid expenses | 12,334 | Reserves...- | 12,665 |
| Other assets | 56,111 | First mortgage bonds | 148,500 |
| Plant and equipment (net) --. | 1,172,343 | Capital stock ...... | 1485,720 |
| Patents, licenses, trademarks_ | 2 | Capital surpl | 1,105,058 |
| Total | 152,088 | Total | ,152, |

Outboard Motors Corp.-Merger with Johnson Motor Co. Proposed-
The shareholders will vote Sept. 28, 1936, on approving an agreement Corp. (Mich.) and , providing for the consolidation of Outboard Motors agreement provides that the Motor Co. (Del.). The proposed merger corporation, to be organized in Delaware, and to bo known as Outboard, Marine \& Manufacturing Co.
shall have an autheemorized capital stock of things, that the new corporation (par 85 ); that each of the shares of the class A non-par value prefercte stock of Outb oard Motors Corp., including accrued dividends, shall be converted into $11 /$ shares of the common stock of the new corporation;
that the hotders of class $B$ no-par value common stock of Outboard
Motors Corp shall receive Motors Corr, shall receive one share oo the common stock of of the new
corporation for each eight shares of class B non-par value common stock
of Outboard Moters corporation for each eight shares of class B non-par value common stock
of Outboard Motors Corp. and that each of the shares of the common
stock with par value of shares of the common stock of the new corporation, new corporation further provides that the first board of directors of the
Murphy, and J. E. Otis J. S. F. Briggs, Ralph Evinrude, J. Stern, T. F. Summary of Profit and Loss Accounts

-V. 141, p. 3870
Paauhau Sugar Plantations Co., Ltd., HawaiiExtra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 5 to holders of record Sept. 15 . A similiar
extr. was paid on tuly 6 , last and an extra dividend of 75 cents was paid on
Dec. $5,195$. . had been previously regulared monthly dividend of 10 cents per share which
sept. 15 .-V. 143 . 1 . 12 be paid on Oct. 5 to holders of record sept. 15.-V. 143, p. 121 .
Pacific Finance Corp. of Calif. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Int. disc. } \\ \text { inct. } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933\end{array} 1932$ incl. earns. of subs. $-:$
Exp. $\&$ chgs., incl. int.:
ts. ,639,461 $\$ 2,203,238$ \$1,692,165 $\$ 1,866,330$ tax. \& prov. for credit




 riov. for loss on stre
impt. bonds purchased

| during the year-…- |
| :--- |
| Balance, Dec. 31 |
| $1,700,777$ |
| $\$ 1,579,000$ |

x Dividends on the common stock for the first three
were charged to were charged to paid-in surpuns. The extra divididend, quarters of 1933
1933, and the dividend for the last quarter of No earned surplus. Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 x The street improvement bonds are stated at cost to the company.
These consist of bonds of the face value of $\$ 888,958$ (cost $\$ 866,999$ ) on
which all matured interest
 at Dec. 31, , 1934 as to principal, and
has provided a reserve of $\$ 812,328$ (or inerest payments. has provided a reserve of $\$ 12,328$ for possible loss on its street improve
ment bonds, which reserve is $\$ 168,384$ in excess of the cost of the bonds
delinquent.-W.
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los AngelesRuling Made-
Superior Judge Willis at Los Angeles on Aug. 21 approved a former order
by Superior Judge Edmonds appointing Insurance Comer Carpenter Jr., Conservator for the company. Judge Edmonds wamuel L .
 plan of rehabilitation for the insurance company and both of hispordiers in in
conneetion with these hases of the affair were declared void by Judge Willis. In commenthing on his ruling, Juaffeir were declared void by Judge Willis.
as Sonservator for the Commissioner Carpenter as Conservator for the company may continue operating the organazarpenter
the same manner in which he has been conducting it under the orders the same manner in which he has been conducting it under the orders
previously issued by Judge Edmonds.-V. 143, p. 599 .

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Common Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common par sitery pariviends opt $\$ 1.50$ per share were paid since and including March,
quar.-V. 143, p. 1241.

# Pere Marquette Railway Company Equipment Trust $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 

$\$ 47,000$ due July 1,1940 , on a $1.75 \%$ Basis 30,000 due July 1, 1941, on a $2.00 \%$ Basis YARNALL \& CO.
New York Stock Exchange Members $\begin{gathered}\text { Phlladelphla Stock Exchange }\end{gathered}$ New York Curb Exchange (Associate)
New York, Bownilig Green 9-2230 1528 WALNUT T. © T. Teletype-Phila. 22 1528 WALNUT ST.

Packard Motor Car Co.-New Line-Prices ReducedBroadening sits sphere of operations in the motor industry, the company
 new car will be priced at factory from $\$ 795$ to $\$ 910$ or in a price range whic
has enjoyed the widest sales gain for the industry during the past year. has enjoyed the widest sales gain for the industry during the past year.
With this addition, Packard now has four completelines of cars blanketing the market from the low medium price class up to and including te te highest price brackets. Inasmuch as better times apparently are tending to turn the buying public away from the lowest priced automobiles to the medium
ard hither priced classifications Packard has timed its expansion to coincide with the business tide.
Officials also stated that prices on "The 120," the company's medium priced car brought out about 18 months ago a and the super Eilgt and

 and last. year, alomo has been
anctory.-V. 143, p. 1087 .
Peabody Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Years End. April 30-
Profit from coal sales \&
auxiliary operations

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,963,960 \\ 56,284 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$ 2,104,857$ 106,167 | $\$ 2,143,331$ 285,731 | \$1,119,615 270,478 |
| -$\$ 2,020,244$ <br> $1,026,051$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,211,024 \\ & 1,037,961 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,429.062 \\ 1,025,640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,390,093 \\ 973,312 \end{array}$ |
| 675,698 | 803,917. | 822,314 | 902,355 |
| 15,067 | 10,188 | ------ |  |
| ------ |  | 53,000 |  |
| Dr14,062 | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Cr} 6,291 \\ & 625,342 \end{aligned}$ | Cr6,814 | Cr67,664 |

Profit for year .-
\$289,364 loss\$260,092
\$534,922 loss\$417,908

Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30

## Assets-

 Cash.ts-U. S. Govt. securs. U. S. Govt. securs.
(at cost)
Recelvables ---(less Recelvables
reserve)
Inventories (less Inventories (les
reserve)
Stocks \& bond tocks \& bond
(less reserve). ${ }^{\text {ondecur. }}$ ables, recelv ables, \&c. (less
reserve) Prep., plant and
equip. (less reserves for deprec. Prepde exps. $\&$ de-

19361935 Llabilities-

 ,466,479 2,318,413 \begin{tabular}{l|l|}
\hline Re <br>
Fu

 

835,970 \& 821,690 \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Detd. int.on bonds } \\
\text { of subsidiary_... }\end{array}$ \& 294,507 \& 375,617
\end{tabular}

 $214,850 \quad 344,336 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. pref. stk. } \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { ( } \$ 100 \\ \text { (sar) } \\ \text { Class A com. stock }\end{array}\end{aligned}\right.$ 13,588,400 16,053,300 ,532,676 35,656,555 $142,507 \quad 891,628$

$\qquad$ $36,146-$ Dr46,250
Total_........... $\overline{36,146,456} \quad \overline{43,679,533}$ Total_...........36,146,456 43,679,533 x After special reserves of $\$ 5,000,000$._y Represented by
par in 1936 and $\$ 5$ stated value in 1936.-V. 142, p. 3357 .

Peerless Corp.-Register with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department. pany received on Aug. 20, 1936, had consented to the withdrawal of the . 143, p. 1411.

## Pennsylvania RR.-Bonds-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 21 modified its order of March 1,1921 to permit sale of $\$ 20,000,000$ of gen. mtge. bonds, series of, at $991 / 1 /$ and int.. the proceeds to be applied to restoration of company's
working capital.-V. 143, p. 1411.

Pennsylvania Sugar Co.-Earnings-

| Net operating profit Depreciation | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 966,965 \\ & 266,960 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net operating profit Other income | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 700,004 \\ 26.503 \end{array}$ |
| Total income $\qquad$ Reserves for Federal \& Pe | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 726,507 \\ & 145,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net profit for year <br> Dividends paid. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 581,507 \\ 498,540 \end{array}$ |
| Balance carried to | $\$ 82,967$ |


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- 1935 | $1934$ | Liablities- | $1935$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1934}$ |
| Cash.t.-........- $2,299,863$ | 2,525,586 | Capital stock -...- | 4,985,400 | 4,985,400 |
| Accts. receivable.- 1,060,431 | 1,861,562 | Accounts payable. | 461,912 | 392,960 |
| Inventories .-..-- $4,383,802$ | 5,637,868 | Notes payable.-- | 2,400,000 | 4,745,000 |
| Land.-.-.-.-.---- 1,417,635 | 1,417,635 | Accrued liabilities- | 189,555 | 311,577 |
| Bldgs. \& equip. \& 8 8,928,587 | -8,994,479 | Deprec. accounts_ | 6,074,181 | 6,025,052 |
| By products bldg. and equipment 1,525,659 |  | Reserve for taxes |  |  |
| and equipment - 1,525,659 | 1,469,770 | \& contingencies. | 314,833 | 169,997 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Franco-American } \\ & \text { Chemical Works }\end{aligned} \quad 622,646$ | 447,646 | Surplus......... | 6,109,045 | 6,026,079 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Fine Arts Food } \\ \text { Corp } & 16,140\end{array}$ | 19,250 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Prepaid and def'd } \\ \text { items_-...---- }\end{array}{ }^{*} 279,962$ | 282,267 |  |  |  |
| Total.--------20,534,727 | 22,656,065 | Total | 20,534,727 | 22,656,065 |
| -V. 141, p. 283. |  |  |  |  |

Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

(Not incl. Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its subsidiary) 12 Months Ended July 31| 1936 | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 49,779,679$ |  |
| $246,235,627$ |  |


Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. and
depletion reserve)
ther income (net)


Net income for divs. on pref. stocks \& minority
int. of subs. \& on pref. \& com. stocks of
$\begin{aligned} & \text { int. of subs. \& on pref. \& com. stocks of } \\ & \text { Philadelphia Co. } \\ & \$ 9,125,452\end{aligned} \$ 6,835,516$ -V. 143, p. 1243 .
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.- $\$ 3,500,000$ Payment for Underliers Recommended by Special Master-Rejects Claim Made for Stockholders-
David Bachman, special master for the U. S. District Court in Phila-
 of $\$ 3,500.000$ to the underliers for the use and occupancy of thetr properties This is in addition to the $\$ 1,300,000$ the underliers received last year.
Mr. Bachman's recommendation is made in a 61 -page ereport to the court Which rejects the claim Mayor Wilson made for a a payment to the preferred and common stockholders of $P$. R. T. The master holds that this cannot
be legally done as $P$. $R$. T. admits its inability to pay its debts as they be legally done as $\mathbf{P}$. $R$. T. admits its inability to pay its debts as they mature, and the strict report adds, are "creditors."
 R. T. now has. Mr. Bachman rejects the demand of the P. S. Commission that $\$ 750,000$ in cash be reserved before any other payments are made
to take care of "deferred maintenance, and he suggests that the balance to
of $\$ 3,000,000$ be retained matintenance,
$\$ 1,500,000$ for der P. R. T., $\$ 1,500,000$ for operation and other $\$ 1,500,000$ for depreciation . The PSO and any other party who is in the case have ten days in which to
file formal exceptions with the clerk of the court. The underiiers through Union Traction Co. filed a petition for $\$ 3,000,000$
payment after the U. S . Circuit Court had twice held that the $\$ 1,300.000$ payment after the U. Sillowances the District Court gave them last year were improperly made allowances the District Court, gave them last year were their properties to the transit system.
presses the opinion that $\$ 3,500,000$ is a reasonable allowance. $-\mathbf{V}$. 143 , p . presse

Pines Winterfront Co.-Application ApprovedThe Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the company to 349,741 shares of which are to be admitted to trading on notice of issuance pursuant to Rule AN19 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, subject to the filing of an amendment to the
corporation in the state of Delaware. $-\mathbf{V} .140$, p. 4245.
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings.--

Pittsburgh Steel Co.-Plans to Issue 101,400 SharesThe company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and
Exchange Comission under the Securities Act for 101,400 shares of Exchange Commission under the securties Act for
common stock. The
and as of Sept. 22 for subscription at $\$ 10$ a share at the rate of one share for
each $23 / 2$ shares of common stock held. Warrants to subscribers to the
 stack
at not less than 10 a share to persons designated by the board of directors.
Proceeds for the most part will be used for improvement and expansion of Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Securities-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 28 authorized the company (a) to issue a $3 \%$ promissory note in the sum of $\$ 350,000$, and (b) to pledge, as collateral security therefor, 8450,000 of 1 st matge, series C ; the proceeds of the note to be applied to maturing indebtedness.


Plough, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935 Gross profit
selling,
lonal
Provis
 Tanes
Trovis

33,168
$\qquad$ Other income.

Net profit for year-...-
Dividends paid and accrued
Earnings per share on 280.258 gaty
$\qquad$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1935


Cash on demand................
Cash value life insurance....
Notes receivable (customers) Notes receivable (customers)Accounts rec. (customers) -... Accts. receivable (misc.) -...--




Total
Total_....................-83,847,157 Total_...........................
$\times$ Represented by 280,258 no par shares.-V. 143, p. 1413.

Plymouth Oil Co.-Registrar-
in New Yorkty Trust Coo. of New York has been appointed co-registrar
p. 1088 .
Porcupine Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.-Registers with SECC-

## See list given on first page of this department.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.- $371 / 2$-cent Dividend-

 paid on April 1 and Jan, 2, last: $121 / 2$ cents pald on Oct. 1, 1935. and $61 / 4$
cents per share distributed
quarterly
dividends on quarterly dividends of 12 . In cents per share were paid from Oct. 1,1930
to a and incl. Oct. 1,1931 . 1 naddition an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was paid on April 1, hast, and a stock dividend of $2 \%$ was paid on
Provident Loan Society of New York-EarningsCalendar Years-
Int. earned on loans. Int. earned on loans,
Int. earned on bank bais.
Int. earned on U. s. A.
ctis. of indebted. \&c.
Int. on time depsits.
 Int. on time deposits.
Prof on sale of ent
ctis. of indebtedness.
Total income.
Int. on funds empioyed
Real est., taxes, rent \&

| $\$ 2,616,374$ | $-\ldots$ | 4,469 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2,667,584$ |  | $\begin{array}{c}\$ 2,975,078 \\ \$ 3,272,564 \\ 1,252,874\end{array}$ |


| sals. \& retine plan prems | ${ }_{681}^{112772}$ | 101.671 | 92,350 | 56 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General expense | 681,884 163,882 | 667.577 181,903 | 652,376 152,802 | ${ }^{662,451} 12$ |
| Losses on auction sales of collateral | 127.275 | 215,762 |  |  |
| Adjust. of claims, \&c--- | 3,062 | 5,844 | 15,266 |  |
| Emer. unemploy, relieep |  |  |  | 14,666 |
| Int. paid on ctors. of com |  | --7.- |  | 25,000 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Int. paid on ctiss. of con- } \\
& \text { Itibution }
\end{aligned}
$$


 Total..........28,2

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Catendar Years-
Not sales (ercuding inter-company)
Cost of sales, selling, general and administrative

Operating income
Other income net of

| interest and other charges. | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 7 3 , 5 4 5}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | $\$ 4,859$ |


| Total income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for Federal and Penn. income taxes.-. | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,128,404 \\ 213,838\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 756,215 \\ 125,710\end{array}$ | Net profit for the year

Dividends paid.
Earns. per oh. on


Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31

| Assets- |  | ${ }_{1} 1934$ | Liablutles- | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Notes, accept. \& | \$2,41 | 31,265,916 | ${ }_{\text {Notes payable- }}^{\text {Acounts payable }}$ | \$880,047 | ${ }^{000}$ |
| sacts. ree. (less |  |  | Mtges. payable.-- |  | 6,790 9,000 |
| ful notes \& accts) | 2,050,922 |  | Acc |  |  |
| ventories | 3,180,239 | 3,425,982 | lubricants. | 109,847 | 76 |
| Other notes. |  |  | Provision for Fed. |  |  |
| ${ }^{ \pm}$accts. rece. (less |  |  | me tax | 182,9 |  |
| anow. |  |  | Oth. accrued 1 |  |  |
| accts. partly see. | 69,209 | 92,085 | Capital st |  |  |
| ms ast. |  |  | Capitai | ${ }_{5}^{\text {5,709,513 }}$ | ${ }^{9,023,050}$ |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus... | 1,194,662 | 940,719 |
| for 10 ess - - did | 84.146 448.718 | 84,652 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& leaseholds (less |  |  |  |  |  |
| allow. for deprec | 22,965 | 9,124,317 |  |  |  |
| repd. exp. \& def d | 206,323 | 164,46 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Quincy Market Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co.Earnings Years Ended March 31-
Gross income.Gross profit-
Salaries (officers eral office).-
 Prov. for misc. Invests-:-
Prov. for Fed. Inc. tax Net profit.


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets <br> Cash | $1936$ |  | Llablitiles- | 336 |  |
| U. s . Treasury, \&o. |  |  | Accounts payab | \$23,9 | 16 |
| bonds- | 35 | 389,682 | other expen | 48,848 |  |
| Notes receivab | 420,789 | 229,517 | Accr. city ta | 40,000 |  |
| Accts. recelva | 127,075 | 114,698 | Prov. for Fed. \& |  |  |
| Sinking funds. | 13,743 | 181,819 |  |  | - |
| $\times$ Fixed assets | 5,439,742 | 5,679,356 |  | , |  |
| namortized b |  |  | $y$ Common | 900,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Unexp insur pre | 18,500 | 21,802 | Capital surplus | 179,542 | 179,543 |
| Misceli. supplie | 19,872 | -16,486 | Earned surplus.-- | 230,350 | 167,888 |

 x After depreciation of $\$ 3,224,435$ in $1936(\$ 2,991,178$ in 1935). y Rep-
resented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 143, p,441.
.
.

## Petroleum Conversion Corporation (Common) Additional information on request LANCASTER \& NORVIN GREENE INC. so BROAD ST. N. $\mathbf{Y}_{\text {. }}$ <br> A. T. \& T. Teletype NY-1-1786 <br> Hanover 2-0077

> Politics, Inc.-Registers with SECSoe list given on first page of this department. Quincy (Ill.) Memorial Bridge Co-EarningsYrossins Ended April 30-

F
D
F

F

## ${ }^{2}$

 mente of bor pay-pont lint
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Other assets } \\ \text { Deferred int } & 14,493\end{array}$

 Raytheon Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Years End. May 31- | 1036 | 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit | \$515,051 | \$470,152 | \$321,577 | \$230,682 |
|  | 363,367 | 323,501 | 305,698 |  |
| Deprec. \& amortization. | $\times 29,958$ | x24,989 | 53,836 | 214,919 |
| Other income and deduc- | 38,076 | 95,865 | 95,266 |  |
| tions (net) <br> Prov. for tube replace- | Dr164,473 | Dr19,436 | Dr26,515 | Dr28,762 |
| ments, price adjust.\&c |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for conting.-. |  |  | 16,000 |  |
| Provision for Federal and |  |  |  | Cr592,392 |
| State income taxes.. |  | 5,000 |  | 35,000 |
| Net loss_....... <br> x Depreciation o | \$80,823 | rof\$1,360 | \$175,738 | \% $\$ 267,925$ |

.

## -

x


$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{F} \\
\mathbf{I}
\end{array}
$$Assets-

Cash
1936 Balance Sheet May 31
$\qquad$ otes, acots. and $\$ 181,659$ otes, accts. and
trade accept. re-
 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Miscell. notes and } & 2,968 \\ \text { accts. recelvable } & 14,038\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { accts. receivable } \\ \text { Cash on deposit.-. } \\ \text { bMachy tools }\end{array} & 14,038\end{array}$ Total
 a Represented by shares of 50 cents par.
$\$ 881,216$ in 1936 and $\$ 352,594$ in 1935 .--V. 141, p. 1606 . depreciation of Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings-
Gross profit on Ealesings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1936
Gross profit on sales....-...................................................
.$\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { \$1,460,624 } \\ 547,018\end{array}$
Net profit.
Otherincome 8913,67
37,585

Net income$\mathbf{x} \$ 809,673$
279,510
Dividends
$\times$ Does not include deduction of undistributed profits tax under the
Revenue Act

Balance Sheet June 30, 1936

| Assets- | Llabulttes- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and on hand....- $\$ 717,218$ | Accounts payable...........- \$207,435 |
| Certificates of deposit......... 100,000 | Accrued 1 abilities |
|  | Capltal stock ( 598,950 8hs., 249,888 |
|  | Surplus: From earninge |
| Other recelvables | From appreciati |
| Inventories |  |
|  | From appreciation of patents 1,800,000 |
| Intangibles........-........-...-. $1,860,588$ |  |
| Deterred charges. . .-------- 16,631 |  |
|  | Total |

> Total

Republic Investors Fund, Inc.-Dividend IncreasedThe directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 19. This mon stock, par 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 19. This
compares with a dividend of $11 /$ cents paid on July 1 and April i, last, and
1 cent paid each three months rom July 1 , 1934 , to and including Jan. 2,
1936. In addition a stock dividend of $4 \%$ was paid on Jan. 2, 1936. $V .143$ p. 769.

Reynolds Spring Co.-New DirectorJames A. Jackson has been elected a director of this company.-V. R. p. 1245.
$\underset{\text { Ree list given on first page of this degartment with } S E C \text { - }-~}{\text { Rotaling }}$
See list given on first page of this department.
Roxborough Knitting Mills, Inc.--Initial Dividend-
Rhe directors have decclared an initial quarterly dividend of 8 cents per
hare on the participating preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of share on the participating preferre
record Aug. $20 .-V .143$, p. 246 .

Ruberoid Co.-New Vice-President-
Samuel P. Moffit, has been elected a Vice-President and director to succeed the late E. H. Mor
President.-V. 143,p. 1090 .

Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
 -V. 143, p. 442 .

Rutland Railway, Light \& Power Co.-Bonds Callednotify ying holders of first mortgage $5 \%$ (40-year gold bonds, due March 1 ,
 principal amount. with a premium of $10 \%$ and accrued interest. Holders should present their bonds at once for payment at
bank, 11 Broad St., New York.-V. 129, p. 1283 .
Ryan Car Co.-EarningsCrosendar Years

Profit before considering deprec. \& amortization
Depreciation and amortization written off Interest, bad debts, locomotor demonstration expenses, 1 oss on sale of equipment, sca--.....-:-
Surplus adjustments affecting prior years.--Miscellaneous income
Net loss
$\qquad$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


1935 1934. Labiluties-

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ 9916.108 \\ 898,671 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$14,003 | \$17,437 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 20,260 \\ C_{r}^{2121,405} \end{array}$ |  |
| \$79,243 | 871 | $\begin{array}{lllll} & 1934 \\ & \text { Notes pay, (bank) } & \mathbf{\$ 2 5 8 , 0 0 2} & \mathbf{\$ 2 6 0 , 3 1 2}\end{array}$ $104,918 \quad 7,\left.090\right|_{\substack{\text { Leans on life insur- } \\ \text { ance }}}$ $63,185 \quad 32,881$ Trado crodito orss, ac-

34,988

99,395 24,810 36,618
29,269

99,689
500,000 $\quad 88.642$


Total --......s1,602,370 $\overline{\$ 1,624,877}$ Total -....... $\overline{\$ 1,602,370} \overline{81,624,877}$ a Arter deducting $\$ 48,381$ in 1935 ( 8156,090 in 1934 ) reserve for decreased 1934. co Represented by 47.501 shares of common stock. d Equity of
common stockholders 127,082 shares outstanding, of which 47.501 shares common stockholders (127,082 shares outstanding, of which stock dividends in represent treasury
arrears since Apriil 1,1928 , 1 , aggregating $\$ 310,000$.-V. 141, p. 1781 .

 Net profit before de-
deduction of deprec.,
deplet. \& drilling $\exp$

## $\$ 56,168$

\$41,257 loss\$61,872 loss\$15,080 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 a Represented by $68 ; 603$ no par shares in 1935 ( 68,482 in 1934).-V
141 , p. 1453.
St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-



 Total-....-.-20,733,152 $\frac{1}{20,712,848}$ Total........-20,733,152 $20,712,848$ in $1935(502,326$ in 1934); 297 , 18t Lawrence Paper Mills Co., Ltd (no par)
 common, no par, or Lake St. John Power \& Paper Co., Ltid. In both 1935
and 1934. b Represented by 572,390 no par shares in 1935 and 571,801 in 1934.-v. 142, p. 2843 .


## St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Earnings.-




## -V .143 , p. 1416.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. of Texas.-Earnings.-



 Net after rents.-

St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years- 1935 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ \text { Gross earnings....... } & \$ 1,204,578 & \$ 2,216,065 & \$ 1,918,342 & \$ 2,006,710 \\ \text { Total expenses........ } & 982,524 & 1,700,665 & 1,512,641 & 1,517,519\end{array}$
 Deficit - -------- $\$ 52,947$ sur $\$ 115,400-\$ 94,298$ \$510,809 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Shs. cap, stk. (no par) -- } & 20,000 & 200,000 & 200,000 \\ \text { Earning } & 200,000\end{array}$
 Cash-..-.....-. $\$ 245,500 \quad \$ 281,194 \mid$ Accounts payable. $\$ 52,491 \quad \$ 30,381$


 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Accr. casualty ins.- } & 18,333 & 16,268 \\ \text { Dividend payable. } & 1,271 \\ \text { Din. } & 100,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Dividend payable- } & \cdots-\cdots- \\ \text { Net worth: } \\ \text { y Capital stock- } & 3,000,000 & 3,000,000\end{array}$ Surplus.......- $\frac{5570,975}{} \frac{1,623,922}{\$ 6,339,190}$

Salt Dome Oil Corp.-Stock Listed, \&c.-
delphia Stock Exchange, it was disclosed Sept. 3 that among on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, it was disclosed Sept. 3 that among other holdings
Salt Dome owns jointly with the California Co., operating subsidiary of

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the Standard Oil Co. of Calif., approximately 68,887 acres of leases in
the Galveston Bay, Tex., area under an arrangement providing funds for their drilling and development. to holders of application states that 108,424 of new shares are to be issued merged into Salt Dome on July 24 last and the balance reserved for employment agreements.
exchanges of Texla and Coastland stock for Salt Dome stock effecting the is completed, Salt Dome will have outstanding a total of 566 . 256 share out of its authorized capital of $1,000,000$ shares, it was stated by Karl $F$. Hasselmann, President.-V. 143, p. 770.
San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings.-


San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividendaddition to the regular monthly an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in mon stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 2.
 and on Apri. 14, 1934; 30 cents on Feb. 15, 1934, and 50 cent
paid on Oct. 15. Aug. 15 and May 15, 1933.-V. 142, p. 3868 .
Saratoga Victory Mills, Inc.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-
 a Acets. recelvable Merchandise....Supplles and mater Supples and mater Deferred oharges.-

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,306,602} \overline{\$ 2,281,290}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,306,602} \overline{\$ 2,281,290}$ in After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 3,359$. b After depreciation of $\$ 366.730$ sented by 3,000 shares. e Represented by 93,500 shares.-V. 141, p. 1782 .

## Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.-Report -

The company paid out $7 \%$ on the preferred stock and $\$ 6$ per share on and amounted to $\$ 382,378$. Surplus account was increased $\$ 104$ the past, setting aside the usual reserves for depreciation, bad debts, taxes ace The earnings per share on the common stock were 9.70 in 1935 , as compared with $\$ 9.52$ in 1934. Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 future operad to

| Investments $\ldots \ldots$...- | $\mathbf{3 5 3 , 6 1 1}$ | 380,414 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Total_......... $\$ 9,156,524$ \$8,638,028 $\mid$ Total........... $\$ 9,156,524 ~ \$ 8,638,028$ x Represented by $29,375(33,444$ in 1934) shares of preferred stock, par
$\$ 100$ and 28,272 shares of common stock, no par value.-V.143, p. 1246.

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Application Approved-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the comnitted to trading on notice of issuance and registration under the Securities

Seversky Aircraft Corp.-Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the capital stock, $\$ 1$ par,
o listing and registration.-V. 143, p. 1247 .
Schiff Co.-Earnings

| Calendar Years- | 35 | 19 | 1933 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| written-off.--------- |  |  | 83,582 |  |
| Net profit | 365,28 | \$445,1 | \$569,170 |  |
| Preferred dividends | 54,446 | 55.013 | 57,111 | 61,539 |
| Common dividends | 198,000 | 198,000 | 99,000 | 148,500 |
| Suance, surpl | \$112,835 | \$192,165 | \$413,059 | \$9,150 |
| Sundry adjustme | 1,571,436 | 76, |  | br 21,048 957.740 |
| Profit on preferred stock purch. for retirement. | 1,571,43 | $1,37,013$ 3,013 | 17,3 | 97,740 |

Total surplus $-\overline{\$ 1,684,271} \overline{\$ 1,571,436} \overline{\$ 1,376,257} \overline{\$ 915,843}$
99,000 shs cer share on
99,000 shs. com. stod
(no par).
$\$ 3.14 \quad \$ 3.94 \quad \$ 5$
$\$ 1.59$
Assets -
Accountsre-
nventories.....-
Other curr. assets.-
Other assets-.......
Prepd.rents., taxes,
ins. \& supplies


Total_........-\$4,022,547 \$3,501,628 Total .......... $\$ 4,022,547$ \$3,501,628 $x$ Represented by 99,000 no par shares.-V. 143 p. 1246
Schulze Baking Co.-Earnings-


|  |  | Ba | eet |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash. } \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 2 | Dec. 29,'34 | Llabilities- | Dec. 28,'35 Dec. 29,'34 |  |
|  | \$125,589 | \$140,296 | Trade acts. pay- |  |  |
| Accts. receivable., | 102,395 | 77,879 | able, current | \$150,235 | \$105,873 |
| Inventories.-. | 234,586 | 219,009 | Accrued bond int- | 46,523 |  |
| Prepaid insurance |  |  | Accrued State and |  |  |
| and licenses .... | 22,548 | 12,752 | local taxes.-.-. | 53,782 | 69,180 |
| Due from officers |  |  | Salesmen's security |  |  |
| Investments | 2,123 | ${ }_{18}^{2,246}$ | deposits--1---- | 31,520 | 20,662 7784 |
| Other assets | 19,276 | 18,276 | Pur. money obllg ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 16,341 |  |
| $x$ Flixed assets | 3,073,478 | 3,103,258 | Sundry accruals.- | 4,709 | 13,398 |
| Deferred charges to |  |  | Res. for conting | 22,833 | 25,458 |
| Goodwill.-...--- | 2,109,703 | 2,109,703 | Due to Interstate | 324,029 | 326,612 |
|  |  |  | Baking Corp- |  |  |
|  |  |  | First mtge. 6\% g. |  |  |
|  |  |  | bonds (payable <br> Sept. 1, 1945) |  |  |
|  |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred stock | 1,402,500 | 1,402,500 |
|  |  |  | y $\$ 3$ conv. pref. stk | 919,450 | 919,450 |
|  |  |  | z Common stock | 1,042,035 | 1,042,035 |
|  |  |  | Paid-nn surplus. | 127,551 | 127,551 |
|  |  |  | Deficit. | 824,908 | 753,207 |
|  | \$5,697,494 | 3,699,446 | Total | 697,494 | 699,446 |
|  |  |  | in 1925 | 1,803,106 | in 1934. |



 par Rhares.-V. 141, p. 125 no par shares. y Represented by 66,000 no
(Bernard) Schwartz Cigar Corp.-Dividend Increased common stosk, no par dealue, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 15 . This compares with 30 cents paid on July 1 and April 1 last, this latter dividend of 25 cents was paid.-V. 142, p. 4037. when a regular quarterly
Scotten Dillon Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income from sales .- $\quad \$ 600,793$ | \$418,451 | \$385,368 | \$435,11 |
| Miscellaneous income... --...- | 60,607 | 78,048 | 79,402 |
| Total income - ---.- $\$ 600,793$ | 479,058 | \$463,4 | \$514,518 |
| Prov. for Fed.inc. tax-- 76,500 | 55,542 | 52,742 | 59 |
| Prov. for contg .-...--- 80,000 |  |  |  |
| Net income to surplus \$444,293 | \$423,516 | \$410,674 |  |
| Surplus balance Jan. 1 - x 1,155,722 | 878,332 | 989,128 | 1,05 |
| Sundry surpl. adjstmts_- $\quad 29,878$ |  |  |  |
| Total surplus - ------ \$1,629,893 | \$1,301,848 | ,399,80 | , 50 |
| Dividends paid ....-.--- ${ }^{\text {Adjust of }}$ - 420,000 | 3140,000 | 450,000 | 420, |
| Res. for reduc. in inventory values | Cr144,356 | 71,471 |  |
| Surplus_- \$1,209,893 | \$1,056,204 | \$878,332 | 989,1 |
| Earns. per sh. on 300,000 shs. cap. stik. (par $\$ 10$ ) | \$1.41 | \$1.37 | \$1.52 |
| $x$ As adjusted. |  |  |  |
| Assets- 19351934 | Liabilites- | 935 |  |
| Cash.-.-.-.--- \$294,313 \$121,381 | Reserve for taxe |  | \$74,393 |
| $\times$ Accts. receivable 261,217 164,616 | Accts. payable. | ---- $\quad 86,192$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inventories---..- } & \mathbf{1 , 6 4 7 , 1 0 6} & 1,489,627\end{array}$ | Accrued accts | 97,983 |  |
| Investments --.-. $1,656,20311,973,448$ | Res. for giv.con | ntg. 80,000 |  |
| Pret. stock Detroit Trust Co | Capital stock | $3,000,000$ $1,209,893$ | $3,000,00$ $1,056,20$ |
| Other assets.------ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | surplus. | 1,209,893 | 1,056,20 |
| y Fixed assets.-7-366,964 297,616 |  |  |  |
| surance, \&o...-- $\quad 37,204 \quad 36,410$ |  |  |  |
| Tota --------\$4 |  |  |  |


Scottish Dye Works, Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
(E. W.) Scripps Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-
 notes rec. (sec'd) Accrued interest.
Accts. receivable.
Accts. receivable--
Notes \& actots. rec.
not current.-.-
Stocks of controlled



turing Feb. $1, ' 43$
$6,264,500$
$6,464,500$
 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Capital surplus.-.-. } & 31,170,016 & 32,436,501 \\ \text { Earned surplus... } & 7,405,991 & 6,921,713\end{array}$

$\times$ Cash and certificates of deposit.-V. 142, p. 4353 .
Scovill Manufacturing Co.-Dividend Tripled-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. This compares with 25 cents paid each quarter previously.-V. 142, p. 2684 .
Seaboard Public Service Co.-Stock at Auction-
See Municipal Service Co. above.-V. 139, p. 2061.
Selected Industries Inc.-Accumulated Dividendof accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cumulative convertible pref share on account par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16 . After the current
payment, arrears on this issue will amount fo $\$ 8.125$ per share.-V. 143 ,

Calendar Yearsncome from:
Int. \& divs. on invest.
Int. Int. on loans \& bk. dep
$\underset{\text { Profit on }}{\text { Thet }}$
Profit on sales of secur.-. Tint. on loans payable-.-: Taxes, salaries \& gen.exp Net income-
Oredit forward Surplus arising fros surpuction stated value of pref. stock to basis of declared value of 50 cents per share-
Miscellaneous credits.--TotalApprop. for sher on new
of $\$ 5$ per share on common stock-...--:-
Transfred to gen res. Divs. paid-pref. stock. Common stock....--

Securities Corporation General-Earnings-
$1935 \quad 1934 \quad 1933$


1932 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 145.034 \\ \hline 787\end{array}$

Surp. at end of period. $\overline{\$ 3,466,929} \xlongequal{\$ 2,974,733} \widehat{\$ 2,989,135} \$ 2,998,559$ $x$ Dividends only $\begin{gathered}\text { y Excess of stated value over cost of } \\ \text { cumul. pref stock, } \$ 77 \text { series, and } 713 \text { shares of cumul. pref. stock, } \$ 6 \text { series, }\end{gathered}$ shares of cumul. pref stock,

|  | Liabilites- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Loans pay, to bks- $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 5 , 0 0 0}$ \$ 855,000 |
| in banks | Liability in respect |
| scel. acet. | of securs. purch. 603 |
| Accrat. int. | Misc. accts. pay-- 214 |
| bonds.-.-..--- $5,066 \quad 3,30$ | Acerr. int. pay- 129 |
| epaid insuran | 29.155 |
| Deta. exp. | Feceral capital stk. tax-estimated. a a |
| cap. stock tax- | v. for state tax ${ }^{\text {8,700 }}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { ral reserve } \ldots- & 593,371 & 596,249\end{array}$ |
| Funas in closed Dk. 1,32 1,32 |  |
|  | Surp'us. |
|  | 5,0 |
| $\times$ Represented by 2,090 shares of cumul. pref. stock, $\$ 7$ series, 6,753 shares of cumul. pref. stock, $\$ 6$ series, 271,950 shares of common stock, 46 shares of old common stock, all of no par value and 9 shares of old common stock of \$100 par value.-V. 142, p. 472 . |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Selby Shoe Co.-Earnings- |  |
| Yeras End. Mar.31- 1936 |  |
| Yoss profit--.-.------- | $\$ 1,769,606$ $\$ 1,807,723$ $\$ 1,591,537$ <br> $1,465,005$ $1,337,502$ $1,086,286$ |
|  |  |
| Operating p | $\$ 304,600$ $\$ 470,222$ $\$ 505,251$ <br> 320,538 270,273 $\mathbf{1 7 9 , 6 6 2}$ |
| Total income | \$625,138 \$740,494 \$684,913 |
| Interest paid-- | 28,550 7,942 4,792 |
| Other expenses |  |
| Prov.for Fed.inc. tax-- 81,48 | $\overline{49} 9,691$ 97,150 61,000 |
| Net income-...-.-.-- \$583,773 | $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{\$ 5 4 6 , 8 9 7} & \$ 547,863 & \$ 510,395\end{array}$ |
| Balance Sheet March |  |
| Assets- $\quad 19361935$ | Liabilities- ${ }^{1936} 1935$ |
| Cash .----.-.---- \$139,603 \$212,396 | Accts. pay., trade- \$191,367 $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 2 , 5 1 0}^{\text {d }}$ |
| Marketable secur. $1,1444,660 \quad 1,275,390$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Notes payable---- } & 1,249,000 & 300,000 \\ \text { Other }\end{array}$ |
| Notes \& accts. reo. $2,529,371 \quad \mathbf{2 , 0 3 6} 8,870$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Other acts. pay--. } & \\ \text { Acrued expense }\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accrued expensen- } \\ \text { Other curr. liabs_- } & \\ 195,956\end{array}$ |
| Other curr. assets, 1,8 Res. for con |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ducl. curr. aftels. } \\ \text { due from affil.- } & 503,416\end{array}$ | Res. for inter-co. |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Invest. in \& adv. to } & 748,938 & 956,259\end{array}$ | of subs. not con- |
|  | solidated .-.-.-- 62,690 |
| Common stk. held | Min. Int. in cap. 3650 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { in treasury } \\ \text { Cash in closed bank } & \cdots-\cdots . & 54.104 \\ 4,232\end{array}$ |  |
| Loans \& notes rec. | Surplus...------- 4,206,757 |
| Plant \& equipment $2,027,2541,972,285$ |  |
|  |  |
| Prepald expenses-:- 54,642 $72,44 \overline{5}$ |  |
| al. | otal.........-59,266 |


Sentry Safety Control Corp.-Earnings-

 Depreciation--
Other charges
Net income........- $\$ 4,097-\$ 10,025-\$ 1,134$ loss $\$ 133,918$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31




Cash in banks in
Ilquildation
${ }^{\text {d Pr liant }}$ \& equipm't
Patents --i-.
 a After reserves for allowances and bad debts. $\mathbf{b}$ After depreciation.
After reserve for estimated loss of $\$ 29,219$. d After depreciation reserves. c After resereve for estimated loss of $\$ 29,219$. d After depre
e Represented by 267,950 no par shares.-
v. 142 , p. 310 .
Siemens \& Halske A. G., Berlin-Bond Purchase Offer Extended-
Guinness. Mahon \& Co., of London, announced that they have extended to Sept. 30 the offer, originally expiring on Aug, 31, to purchase Siemens \&
Halske and simens-Schuckertwerke 10 -year $7 \%$ secured sinking fund
bonds, due 1935, and $7 \%$ secured sinking fund bonds, due 1940. Bonds of the 1935 maturit

| Selfridge \& Co., Ltd., London, England-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Jan. 31-1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Profitafter expenses-.-- $\quad$ ¢414,190 | £375.139 | £355,644 | +341,560 |
| Debenture interest--.-- ${ }_{\text {Taxes }}$ deprec., \&c.--- 134,895 | 136,589 | 147,041 | 294,487 |
| Net profit.-.-.-.--- 1257,903 | ¢226,836 | ¢196,862 | ¢35,182 |
| Preference dividends.-- 78,000 | 78,000 | 78,000 | 78,000 |
| Pref. ordinary dividends 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 5,566 |
| Staff part. Ordinary dividendis | 38,100 | 22,500 | 30,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Servus Rubber Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Years Ended- <br> Sales at list | 19,1095,849 | $\begin{gathered} 1934 \\ \$ 2,260,478 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1933 \\ & \$ 2,095,291 \end{aligned}$ |
| Returned sales at list | , 53,126 | 61,447 | 49,588 |
|  | 419,067 | 600,371 | 506,830 |
| Rebates and allowances. | 74,922 | 70,874 | 84,990 |
| Net sales | 1,562,735 | \$1,527,785 | \$1,453,882 |
| Cost of goods sold | 1,237,382 | 1,205,391 | 1,048,083 |
| Selling and shippin | 187,891 | 176.134 90.416 | 165,210 94.406 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net profit from ope | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 48,683 \\ 7.583 \end{array}$ | 55,842 27.718 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 146,182 \\ 9,962 \end{array}$ |
| Income credits | $7,583$ |  |  |
| Total income | \$56,266 | \$83,561 | \$156,145 |
| Income charg | 109,185 | 106,896 | 106,512 |
| Ovision | \$52,919 | \$23,334 | \% $\$ 41,083$ |


| Comparative Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Lablitites- | ${ }^{1935} 900$ | ${ }^{1934}{ }^{193}$,000 |
| Cash | ${ }^{\mathbf{8 8 2}, 542}$ | \$76,104 | Notes pay,-banks | $\$ 95,000$ 297,500 | 297,500 |
| Recelv., less res.- | 383,953 309,790 | 269,343 $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 8 1 5}$ | Acets. pay. \& accr. | 297,500 |  |
| Other recelvables. | 21,007 | 47,145 | expenses | 82,130 | 9,3 |
| Deferred charges.- | 10,202 | 22,682 | Stockhldrs. 10 ans |  |  |
| Fixed assets, less depreciation | 652,011 | 668,176 | Preferred stock..- | 723,450 | 723,450 |
| atents. |  |  | Common stock | 617,940 494,838 | 617,940 428,351 |
| Organization exp. | 141,675 | 145,632 |  |  |  | Total_.........

$-\mathrm{V} .141, \mathrm{p}$.
286.

## Seton Leather Co.-Earnings-

 Lross from hide deprec-:Admin.,sell. \& oth, exps. Admin, sell blds. \& eqpt.
Deductions from income Deductions from income Res. for Fed. inc. tax---
Net profit

| $\$ 2,811$ |
| ---: |
| 141,714 |
| 6,170 |
| 2,968 |
| $C r 4,663$ |
| 20,014 |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- <br> Cash on hand \& in banks. <br> a Accts. receivable -customers.--- | 1935 | 1934 | Llablittes- | 1935 | 1934 827 |
|  |  |  | Accts. pay., trade- | \$71,280 |  |
|  | \$66,380 | \$72,384 | Notes pay., ${ }^{\text {Letters of credit. }}$ | 126,995 |  |
|  | 255,095 | 144,312 | Advs. agst. merch. | 1,909 |  |
| Cash surr. value of life ins. policies. |  |  | Reserve-Fed. inc. |  |  |
|  | 52,627 | 44,666. | tax | 480,000 | 480,000 |
| Merch. inventory. Consigned merch. in hands of agts. | 565,213 | 360,089 | Capital surplus..- | 4,311 | 4,311 |
|  | 86,780 | 87,580 | Surplus.......- | 436,383 | 324,475 |
| Loans to officers, employees | 4,330 | 8,672 |  |  |  |
| Sund. invest., at cost | 9,662 | 10,826 |  |  |  |
| b Land, bldgs. \& equipment | 166,803 | 161,259 |  |  |  |
| Total........-. $\$ \overline{1,206,892} \quad \$ 889,787$ Total.-........-\$1,206,892 $\$ 8899,787$ <br> a After reserves of $\$ 15,379$ : b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 206,311$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 141, p. 286. |  |  |  |  |  |

Signal Oil \& Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1935
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Income from sales and royalties (net) } \\ & \text { Cost of sales, marketing, selling, and administrative expenses.-. } \\ & \text { - }\end{aligned} 12,813,812,470$


| Income before interest, depreciation, \&c. |
| :--- |
| Interest (including $\$ 121,708$ on debentures) | Interest (including $\$ 121,708$ on debentures) Depreciation and depletion... Intangible drilling expenditure



 $\$ 89,346$
248,814 Additional Federal income tax for prior years........................ 448,734
239,631

Gross deficit.-
Capital surplus Dec. 31,1935 , transferred to deficit account
upon authority of the board of directors $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 403,83 \\ 257,172 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Deficit Dec. 31, 1935
Consolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 19

a After reserves for depreciation and depletion and revaluation of
$\$ 6,47,706$ b Represented by 143,957 shares class A stock and 41,282 $\$ 6,474,706$. b Represented by 143,957 shares class A stock and 41,282
shares class B stock, both of no par value. c Pledged in connection with shares class B stock, both of no par yalue
Federal income tax litigation.-V.143, p. 1091.

Volume 143
Shaler Co.-Earnings-

 foreign losses, \&c---.-
Res. Por contingencies.-
Min. int. in subsidiary
Net profit for year
Divs. paid on pref. stock $\begin{aligned} & \$ 203,018 \\ & \mathbf{y} 337,282\end{aligned} \frac{886,597}{\$ 23,957} \frac{904}{\text { loss } \$ 74,133}$
 in $3 \$$ Includes other income of $\$ 38,601$. y $\$ 75,661$ in cash and $\$ 261,621$

Assels-

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assels-
Cash-....-.
Accts. \& notes rec-
Loans to officers \&
$\begin{array}{cc}1935 & 1934 \\ \$ 154,830 & \$ 133,606\end{array} \begin{aligned} & \text { Trade notilites - } \\ & \text { LTay }\end{aligned}$

Other curr. assets-
Inventories
Prenaid items.-..-
Tnvestments--.--
in service...-.-.
In service....-.-.
y Plant \& equip't.
Patents.
Organization exp.,

Total_-.......- $\$ 2,376,818$ Total_.........- $\$ \overline{\$ 2,376,818} \overline{\$ 2,212,650}$ y After depreciation o $\$ \$ 550,618$ in 1935 and $\$ 511,845$ in 1934 . z Repre-
sented by 124,077 no-par shares in 1935 and 124,214 no-par shares in 1934 .
$-\nabla .142$, p. 635 .
Silesian-American Corp.-Earnings-



[^7] Goodwill .........


Si, be.

## Period-

a Oombined profit from Int. paid \& accr---1st mtge. bonds of $5 \%$
Robt. Simpson
Robt. Simpson Co.,
Divs. paid \& accr. on $6 \%$
pref. shs. of Robert Int. paid \& accr on mtge. \& coll. trust bds
of Simpsons of simpsons, Ltd comm. on of disect. \& \& equipment. of bldgs Prov, for empls.:---.--
\& profit-sharing fung \& profit-sharing fund.

 Bal. avail. for divs. of
Simpsons, Ltd Bal. prior years inc. taxe ivs. paid on $61 / 2 \%$ pref
shs. of Simpsons, Ltd.
Bal. carried forward-- $\overline{\$ 1,221,011} \overline{\$ 1,208,741}-\frac{10}{\$ 725,818}$ \$524,915 b a After deducting all selling and general expenses, providing for bad debts 1935 , and excess of par over cost of bonds redeemed of $\$ 27.764$ in 1936 and
$\$ 31,794$ in 1935 in Tiow.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets-

## Jan. 8, '36 Jan. 2, '3

Liabilities-
Jan. 8, '36 Jan. 2, '35
 Payments in adv.
of recelpt of ma . of receipt of materials and goods
in transit Investments in banks hand and Employees stock purchase plan-Prepaid charges--
Disc. \& comm Disc. \& comm. on
securs. sold. securs. sold...-
Bonds of Simpsons
Ltd. \& Robt. Simpson Co.Ltd.
Cash in hands of
trustee for the
bondholders of
Robt. Simpson
Co.,. Ltd.
Land,bldgs. \& eqp.
Land,bldg
$\qquad$
 469,934 526,907

Total........... 38,801,374 $\overline{38,525,637}$ Total........... $\overline{38,801,374} \overline{38,525,637}$ a Represented by 120,000 shares no par class A stock and 120,000 shares
no par class B stock.-V. 143, p. 443 . Sinclair Refining Co. (Maine) - Incorporateda merger of three concerns, was incorporated under the laws of Maine on Aug. $29,1936$.
porated in Maine several years ago; the Sinclair Prairie Ping Oo., incorDel. and the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co. of Texas, incerporine Oo. of had merged to produce, refine and deal generally in petroleum and its
products.

## Sivyer Steel Casting Co.-Earnings-




 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 80,000 \\ \text { 8hs.com. stk. (no par) } & \$ 0.46 & \$ 0.03 & \mathrm{Nil} \\ \times \text { Before deducting } \$ 3,234 & \text { provision for unemployment benefits in accord- }\end{array}$ x Before deducting $\$ 3,234$ provision for unemployment benefits in accord-

|  |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Llabluties- | 1935 |  |
| Cash.- | \$151,173 | \$79,718 | Accounts payable. | \$5,439 | \$6,423 |
| Bonds | 37,064 | 94,484 | Accr. salaries and |  | \$0,423 |
| Accr. int. on secs- | 285 | 1,641 | wages | 2,067 | 4,220 |
| Surrender value of |  |  | Accrued taxes | 9,851 | 11,350 |
| life insurance--- | 62,775 | 56,788 | Sundry accruals .-- | 1,690 |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec- | 111,011 | 95,930 | Res. for inc. tax-- | 6,292 | ${ }^{3} 7 \overline{3}$ |
| Accr. int. on notes <br> rec $\qquad$ |  |  | Res. for unempl. benefits |  |  |
| Inventories.-.--- | 129,152 | 98,836 | $\times$ Common stock-- | 1,200,000 | 2,689 |
| $y$ Properties | 1,064,584 | 1,161,597 | Earned surplus.-- | $1,200,000$ 60,680 | 1,200,000 |
| Unemploy. Benefit |  | 1,161,507 | Surp. arising from | 60,680 | 23,598 |
| Trust Fund.--- | 9,015 | 2,690 | appraisal valua'n | 280,604 | 350,755 |
| Det'd chgs. to oper | 10,387 | 7,724 | Treasury stock.-- | Dr 53 | -765 |



Skelly Oil Co.-To Pay $\$ 6$ Back Dividend-
accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumpulative divend of $\$ 6$ per share on account of Nov. 2 to holders of record oct. 1. A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid pa payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 1 A dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Aug. 1 ,
last this later being the first dividend paid by the company since May 1 ,
1931 , when a regular quarterly payment of $\$ 1.50$ per share was made.

Meeting Again Adjourned-
Because of changed conditions, including the effect of the new Federal Revenue Act, the special adjourned meeting of stockholders held on Sept. 1 adjourned finally withou
stock:-V. 143, p. 1091 .
 a After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,660,011$ in 1935 and $\$ 1,42,216$
n 1934 . Represented by 10 shares $\$ 7$ cum. 1st pref. stock, 5,622 shares $\$ 7$ cum. conv. pref. stock, and 343,579 shares common stock, all of no
par value.-v. 141, p. 126
(Howard) Smith Paper Mills, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Prem. on bonds redeemed
Depreciation-:-.....
Directors fes.--
Mortgage interest. Mortgageinterest- $-:-$
PTovision for income tax
T
 Reserve for conting---Reserve for inventories:-
Net profit
Preferred dividends...:-:-
Common dividends.-.
Net profit subject to
x Subject to minority stockholders. $\$ 329,578$ \$181,602 $\$ 127,168$ $x$ Subject to minority stockholders' equity. y Includes income from
inveetments, miscellaneous revenue and dicount on bonds redeemed. $z$ Includes income from investments.


Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1935}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Liabilites- }}$ | ${ }_{818,706}^{1935}$ | ${ }_{1834}^{1934}$ |
| \$211,328 | \$44,134 | Accts. pay,., trade- | \$18,706 | \$85,612 45,188 |
| 23,412 | 36,671 | Commissions with- |  |  |
|  |  | held | 39,868 | 22,594 |
| 252,737380,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 197,489 \\ & 333,722 \end{aligned}$ | Demand notes pay; | 74,423 |  |
|  |  | Fed. Res. Bk. |  |  |
|  |  | N. Y. loan pay- |  | 50,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 89,860 \\ & 69,202 \end{aligned}$ | $83,658$ | Notes rec. disc'ted |  | 22,151 |
|  |  | alers |  | 22,170 |
|  |  | ue to |  |  |
|  |  | directors |  |  |
| 271,282 |  | Res. for Fed.ine.tax |  |  |
|  | 287,935 | Oth. current llabil's | 47. |  |
|  |  | referred stock | 32, | 50,000 |
| 461 |  | Common stock | 684,997 |  |
|  |  | arned surplus |  | 140,779 |
|  |  | Capital surplus.-. | 241,118 | 46,242 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,734 \\ & 6781 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

## otal..........-\$1,340,921 \$1,162,504 Tota

Shares of $\$ 1$ par value.-V. 143, p. 936 .
South Penn Oil Co.-221/2-Cent Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $221 / 3$ cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 331 's cents per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable sept. 30 to holders or record was paid on March 31, last. See Y. 142, p. 1485, for detailed dividend ecord.


| Profit <br> her income (less other expenses) $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


 mention is made of any provision for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.

 $x$
xfter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 96,391,547$ in 1936 ( $(9955,74,644$ in
$\mathbf{y}$
$\mathbf{y}$ Includes demand deposits. $\mathbf{z}$ Federal and


## Southeastern Express Co.-Earnings-

Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31

| Charges for transportation.----- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1935,548,519,548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 9 3 4} \\ \mathbf{\$ 5 , 0 5 9 , 5 9 1} \\ \hline, 049.401 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 4,325,552$ |
| Express privileges-Dr-- |  |  |  |
| Revenues from transportation ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$3,285,054 | \$3,010,191 | \$2,7 |
| Revenue from operations other than transportation | 120,758 | 125,273 | 16. |
| Total operating revenue Operating expenses | \$3,4 | ${ }^{3}$ | $\$ 2,905.116$ $2,768,986$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revenue | 56,383 966271 | \$132,284 | 136 |
| Express ta | 96,271 2,769 | 1,204 | 3,875 |
| Operating income Other income | 7,344 | 335,361 | \$37,9 |
|  | 4,118 | 28,80 | 15,35 |
| Net income <br> Reserve for dividend <br> Misc. deductions | 361,461 | \$64,167 | \$53,333 |
|  | 61 | 3,333 |  |
| Available for dividend Appropriation for dividend |  |  |  |
|  | 60,000 | 67,500 | 50,0 |
| Bal. transf. to reserve for dividend- |  |  | \$3,333 |
|  |  |  |  |


 Cash with treas'er. 1935
8,000
8190

818.183 | 934.000 |
| :--- |
| 9.538 | Stock, S. E . Co.,

of Virg | Notes - - |
| :--- |
| Reminia.-..... | Remit. in transit

Net balance receiv. from agencies -Misc. accts. recelv. Balances in closed banks.-.......... Rents \& insur. paid Other unadj.debits

Total......--.
Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { July } \\ \text { Tross from railway_-... } \$ 13.531 & 1936 & 1935 & 1934\end{array}$
 From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_..-- } & 81,672,037 & 67,795,637 & 64,594,591 & 52,528,968 \\ \text { Net from railway.-.-. } & 20,990,637 & 16,847,992 & 17,777,309 & 11,075,114 \\ \text { Net after rents.-..-. } & 10,678,233 & 7,695,342 & 9,287,592 & 2,062,614\end{array}$ Net from railway.
Net after rents.
-V .143, p. 1248. $\qquad$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| isc, accts, pay - | 226,083 | 80,885

18,068
13,373

Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds CalledThe company has called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at $105 \%$ and accrued interest at the office of the trustee, Banirs mortgage gold bonds. St. New York, all of its outstanding $\$ 5,500,000$ first mortgage gold bonds,
$51 / 2 \%$ series due 1957 .

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Bondholders may surrender such bonds at any time after Sept. 2, 1936 coupons attached and receive the full redemption amount. and subsequent vestment portfolios sold privately to two institutional investors for their $3.35 \%$ series of 1936 due 1961 at $100 \%$ of the of its first mortgage bonds -V. 143, p. 936 . 1936 due 1961 at $100 \%$ of the principal amount thereof.

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Co.-EarningsIncluding Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd,] Combined Income Account (Exluding Offsetting Accounts) for 12 Months
Ended Dec. 31 Water line operations-Revenues
Water line operations-Expenses $\qquad$ 19
$-\quad \$ 5,0$
$-\quad 4$ 1935
$5.024,448$
4930,19 1934
$\$ 4,70,48$
3 Net révenue from water line operations.
Water line tax accruals. Operating income-Water line operations. Income from unfunded sec. \& accts............................ Gross income
 Amortiz. of discount on funded debt
Miscellaneous fixed charges

Net loss

Combined Balanc $\$ 431,702$ prof $\$ 600,057$ [Southern Pacific Golden Gate Co |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1935 | 1934 | Co. and Sou. Pac. Gold. Gate Fer., Ltd.] | nnv. in floating eq.,

 Res. for acerued
deprec.

 other companies
Net bal. due from Ins. claims ag...Ins. claims against
underwriters Miscell. acets. recMaterials \& supp. Unmat'd int. rec..
 $\mathbf{x}$ Represents cost of \$133,000 par Total.......... $6,735,733 \quad 8,271,473$ fund gord bonds of southern Pacific Galue of first mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ sinking
Southern Pacific Golden Gate Co y Excluded from miscellaneous
wned by holding cs are $\$ 133,000$ par value under assets and long-term excluding holding company (and still so owned) which cost $\$ 97,657$. In the bonds are likewise omitted in present consolidated baished discount on difference between par value, and cost plus the unextinguished discount, Southern Pacific SS. Lines.-Earnings.-

| Os |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| os | \$487,377 | \$3 | $193$ | 1933 |
| Net | def19,944 | def60,272 | $\xrightarrow{\text { def69, }} \mathbf{}$ |  |
| From Jan |  | def61,112 | der70,498 | ef6 |
| Gross from rail | 3,220,186 | 2,722,765 |  |  |
| Net af | def98,023 | dcf 363.023 | def452,910 | der |
| V. 1 | 135,853 | def368,698 | def453,406 | def38 |

Southwestern Light \& Power Co.-Accumulated Div.to holders of record the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. and compares with dividend of 75 cents per share made on July 1, last dividends of 50 conts paid in of 75 cents per share paid on April i l last;
July 1,1933 , and $\$ 1.50$ per share previously each threuarters; 75 cents on
n. 1248 ,

Spokane International Ry.-Earnings.

| Gross from | 1936 | 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from ra | \$77,882 | \$59,873 | 1934,839 |  |
| Net after rent | 21.516 | 10,774 | def1,204 | 6,1 |
| From Jan, |  | 4,585 | der7,875 | def1,71 |
| Net from railw | 415,777 | 303,359 | 283,036 |  |
| Net after rents | 92,117 | 9,646 | 2,154 | de |
| -V. 143, p. 772. | 33,570 | def29,125 | def42,061 | def88,7 |

## Spruce Falls Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-EarningsYears End, April 30- et inc from operations Bond interest operations <br> Net loss First pref. <br> First pref. dividends.-. <br> Deficit for year...... <br> Previous deficit.-...-.- <br> Deficit. ferred and charged against appraisal surplus.



Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings. Guiy-
Gross from railway Net from railway. Net after rents. $\begin{array}{lllllr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 4,287,391 & 4,000,295 & 3,213,704 & 2,501,589 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,335,680 & 1,358,214 & 1,364,696 & 916,510 \\ \text { Net after rents }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net after rents } \ldots \ldots . . & 1,335,680 & 1,358,214 & 1,364,696 & 2,916,510 \\ -V .143 . ~ p . ~ 773 . ~ & 493,622 & 668,825 & \mathbf{7 8 5 , 8 1 9} & 310,538\end{array}$

## Square D Co.-Larger Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class This compares with 121, cents paid ont. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. cents plus an extra of 10 cents paid on March 31 , last. These latter of 25 ments were the first made since Des. 31, 1930, when the company paid a V. 143. p. 1092.

## Standard Diesel Engine Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
Statement of Income and Surplus Account
[Exclusive of capital surplus created by reduction of capital on or 12 Months Ended-

June 30, 36 Dec. 31, '35


 | $\$ 6,171,585$ | $\$ 6,224,616$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 302,143 | 301,538 |
| 160,894 | 165,000 |
| 431,765 | 441,051 |
| 110 | 1,117 |
| 28,125 | -2. | Interest on bank balances. .-...--

$\qquad$
 Expenses Gross income.

exps. in connection with proposed extension of
notes due Oct. 1, 1935).

Refund of Fed. income tax paid at soure-

| 197,756 | 166,677 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$2,011,277 | \$2,117, |
| 13,633,470 | 12,649,821 |
|  | 55,384 |

Surplus account, end of period...............-- $\frac{7,004}{\$ 15,651,752} \frac{7,004}{\$ 14,829,259}$ Statement of Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
[Exclusive of Deep Rock Oil Corp. and Beaver Valley Traction Co.] [Also exclusive of Standard Gas \& Electric Co.'s capital surplus created
yy reduction of capital on or about June 5,1933 , and capital surplus by reduction of capital on or about June 5 , 193
accounts of subsidiaries eliminated in consolidation.]
12 Months Ended-
Subsidiary public utility companies:
Operating revenues
June 30, '36 Dec. 31, '35

the 12 months ended June 30,1936 and $\$ 200$,-
000 for the 12 mos. ended Dec. 31,1935 for
amort. of extraordinary oper. exps. deferred
$47,675,960 \quad 45,983,892$
Net operating revenue (before approp. for retire-

Net oper, rev. \& other inc. (before approp. for




Co. of the City of Pittsburgh guar. by Phila-
delphia Co - for special reserve-....-.
Appropriation for special reserve-
Fed. \& State tax on int. on funded debt.
Other income deductions.-...............
Int. charged to construction.
Balance--api --
Divs. on capital stock held by public.
Min. ints. in undistributed net income.
Bal. of income of sub. public utility cos.
applic. to Standard Gas \& Elec. Co.
appiic. to Standard Gas \& Elec. Co.---.
Income of non-utility subs. applic. to Standard
Gas \& Electric Co--.-.
Other inc. of Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-
Dividends from non-affiliated companies
Dividends from non-affiliated companies........
Interest on indebtedness of affiliates..........


Consol. net inc. before deduction of inc. charges

| Income charges of Standard Gas \& Electric Co.:--- |
| :--- |
| Inter |
| $8.320,245$ |


Fed. \& State tax on int. on funded debt amon-
Amort. of debt discount \& exp. (incl. amort.
exps. in connection with proposed extension of
notes due Oct. 1, 1935).
 Transfer of excess bais. in res. for transportation \&
construction equipment expense.

Proportionate amounts of adjustments of charges surplus arising from revaluation of props aginst surpsenting expired debt discount \& expense, debt
discount \& exp, \& premiums on bonds reddeemed, discount \& exp. \& premiums on bonds redeemed,
\& commissions, net premiums, exps. \& divs. on redemption \& sale of pref. stocks
adjust. of approps. for retire. res.-prior years Approp. from surplus for special reserves.-.----
to natural gas.-.-.
Net prem \& exp. on retire- of funded debt........-
Sundry adjustments Net
Portion of net surplus adjus.
$\begin{array}{lrrr} & 78,043 & 78,054 \\ \text { cortion of net surplus adjustments applicable to } & 475,793 & 123,254\end{array}$
Consolidated surplus account. end of period $-\ldots-{ }^{\$ 1,364,408} \frac{\text { Cr } 488,816}{\$ 20,161,974}$ New President -
Bernard W. Lynch has been elected President of this company succeeding
John J. O'Brien who died Aug. 7. Mr. Lynch has resigned as director and

Vice-President of H. M. Byllesby \& Co. with which hellhas also been Action of the board or directors in electing Mr. Lynch was confirmed on Sept. 3 by the United States Districcet in in in wilmington, Del., Where the ruptcy Act. The Court also approved reduction of the number of directors rom 15 to 12
Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. System for the week ended Aug. 29 , 1936 totaled 103, ing week last year.-V. 143 , p. 1418 .
Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana-President ResignsJ. O. Hilton has resigned as President of this company to become an
Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, incorporated in Delaware, the operating company. M. Ji Rathbone Jr., Vice-President
and General Manager will succeed Mr. Hiton as President. The changes and General Manager will succeed Mr. Hilton as President. The changes
are effective on Oct. $\mathbf{1}$. Both concerrs are wholly owned by the Standard are effective on Oct. 1. Both concerns.
Oil Co. (New Jersey). -V .132, p. 2604.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey (Del.)-New Vice-Pres.
Sta
Standard Products Co.-Declares Initial Dividend-
Directors of the company on sept. 3 declared an initial dividend of 25
ents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of cents per share
record Sept. 15 .
record Sept. 15. .
In announcing the inauguration of dividends, J. S. Reid, President of the company, announced tnat current business is running approximately tow above last year. Sales and earnings for July and August, the first
to months of the company's fiscal year, were substantially ahead of the too months of the company's fiscal year, were substantially ahead of the
corresponding months last year, he stated, and the outlook for further gains
is promising.. In addition the manufacture of window channel for the automobile industry, of which it is the largest produchastic materials made by a new process. Commercial production is expected to be under way within 30 Admitted to Listing and Registration-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common stock, $\$ 1$ par, to listing and registration
Five New Directors Elected
Five new directors, representing New York. Detroit and Cleveland inter ests, were elected to the board, replacing directors who are employees of
the company. They are Rockwell Kent, F. W. Magin, Dudley D. Roberts, the company. They are Rockwell Kent, F. W. Magin, Dudley
Corliss E . Sullivan and Robert A. Weaver.--V. 143 , p. 773 .
(L. S.) Starrett Co.-15 Cent Extra DividendThe directors have declareed an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, both payable set. 30 to holders of record Sent. 18. See V. 142, p. 1659 , for detailed dividend record.-V. $143, \mathrm{p}$.
1417.
Sterling Gold Mining Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.-Application ApprovedThe Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the company ing on notice of registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Sunray Oil Corp.-Initial Preferred Dividend -
The directors have declared an initial dividend of $683 / 4$ cents per share on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. conv. preferred stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Oct. 1 to holders

Admitted to Listing and Registration-
Tertible preferred stock, $\$ 50$ par, tolisting and registration.- V . 143, p. con-

## Sunshine Mining Co.-Earnings-

 Production-The following table shows production for first six months


Totals $\qquad$ $100,341 \quad \overline{2,512,139}$ 74,039 In addition to the silver production, company also produces gold and to ably higher prices for the latter two metals. Being a strictly domestic silver producer, company receives the Government basic price of 77.57, sivents a
c. 774 .

## Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Earnings-

Per. End. June 30-_ 1936-3 Mos.-1935 1936-6 Mos.-1935 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net prof, after all chgs., } \\ & \text { but bef. Fed. inc, taxes }\end{aligned} \$ 15,514 \quad \$ 25,665 \quad \$ 32,322 \quad \$ 34,023$ -V. 142, p. 3695.
(James) Talcott Inc.-Tenders-
Holders of the $51 / 2 \%$ participating preference stock are being notified that in accordance with the provisions of the company's agreement with the out of the net earnings to be used until same is exhausted, to repurchase at a price not to exceed $\$ 52$ per share, such shares of the participating prefermust be in the hands of the company not later than 12 o'clock noon Nov. 2 .
.
Taylor Milling Corp.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record common Sept. 10 .
Similar extra dividends were paid in each quarter of $1935 .-\mathrm{V} .142$, p. 4193
Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings.-

| Tuly- | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ry} \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{nings}_{1935}$ |  | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$210,611 | \$174,770 | \$172,730 | \$167,067 |
| Net from railway | 66,258 | 58,513 | 53,189 | 50,667 |
| Net after rents | 49,796 | 41,254 | 34,761 | 32, |
| From Jan. 1 Gross from railw | 1,370,577 | 1,234,213 | 1,218,327 | 1,070 |
| Net from railwa | 371,722 | 331,611 | 336,394 | 251,305 |
| Net after rents | 239,135 | 215,379 | 208,096 | 126,338 |

[^8]N-V. 143 , p. 774 -

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings.-Tuly- from railway-...-- $\$ 3$ Net from raiway.....-: 1936
$.130,03$
447
92,4
9 $\$ 2,651,271$
231.,578

der92,906 | 1,1934 |
| :---: |
| $2,515,39$ |
| def 281,87 |
| 182 | 1933

$\$ 2,423,792$
453
26,249
26 From Jan. 1$22,494,207$

$4,563,45$ | $19,097,398$ |
| :--- |
| $3,068,368$ | $18,045,015$ $16,174,425$

$2,263,670$
680,696 Net from railway
Net after rents
-V .143, p. 774. $\qquad$ $2,491,379$
def 539,258

Texon Oil \& Land Co.-Admitted to Listing \& Registration The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration the new common stock, \$2 par, which was issued
for old no par common stock.-V. 143, p. 774 .

Thermoid Co.-Recapitalization Plan-
In view of the improvement in its earnings in the past two years and as a
reliminary step looking to the successful refunding of $\$ 2.518,500$ of its preimear $6 \%$ notese maturing Feb. 1, 1937 , directors have proposed a plan
tive-yearitalization intended to eliminate the existing book deficit in surplus
of reap of recapitalizatioan up all arrears in dividends and sinking fund obligations on the present preferred stock, and to make possible the early payment of called for Sopt. 25, to vote upon the proposed program.
F. E. Schluter, President, in his letter to stockholders, summarizes the
proposed The present $7 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock is to give was to the new convertible preferred stock.
2 . Eash share of the present preferred stock is to receive 1-3 shares of new convertible preferred stock.
3 . The new preferred stock will be convertible into three shares of common stock and wirl carry cumulative dividends at the rate of $\$ 3$ a year beginning sept. 15.
4. In addition to
preferred shares to bill be convertible into three shares of common, the new preferred shares will be entitled to a special dividend of three shares of of preferred, to make up for back dividends.
5. The corporation's capital is to be reduced in order to eliminate a deficitit as below explained, to this end the new preferred stock is given a
par value of $\$ 10$ but it is redeemable at $\$ 55 \mathrm{a}$ share and accrued unpaic par value or siven
6. All existing arrears of dividends on present preferred stock and past sinking fund obilations
preferred will have a sinking fund approximating $11 / 2 \%$ per annum of the preferred mutstanding shares.
"II this recapitalization is effectuated and refinancing completed it is the
expectation of the board of directors to declare a dividend of 75 cents per expectation or the boarc or directors share on dhe new preferred stock payable on Dec. $15,1936,{ }^{\prime}$, the letter states share In addition to providing for the $6 \%$ notes whon they mature, the directors believe that the increase in volume of sales on oid and new , products,
which has been built up in the past two years will continue, and, if so, some wew money should be available for working capital requirements. However to refund the present note issue and to raise additinal capital on a favorable and sound basis, it will be necessary first to revise the capital structure rangement can be consummated providing for the renewal or refunding or of the present $6 \%$ notes at a lower rate of interest soon after stockholder approve of the canges inined above. statement reports to include our subsidiary, Southere Asbestos Co owned. This consolidation reflects a deficit of \$1.410,811.50 upon the con solidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1936. This shrinkage in inook vaiule
is due to the elimination on the books of Southern Asbestos Co. of intangible is due to the elimination on the books of southern Asbestorece between th amount at which southern Asbestos Co. was carried as an investment and its net tangible depreciated asset value at which is carried io be made up
solidated statement. The directors would require the deficit to be min before any dividends are to be paid on either class of stock.
'In addition to this deficit there were, on Aug. 1, 1938. over $\$ 100000$ in dividend arrears on preferred stock. The current annual dividend equirements on the shares or this stock now outstanding are $\$ 212,919$ ince 1929. Notwithstanding increased rate of earnings, it wouted basis asis of the pront capitalization be quite a years before any current dividends could be paid on the preferred stock. new conv: preferred stock and place the holder of common stock neare
dividends, assuming that the earnings trend continues upward and that urplus later justifies a distribution. In order to refinance our notes, warrants will probably have to be attached to new bonds entitling the holders ond thase common stock. holders), dividend arrears on the preferred must be eliminated and the common placed within reach of a possible dividend. income taxes exacts surtax
The Revenue Act of 1936 in addition to normal penalies from Ally dends before the end of this This recapitalization is a step to that end 1 apply for lis -V. 143 , p. 1095

Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings.-
Guly
Grom railway......
$\$ 244,146$

From Jor rents.--------
Jross from railway
 Net after rents.

Trane Co.-To Retire $7 \%$ Preferred Stock with Proceeds of New Issue-
The company, a Wisconsin corporation, on Sept. 1 filed a registration of $\$ 6$ cumulative first preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par). Barney Johnson \& Co. is
otater expected to underwrite the issuu.
retirement of $\$ 194,500$ of the presently $\$ 6$ pref. will be applied to the cipating preferred shares which have been called for redemption next, and to increasing the company's working capital and for expansion public at $\$ 100$ per $166 \%$ of July 31 , 1936 ., working capital amounted to $\$ 500,000$ or about The company, with its principan plant located in La Crosse, Wis. is present company has been in continuous existence since incorporation in April 1913, but the business was established 50 years ago. The company owned subsidiary at Toronto reaches the Canadian market.
Tri-Continental Corp.-Preferred Stock CalledA total of 90,000 shares of $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock has been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at $\$ 110$ per share and dividend Payment
made at $J$. \& W. Seligman \& Co., New York City.-V. 143 , p. 1095.
 shs. cap.stik. (no par)-
$\times$ Exclusive of discount on debentures purchased for sinking fund re-
Nil
No quirements. 8,1936 company acquired additional stock of its affiliate Truax-Traer Lignite Coal Co., thereby bringing its holdings ary to consolidate the statements of the two companies. For the three months ended July 31, 1936. Truax-Traer Lignite coal co. had a defrich
of \$91,105, in comparison with $\$ 9172$ for the simiar quarter last year
this quarter being seasonally a period of low sales volume. Of the loss

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of $\$ 91,105, \$ 40,786$ was the proportion of the loss applicable to the security tional shares, which amount was included in the consolidated figures Truax-Traer Coal given above. The loss of Truax-Traer Coal Co. for this quarter on the same basis as reported last year was $\$ 2,599$,
$\$ 23,081$ for the similar period in 1935.-V. 142, p. 4196 .

United Biscuit Co. of America (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for 12 Months Ending June 30, 1936
Gross profit before provision for depreciation and other expenses_\$8,468,631
 Taxes (other than Income taxes)
Rents and royalties
Delivery expenses

Operating profit.
Otherincome $\qquad$
Total income.
Interest on debentures--1.-.
Amortization of discount and expense of bonds.
Sundry interest
Loss on disposest- of capital assets


Total surplus $-\$ 4,590,844$
 Earns, per share on 459,054

$x$ No provision has been made for surtaxes on undistributed earnings. Consolidated Balance Sheet
 x Represented by 488,320 shares (no par). y Represented by 29,266
shares common stock at cost.-V. 143, p. 1095.
United Carbon Co.-Dividend Increased-
the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to hold 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14.
This compares with 60 cents paid each three months from Oct. 1,1934 to and including July 1, last; 44 cents paid on July 2,$1934 ; 43$ cents on April 2 ,
$1934 ; 40$ cents per share paid on Jan. 2,1934 and 25 cents per share dis1934; 40 cents per share paid on Jan. 2, 1934 and 25, cents per share dis-
tributed on Oct. 2, 1933 and on July 1,1933 , this latter payment being the first-made since
V. $143, \mathrm{p} .1096$.

United-Carr Fastener Corp.-Dividend Increasedcommon stock, no par value payable Sept. 15 to holders of per share on the This compares with 30 cents payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 10.
Dec. $16.1935 \% 25$ cents paid on Sept. 16, June 15 and March 16 , March 15, last, and on
Dect 1935 and on Dec. 16, 1935; 25 cents paid on Sept. 16 , June 15 , March 16 , 1ast, and on
Dec. 15, 1934; 15 cents per share paid ond on
1934, and 10 cents paid on Jan. 15, 1934 , Oct. 16,1933 and on March 15 ,
1932. In addition 1932. In addition an extra dividend of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 16,1935 .

- V. 143, p. 1096 .

United Drug, Inc.-To Pay 50 Cent Common DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
ommon stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept, 15 . This common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . This
will be the first dividend paid on the common stock of this company.-
United Grain Growers, Ltd.-Smaller Dividendcapital stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of recents per share on the pares with $\$ 1$ per share paid on Sept $15,1935,1934$ and 1933 ; $\$ 1.25$ paid
in September, 1932 and 1931 ; $\$ 1.50$ in September, 1930 and $\$ 2$ per share paid in previous years.-V. 141, p. 3705
United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 12 Months Ended July 31- } \\ \text { Gross oper, earns. of sub. \& controlled cos. (after } & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ eliminating intercompany transfers).........-- $\$ 82,551,142 \$ 75,959.039$
General operating expenses. General opera Provision for retirement
General taxes \&

Net earns. from opers. of sub. \& controlled cos. $\$ 21,667,234$
Non-oper. inc. of sub. \& controlled cos
Total income of sub. \& controlled cos. $\overline{\$ 24,928,139} \overline{\$ 21,520,176}$ Interest on bonds, notes, \&c.


Equity of the United Lt. \& Pow. Co. in earns: of




Balance transferred to consolidated surplus ...-.- $\$ 3,836,819 \quad \$ 942,210$ ${ }_{143} \times$ Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve.-V

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly OutputWeek Ended-
Electric output of system (kwh.) Aug. 29,36 Aug. 22,36 Aug, 31,35
-V. 143, p. 1419 .

United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}12 \text { Months Ended July } 31- & 1936\end{array}$
 Maintenance-

Provision for retirement | Net earns. from opers. of sub. \& controlled cos.. $\overline{\$ 19,440,167}$ |
| :---: |
| Non-oper. income of sub. \& controlled cos. |
| $1717,529,508$ |
| $\mathbf{N 1 , 5 5 5 , 4 8 3}$ | Total income of sub. \& controlled cos_-..-.-. $\overline{\$ 21,753,408} \overline{\$ 19,084,991}$

Int., amortiz. \& pref divs Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controlled cos.: Amortiz, of bond discount \& pref. stock expenseDividends on preferred stocks.-..............
Prop. of earns., attributable to min. com. stock$\begin{array}{rr}10,013,379 & 10,057,068 \\ 596,651 & 622,110 \\ 3,026,561 & 3,028,120\end{array}$

Equity of the United Lt. \& Rys. Co. in earns, of sub. \& controlled cos. \&-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.
 Total income Expenses of the United It. \& Rys. Co-n.
Taxes of the United Lt. \& Rys. Co 825,169
6,426
 Holding company deductions:
Int. on $51 / 2 \%$ debentures 1,375,00 $1,375,000$

42,988 | Balance transferred to consolidated surplus.-.-- | $\$ 5.274,165$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prior preferred stock dividends. | $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 3 6 0 , 3 8 8}$ |  |  | Balance

x. Adjusted to reflect reversal of Detroit City Gas Co. rate reserve. V. 143, p. 1096

Universal Products Co., Inc.-Triples DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 18 . common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 18 . on Dec. 31 and Sept. 30,$1935 ; 20$ cents per share in each of the three preceding quarters; 40 cents on Sept. 29, 1934 , and 20 cents per share on June 30 and March 31, 1934, this latter being the fir

| Earnings for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit from mfg. <br> operations $\mathbf{x} \$ 451,382 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 370,630$ |  |  |  |  |
| shipping expenses.ansen |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Int., officers' life insur. exps., \&c., less other |  |  |  |  |
| income | 46,661 | 52, | 61 | r4,750 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax | 11,367 | 12,908 | 12,790 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Write-down of current |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit - .------ \$291,723 \$187,912 \$ \$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prof. on sale of treas, stk |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total surplus --- $\$ 690,655 \quad \$ 504.516 \quad \$ 518,5$ |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for contingencies-- |  |  |  |  |
| to employees |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for possible loss in |  |  |  |  |
| liquidation of claim. |  |  |  | 35,00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings pershare.-...- |  |  |  |  |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand \& on Note payable -..- \$100, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| deposit.------- . $\$ 44,233$ | \$19,505 | Accounts payable. | - 341,035 | 198,713 |
| U. S. Govt. secur- 378,694 | 399,636 | Accrued expenses_ |  |  |
| a Accts. receivable 319,454 | 181,373 | Fed. income tax | 19,761 | 17 |
| Inventories---.-- 524,858 | 261,857 | Res. for conting | 40,000 | 220,000 |
| Other assets .--.- 34,932 | 222,227 | d Capital stock.-- | - 1,015,920 | 975,732 |
| Cash surrender val. | 9 | Earned surplus. | - 560,972 | 398,149 |
| b Prop. not used in |  |  |  |  |
| operations_.-.- 80,606 | 83,305 |  |  |  |
| Land-..........-. |  |  |  |  |
| c Bldgs., mach. \& all equipment_- 513,768 |  |  |  |  |
| Prepd. taxes \& ins. 14,409 | 14,767 |  |  |  |
| Total.-.-.-.-.-52,082,462 \$1,826,012 Total_.......-- \$2,082,462 \$1,826,0 |  |  |  |  |
| a After allowance for doubtful of $\$ 2,000$. b After allowance for depreciation. c After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 588,429$ in 1935 and $\$ 541,463$in 1934 Represented by 98,684 no par shares in 1935 and 92,947 no par |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah-Bunker Hill Mining Co.-Registers with SEC- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| See list given on first pa | of this | artm |  |  |
| Utah Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { July- }}{\text { Gross from railway }}$ (1936 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway-...-. def4,293 def7,425 def8,146 def244 |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents_-....-- $\quad 2,516$ def12,827 def 22,732 def15,785From Jan. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Permanent Injunction

 Asked Against London Sale of Utility Stocks-Four stockholders on Sept. 3 abandoned temporarily an effort to obtain a temporary injunction to prevent the sale of stocks in a British concern by Utilities Power \& Light Corp., Ltd., of Canada. Counsel for the cor-
poration told Federal Judge Luther B. Way in Federal Court at Norfolk Va., the holders had been informed the sale was consummated at Norfolk Over the protest of defense counsel, Judge Way permitted the stock holders to ne an amended bill of complaint in which they seek a perpetua sale. The corporations attacked the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that it was a Canadian corporation, outside the jurisdiction of the court which was disposing of the stock, and that directors of the corporations also named defendants in the action are residents of ether States and It is charged in the bill that the stock held by the Canadian corpora-
tion, securities of tion, securities of Greater London \& Counties Trust, Ltd., a British cor-
poration, and about to be sold or already sold, is worth far more than

June 1, 1935, and extras of 5 cents were paid on March 1, 1935, Sept. 1
and March 1, 1934, and on Dec. 1 and March 1, 1933.-V. 142 , p. 4359 .

## Westraco Chlorine Prodacts Corporation <br> $5 \%$ Convertible Preferred Stock Par Value $\$ 30$

## TRADING DEPARTMENT Eastman, Dillon $\mathcal{E}$ Co. MEMBERS NEW YORK sTOOK EXGHANGE 15 Broad Street <br> New York

$\$ 25,000,000$ and that the corporation is selling it for from between $\$ 20,-$ have not authorized the sale, that the sale is illegal under Virginia law and a fraud upon the stockholders.
The plaintitiff also claim that Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corp and owner of the virginia corporation, is to mart for a perpetual ininunction to prevent delivery of the stock and that the court compel the defendants to: (a) Furnish data on the consideration the the Canadian corporation and the amount of commissions paid or to be paid.
(b) Produce documents showing sales of options or assets in the Canadian corporation and resolutions and minutes of mins of directors pertaining to stock sales.
(c) Give the number and doscription of all shares of stock holdings, debts and interests and other information for the benefit of the court and $s$ (d) Give a complete accounting of stock sale transactions, profits to the corporations and directors and Mr. Odlum, and accounts of all commissions allowed on sales.
The case originally was filed before Federal District Judge Robert $N$. without prejudice to the defense contention the court was without jurisdiction, but said he felt that the plaintiffs were entitled to relieq, if the to try the case.
Plaintiffs in the case are Walter A. Webb and his wife, Josephine J. Webb, holdders of 10 shares or stock in the Virginia corporation, and Jean L.
Rilliet and his wife, Mary E. Rilliet, holders of 68 shares, all of St. Louis. Rilliet and his wife

Utility \& Industrial Corp.-Applictaion ApprovedThe Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the com-
 of $1,000,919$ shares of the common and all of the preferred stock will be admitted to trading upon filing of an amendment to the company's cer-
tificate of incorporation in the state of Delaware and notice of issuance pursuant to Rule AN-19 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.V. 143, p. 1251

Vaco Products, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Van de Kamps Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common were made on July 1, last. A dividend of $12 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ cents was paid on April 1 . last, this later being the first payment made since Jan. 2,1931 , when a
regular quarterly dividend of $37 / 3$ cents per share was distributed.-V. 142 , p. 4041 .

Virginian Ry.-Seeks Ruling on Labor Act's Validity-
The company on Aug. 31 appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for a rulngg on consinution this fall on validity of the law designed to guarantee freedom of railway workers in organizing into unions.
Provisions of the Act are similar to those of the widely challenged Wagner Provisions of the Act are similiar to those of the widely challenged Wagner
Labor Disputes Law, xcept that they are confined to railway employees.
and of Appeals ruling which upheld an injunction won by the company's American Federation of Labor employees against interference with their organ ization.

| Earnings for July and Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | ${ }^{1933}$ |
| Gross from railway | \$1,346,036 | \$1,264,215 | \$1,162,321 | \$1,208,874 |
| Net from railway | 710,734 | 656,197 | 599,976 | 670,640 |
| Net after rents | 671,267 | 557,766 | 524,896 |  |
| Gross from railway | 9,543,939 | 8,907,450 | 8,182,578 | 7,527,368 |
| Net from railway | 5,094,721 | 4,726,017 |  |  |
| Net after rents- | 4,588,106 | 3,930,646 | 3,666,819 | 3,234,786 |
| W Wabash Ry.-Earnings.- |  |  |  |  |
| July- | 1936 | ${ }^{1935}$ |  |  |
| Gross from railway | \$4,126,919 | \$3,245,067 | \$3,250,333 | $\$ 3,456,969$ $1,056,458$ |
| Net from railway. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039,382 \\ 522,874 \end{array}$ | 683,954 231,952 | 786,858 306,776 | 1,505,522 |
| From Jan. | 26,308,044 | 23,540,426 | 22,744,192 | 20,554,681 |
| Net from railwa | 6,257,552 | 5,509,288 | 6,037,085 | 4,432,950 |
| Net after rents | 2,847,351 | 2,459,086 | 2,673,225 | 773,188 | Net after rents.

Waldorf System, Inc.-Regular Dividend IncreasedExtra Dividend
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share in addition to an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par with 20 cents paid on July 1 , last; $121 /$ cents on April 1 and Jon. 10 , last
vast Dec. 20 and Oct . $1,1935{ }^{2} 20$ cents paid on Dec. 31 , 1934; 25 cents on Apr April 11, 1927 to oct. 1,1932 incl. In addition an extra dividend of $171 / 2$ cents per share was paid on April i, 1936.-V. 143, p. 1097.

Walker \& Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account ar value par value, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 20 . Siriliar payments were made on July 1, April 25 . and Feb. 15 last. and
Washington Gas Light Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Subsidiary Granted SEC Exemption-
Wabsington Gas Light Co. of Montgomery County, Md., a subsidiary of Washington Gas Light co.in turn a subsidiary of Washington \& Suburban
Cos., has been granted exemption by the Securities and Exch mission from necessity of filing a dectaration under the Public Utility Act

Wellington Fund, Inc.- 10 Cent Extra Dividend-
The directors declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addiiock, par \$1, both payable sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 16 . An extra, of five cents was paid on June 30, last; extra dividends of 10 cents per.
share were distributed on June 1, and March 1, last, and on Dec. 1 and

## Western Pacific RR.-Earnings.-

|  | 1936 | 193 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross | 1 | \$879.628 | 5 |  |
| Net fraf | def73,558 | def80,938 | 185,058 |  |
| From Jan. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 6,417,693 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 927,325 | def258,16 | 59 |  |

Net from railway
143,095
927,325 552,628
ef258,169 239,303
598,833


Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Bonus to Employees The company on Aug. 31 announced a bonus to its employees of $14 \%$ of their reguar wages for August. The bonus, which is based on earnings,
amounted to $13 \%$ for July, $11 \%$ for June and $9 \%$ for May, when the plan was inaugurated, Under the conpany's plan, the pay of each employee for any month is arrived at by adding to the normal or established rate of pay, Yo for each $\$ 60,000$ by which the preced.
600,000 .-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .448$.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Preferred Stock Called-
All of the outstanding $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock has been called for redemption on Oet. 1 at par and accrued dividend. Payment riil be made at the
Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings.-

| Wheeling \& | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross from railwa }}^{\text {July- }}$ | ,433,151 | \$992, ${ }^{\text {272 }}$ | \$931.228 | \$1,183,347 |
| Net from rail | -429,529 | 149,815 | 73,519 | 318,484 |
| Frosom Jan. ${ }^{\text {all }}$ | , | 45,841 | ${ }^{6,995,547}$ | $5,672,963$ $1,687,379$ |
| Net from railway. | 2,257,183 | 1,657,812 | 1,801,505 | 1,627, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |

 Net after rents - - 143, p. 1423 .
White Motor Co.-New Treasurer, \&c.-
Robert O . Lee has been elected Treasurer of the company, succeeding the late George H. Kelly. S. G. Crilly, Comptroller, has, been made has been elected Comptroller.-V. 143, p. 1098 .
(William) Whitman Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { operating profit_-.... }\end{array} & \$ 203,855 & 1934 & \text { x } \$ 8,877 & \$ 140,030 \text { loss } \$ 572,165\end{array}$ $\times$ Company earned a profit of $\$ 204,775$, which was offset by losses of affiliated companies of $\$ 195,897$.


## (R. C.) Williams \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-

 Years End. April 30-


| \$221,660 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| \$25,592 |  |
| $10 \overline{7}, 9 \overline{6} \overline{1}$ | 110,698 |



| Balance Shee |  |  | 1936 | ${ }_{\text {s1, }}^{1211,000}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- 1936 | 1935 | Liabilit |  |  |
| ash on hand \& |  | Notes payable--- | ${ }_{146,700}$ |  |
| a Receivables ---\% 1,0311920 | 1,134,143 | Accrued llabilitles- | ${ }^{44,049}$ |  |
| Inventories-..-.. 1,087,988 | 1,536,539 | Other curr. liabil- | 34,000 | 74 |
| Investments .-.-. 147,289 | 91,089 | 18 |  |  |
| Cash surrender val. |  | ${ }^{\text {c Common }}$ Coto | 1,583,029 | 1,583,029 |
| rop. \& equip.. 1,142,798 | 1,174,351 | Captial surplus |  | 559,085 537314 |
| erred charges._ $\quad 92,699$ | 103,477 <br> 500 <br> 000 | Earned surplus--- | 50,573 | 0,947 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

After reserves. $\mathbf{b}$. After reserve for derareciation of $\$ 260,364$ in 1936 and A $223,0611 \mathrm{n} 193$. c Represented by 112,010 no par shares. d Repre-
sented by 4,049 shares in 1936 and 1,312 shares in 1935 , at cost.- V . 142 , sented by
p. 4201 .

Wrank Hamilton, Secretary of the reorganization committee, on Sept. 3
 preme Dourt by Igo a wrot of certiorari heretofore filed with the U. S. Su-
the reorganization plan of Wick wher the purpose of contesting the fairness of the reorganization plan of Wick wire spencer steel CO. has been dismissed.
As the time for appeals
now expired, the reorgand other proceedings to contest the plan has
 mittee hopes that the transfer of the assets of the thold company and the
issuance op new securities will take place within a reasonably short time."
-V. 143, p. 608 .






 The Toledo and Los Angeles assembly plants of the company have been
producing 400 to 900 arg
closed Aug. 29 for roter
The Announcement plant will close this week for retooling. be increased inen size to include a standard company tread and the 1937 model will mechanical reatures of the present ford--cyiliner motor wili be retained. The new company plans output of 70,000 cars in 1937 and a large expansion Mr. Wilson. who was trustee during receivership, has announced that
orders are on hand for 47,00 of the 1937 models, and that schedules call
for employment for employment of 5,000 workmen for at least 10 months of 1937.-V. 143 .
p. 1252 .
Wisconsin Public Service Corp.-Preferred DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
 ceding quarters, , rior to thich regular quarterly dividends were disbursed.
V. 143, p. 1422 .
Woodall Industries, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Woods Soil Renovator, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Yis on irst page of this department.
Yellow \& Checker Cab Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have delerared two dividends of $\$ 1$ per share each, payable
on account of accumulations on the $8 \%$ cumulative class A stock. par 850 One dividend waill bulataions on the $8 \%$ cumulative class A stock.; par 850 .
Other will be distributed on Nov.
to holders of record oct. 20
and made since Aprin plid on on July 1, last, this latter being the first payment
per share was distributed. When a regular monthly dividend of 33 1-3 cents

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Business will continue to advance on a broad front, supported by expanding building activity and the purchase of new equipment by both commercial and financial conditions compiled by Edward B. Smith \& Co The Christmas season, it is said, has every promise now of being the best since 1929.
In summing up the situation, this prominent investment and underWriting house cites the following reasons for confidence in the continuance 1. American business the general trade cycle:
months of this year and the momentum excellent showing during the eight it substantially further before suffering more than a minor relficient to carry ment in real estate values and therising more than a minor relapse. Improveing activity. Broadening revival in the other heavy industries is blowly reducing unemployment, and shortages of still hed reported. The time is not far distant when both the railroadinning to bo will be in the market for a vast amount of equipment and new utilities offset obsolence and to fill the growing demand for service new plant to during the Christmas season will probably be the best since 1929 , sepecially
in luxury goods. in luxury goods.
2. Money and credit conditions are favorable. Money rates continue easy despite the mid-month advance in reserve requirements and the consequent fall in the excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks. expansion when busin more tha ample to finance an enormous credit long-range capital expenditure programs.
time to time as crisenean situation will doubtless provoke anxiety from the last time as crises develop, it seems fairly clear from developments of nations year that rearmament has not been completed and that the major for so long that its effects. Gold bloc devaluations has been threatened for so long that its effects should be temporary if indeed they have not 4. The domestic listed.
certainly until after election andion appears likely to be relatively quiet, certainly untiuafter election, and probably until the early months of 1937. moderately limiting to new enterprise but as psychological adjustment proceeds, the innate ambition of American business leaders is likely to dominate corporate expansion policies as in the past.
6 There is a complete absence of the fear psychology of earlier years, and recovery will go on. The patthe pubic's mind that, whoever is elected, but the trend toward liberalism and reform will prevailin either candiadte -H. C. Wainwright \& Co mombers Exchange and other leading exchanges, announce that Clifford E. Minor is now associated with them as Manager of their investment trust and funds department. For the past 14 years Mr. Minor has been identified in related fields of banking and finance. Since 1931 he has been proprietor of O. E. Minor Co., New York investment house. Previous to that he was Manager of the investment department of Millett, Roe \& Co. and sales director of the Shawmut Corporation of Boston in New York.
nc., 120 South La Salle St has become associated with Rogers \& Tracy, ment department. Mr. Youngolaus was formerly with the Chicago officof Hallgarten \& Co. For 25 years he has been actively engaged in the wholesale and retain distribution of securities in Ohicago, and enjoys a wide acquaintance in financial circles throughout the country.
-With the opening of a Chicago office, Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., identified since its organization in 1915 primarily as a New York stock Exchange firm and with investment banking business, will extend its service into the commodities field. L. M. Blancke, a partner, is acquiring a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade, of which Willard I. Emerson, another partner, is also a member and the firm is becoming a clearing member both of the Board of Trade and of the Chicago Stock Exchange. J. O. Sturtevant formerly Resident Manager of the Chicago office of Munds, Winslow \& Potter, will be Resident Manager of the Chicago office of Hemphill, Noyes Co. and will be assisted by Otto Antonsen as Manager of the stock depart ment and Hardin W. Masters as Manager of the bond department. Mr. Antonsen has had long experience in Chicago brokerage circles, while Mr. Masters was formerly Sales Manager of Otis \& Co. in Chicago and subsequently in charge of the investment department of Munds, Winslow \&
Potter in that city. to provide a comp. The additional facilities in Chicago will enable the firm but in the comer office in New York, Albeny Indianapolis, Philadelphia Pittsburgh , Pottsvile Trentor and Harrisburg. Other exchanges on which Hemphill Nois \& Co hoid membinton. the New York Curb Wrime Pitther Commodity Exchang and Tork Produce Exchange
will be held on Friday, Sept for members of the Bond Club of New Jersey N. J., it was announced by the Field Drestmont Golf Club in West Orange, Campbell Jr. of Esta Nrow by the Field Day Committee headed by James G. cludes Edwin C Estabrook \& Co. as Chairman. The committee also in Preim awl in . Stengel, R. H. Monaghan, John W. Kress and Carl A. J . Albert Williams, golf; C . Wallace smith and H . Winner Parker and charge of prizes; and Cyrus R . Currier and Carols D Kelly ments. The annual fall golf tournament will feature the outing arrangeconstitute the first round of competition for the Bond Club Trophy, which is awarded each spring to the member having low net score for 36 holes, consisting of 18 holes at the fall outing and 18 holes at the following spring tournament, The day's golf will include 18 holes of handicap medal play in three classes, A, B and C, with prizes for low gross and first and second low net in each class, as well as a special prize for members who have never competed in a bond club tournament. Joe Kirkwood, the famous trick-shot golf artist, will be present to give an exhibition, according to the committee's announcement. Prizes will be awarded at a dinner in the evening, at which Foy W. Porter of A. G. Becker \& Co., President of the Bond Club, will preside.
-Remer, Mitchell \& Reitzel, Inc. will act as correspondent in Chicago for the unlisted trading department of Munds, Winslow \& Potter, members of the New York Stock Exchange. Munds. Winslow \& Potter, in turn, will act as New York correspondent for Remer, Mitchell \& Reitzel, Inc. A private wire is being installed to facilitate the execution of orders, and the prompt quotation of markets of securities in over-the-counter transactions.
-Kidder, Peabody \& Co. announce that Mason B. Starring Jr. has is a member of the with them in the 17 Wall St. office. Mr. Starring, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the New York section of the Investment Bankers Association, formerly had his own firm, Campbell, Starring \& Co., and in 1930 was a partner of Aldred \& Co. He has more recently been with R. W. Pressprich \& Co.
-Parsly Bros. \& Co., Philadelpnia, announce that Arthur O. Richards has become associated with them as Manager of their trading department. Mr . Richards was formerly in business for himself under the name of Arthur C. Richards \& Co. and for the past year has been Manager of the trading department of Hammons \& Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
-A series of charts showing the movements of stock prices for the 1900 has beeniately preceding election days in every election year since bers usually rise prior to elections, contrary to popular opinion.
-T. I. S. Management Corp., 420 Lexington Ave., Now York City. has issued a chart illustrating the parallel of the present boom, the 19th in American history, which started from the low of July 1932, with the 185h American boom, which started from the low of Aug. 1921 and culminated in September, 1929.
Chas. E. Quincey \& Co. are distributing their current interest table for Unites States Treasury issues accrued during the month of September 1936 on each different $\$ 1,000$ bond or note, together with an interest table on Home Owners Loan Corporation and Federal Farm Mortgage issues.
-Reichart, DeWitt \& Co.. Inc., 165 Broadway, New York, are distributing a circular entitled "A Unique Business" in which Lawrence s. Ware, President of The Famise Corp., discusses the record and future of the foundation garment manufacturing industry.
issued by J. B. Hanauer \& the "New Jersey Municipal Bond Market" issued by J. B. Hanauer \& Co., 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J., contains taxable data, \&c. as of J
counties in New Jersey.
-Benjamin Grody has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Herzog \& Co Mr. Grody has been engaged in the unlisted securities business for ap
1928.
-Joseph T. Waters, formerly of Dillion, Read \& Co. and E. J. associated with formerly comptroller of O Brian, Potter \& Co., are now -Griebal, Nordhouse \& Co., members Neiv York Curb Exchange. announce that Eugene A. Horfman, member of the New York Curb -Belzer \& Co Land Tile Bide Plat
-Belzer \& Co., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, have prepared an analysis guaranteed railroad, public utility and industrial securities quotations on -Strauss Bros 25 Breand and industrial securities.
-Strauss Bros., 25 Broadway, New York, have prepared a circular entitled "A Review of the Prospects for Cuban Sugar Companies" contain-
ing a discussion of the common stock ing a discussion of the common stock of Vicana Sugar Co.
-Granbery, Saford \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce $n$ now associated with them in frmerly with E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., is -The Contin
-The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York will supervise the preparation and certify to the genuineness of signatures and seal of $\$ 142,000$ fab bit in .
-Samuel B. Milt, formerly connected with the bond department of Hoit, Rose \& Troster, has become associated with Distributors Group, Inc. in heir industrial bond department.
-Stroud \& Co., Inc., 1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia, are distributing certificates.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS 

PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Sept. 4, 1936
Coffee-On the 31st ulto. futures closed 11 to 14 points ower on the Santos contract, with sales of 31,500 bags. Rio old contracts were 3 to 8 points lower, with sales of 3,750 bags, while losses of 12 to 14 points were registered in new Rio contracts, with sales of 2,750 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were 125 reis higher, while Santos "B" contracts were 350 to 500 reis lower. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were marked down 15 to 20 points. Santos 4 s generally were in range of from 9.20 to 9.35 cents, although 4s generally were in range of from 9.20 to 9.35 cents, although
one shipper was offering as low as 9.05 and one asking 9.45 one shipper was offering as low as 9.05 and o
cents. Havre futures were $1 / 2$ frane higher.
On the 1st inst. futures closed 12 to 14 points higher for Santos contracts, with sales of 23,500 bags. Old Rio contracts closed unchanged to 3 points higher, with transactions of 5,250 bags. New Rio contracts closed 4 to 8 points higher, with sales of 6,250 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were irregular, the near month gaining 75 reis. Cost and freight offers were not changed generally, with Santos 4 s at from 9.20 to 9.30 cents, but one shipper was offering at 9.15 cents. In addition $4 s$ for even monthly shipment Jan9.15 cents. In addition 4s for even monthly shipment jan-
uary through June were offered at 9 cents, or 15 points lower uary through June were offered at 9 cents, or 15 points lower
than the prompt offers. Havre futures were $21 / 2$ to 3 francs lower.
On the 2 d inst. futures closed 3 to 11 points lower for Santos contracts. Sales in this contract totaled 41,750 bags. Old Rio contracts closed with losses of 16 to 23 points, with sales of 13,750 bags. New Rio contracts closed 13 to 20 points lower, with sales of 14,500 bags. Losses of 825 to 925 reis in the Santos futures market since Monday night were attributed to withdrawal of government support, some saying that it might be in retaliation for the open opposition saying that it might be in retalation for the open opposition
voiced by Santos traders to the National Coffee Departvoiced by Santos traders to the National Coffee Depart-
ment's plans. Rio de Janeiro futures were 75 reis higher. Cost and freight offers were little changed, with Santos Bourbon 4s still generally in a range of from 9.15 to 9.30 cents. Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to $11 / 4$ francs higher.
On the 3d. inst. futures closed 15 to 17 points higher for Santos contracts, with sales of 29,750 bags. Old Rio contracts closed 6 to 10 points higher, with sales of 15,250 bags. New Rio contracts closed with gains of 8 to 12 points, with sales of 11,500 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were irregular sales of 11,500 bags. Rio de Janeiro futures were irregular with the spot month up 150 reis and the deferred deliveries
off 25 reis. The spot No. 7 price was down 300 reis. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were 10 to 15 points below previous offers. Santos Bourbon 4 s were generally in a range of from 9.10 to 9.30 c . Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to 1 frane lower. Today prices closed 1 down to 4 points up on the near months and unchanged in the late months of the Santos contract, with sales of 54 contracts. Old Rio contracts closed 2 to 5 points up, with sales of 30 contracts. New Rio contracts closed 3 to 4 points up, with sales of 16 New Rio contracts closed 3 to 4 points up, with sales of 16
contracts. There was an issuance of 8 tenders for delivery contracts. There was an issuance of 8 tenders for delivery higher, and the spot No. 7 price was up 300 reis. The open market exchange rate was 30 reis improved at 16.900 milreis to the dollar. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 15 points higher, with Santos Bourbon 4s at from 9.25 to 9.35 c . against an inside price of 9.15 c . the day previous. Havre futures were $11 / 2$ to $21 / 4$ francs higher.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

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Santos coffee prices closed as follows:


Cocoa-On the 31st ulto. futures closed 5 to 7 points lower. Sales for the day totaled 2,827 tons, which was quite a drop in volume compared with recent sessions. The major portion of the selling came from Wall Street interests, taking profits from old long accounts. There was also further hedging pressure in evidence. The buying came largely from the trade. London outside prices unchanged to 3 d lower, while futures closed 6d. to 3 d . weaker, with transactions of 850 tons. Local closing: Sept. 6.53; Oct. 6.61; Dec. 6.72; Jan. 6.76; Mar. 6.84. On the 1st inst. futures closed 11 to 12 points up. Transactions totaled 145 lots, or 1,943 tons. The advance was influenced largely by cable or 1,943 tons. The advance was influenced largely by cable
reports from West Africa that shippers there were showing reports from West Africa that shippers there were showing
anxiety over the new main crop because of the shortage of anxiety over the new main crop because of the shortage of
rains in July and August. The market here reached the highest levels since 1931, with the exception of a single day in July, 1933. Local closing: Sept. 6.65; Dec. 6.83; Jan. 6.87; Mar. 6.96; May 7.04; July 7.12; Sept. 7.19. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points higher. Manufacturers were conspicuous buyers both in spots and futures. Heavy profit taking by Wall Street interests was readily absorbed.
London was strong and active throughout the day. Trans-
actions in the local market totaled 365 lots, or 4,891 tons. Local closing: Oct. 6.79; Dec. 6.92; Jan. 6.96; March 7.03; May 7.12; July 7.20.
On the 3d inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points higher. Heavy profit taking was easily absorbed by new commission house buying and by local trade purchases. London was strong throughout the session. Transactions in the local market totaled 3,229 tons. Local closing: Dec. 6.94; Mar. 7.07; May 7.16; July 7.25; Sept. 7.33. Today futures closed 5 to 6 points down. This commodity reacted 8 points in the early trading, but subsequently recovered some of this loss The market displayed a heavy tone throughout most of the The market displayed a heavy tone throughout most of the session, due to evening up or profit taking over the holiday.
New York warehouse stocks were off 1,100 bags, the total now being 710,000 as compared with 828,000 this date last year. Closing: Dec. 6.88; Jan. 6.92; March 7.01; May 7.11; July 7.20 .

Sugar-On the 31st ulto. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. Trading was extremely quiet, transactions totaling only 8 lots, or 400 tons. This general feeling of apathy which has lasted so long, is not expected to change much until something happens that will serve as an incentive for action on the part of refiners in the raw sugar market. The feeling prevails that the election uncertainty is holding in check new long-line speculation, which ordinarily at this time would be entering the new crop months. If there is a change in the Administration, there is a fear, of course, for the safety of the commercial treaty with Cuba. In the market for raws offerings remained unchanged at 3.70 c . for nearby shipments and at 3.40 c . for excess quotas for shipment in September. At the former price there were 7,000 bags of duty frees for Sept.-Oct. delivery on offer and available. There were two cargoes of Puerto Ricos for late Sept. and early Oct. at 3.72 c . and 3.75 c .; also at 3.75 c ., 3,000 tons of Philippines for Aug.-Sept. shipment, which possible on a bid was available at a few points less. In the London market additional sales were effected on Saturday at 4 s . 6d., equal to $833 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., f. o. b. Cuba. At that price there were further sellers Monday. On the 1st inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 3 points higher. The gain of 3 points was in the Sept. delivery. Sales were 3,500 tons. In the market for raws, two parcels of 1937 quota Puerto Ricos, mid-Sept. shipment, were sold to Savannah at 3.40 c ., unchanged from the last sale, and 15,000 bags of Louisiana, Oct. delivery, were reported sold to Godehaux at 3.65c. Other than that, offers ranged from 3.70 to 3.75 c ., with refiners willing to pay $3.65 \mathrm{c} .$, a Gulf refiner possibly 3.67 c . London was quiet and little changed. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that during the first seven months deliveries of all sugars in the United States were $3,937,352$ short tons raw value, against $3,921,350$ the like 1935 period. The seven-month figures represent $57.8 \%$ of the $6,812,687$ tons consumption quota for 1936 . On the 2 d inst. futures closed 1 lower to 1 point higher. Sales were 3,150 tons. It was reported that the sugar tendered on notice was Hawaiian, the first since the new contract was started in 1935 with its broad base which includes all cane sugars consumptable in this country. In the market for raws there was little change in offers, which ranged from 3.70 to 3.75 c . No sales were reported. London raws were unto 3.75 c. No sales were reported.
On the 3 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points up. The feature of the market was the strength shown in the spot September position, as 37 tenders were again promptly accepted. Sales for the day were 3,500 tons. Notices representing 8,700 tons have been issued this month, and the sugars promptly accepted, which now brings the September price in line with the actual market, whereas earlier a discount prevailed. In the market for raws very little change was reported outside of a cargo of Cubas said to be now available at 2.77 cents. Three sales of raws were reported at 3.65 cents late Thursday. The first was 1,200 tons St . at 3.65 cents late Thursday. The first was 1,200 tons 5, . Croix, loading September 24, and the second was 5,200 price off 5 points. Both went to Arbuckle Bros. In additron, National Sugar Refining brought 23,000 bags of Puerto Rican sugar ( 1936 quota) loading Sept. 16, at 3.65 c . and 15,000 bags of 1937 quota Puerto Ricos at 3.40 cents. To-day futures closed 1 point down to 1 point up. Dullness prevailed during most of the session. In the market for raws one cargo of Cubas was still on offer at 2.77 c ., while other sugars were held at 3.70 c . to 3.75 c . Following the sales yesterday of 1936 sugars at 3.65 c . and 1937 sugars at 3.40 c ., yesterday of 1936 sugars at 3.65c. and 1937 sugars at 3.40c., it was not known what refiners would pay. Poor demand for refined was causing considerable worry in trade circles,
but some traders pointed out that "offshore" refined distribution has been very heavy, and that when this is out of the way, things should pick up. London futures were $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, while parcels of raws sold at 4 s . $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, which has been a trading price for some days now. There were
additional sellers reported at that price, which is equal to about 0.83 /4c. f.o.b. Cuba Prices were as follows:

##  <br> Lard-On the 29th ulto

 points up. At one time. futures closed 2 points down to 2 to 15 points under previous finals session values were 12 stantial buying orders uncovered on the scale down, and this with short covering rallied the market considerably, prices closing with virtually all the early losses recovered. Hog prices on Saturday were nominally steady at Friday's levels. fotal receipts for the Western run were 8,300, against 7,600 for the same day last year. Liverpool lard futures closed easy following the trend in American markets on Friday, and final prices were 6 d . to 9 d . lower. There were no export clearances reported from the Port of New York Saturday. On the 31st ulto. futures closed 2 to 7 points higher. At one time the market showed a maximum rise of 10 to 12 points, due to short covering, influenced by the strength in grain and hogs. Hog prices closed a shade higher at Chicago, the top price of the day registering $\$ 11.50$, with most of the sales ranging from $\$ 9.20$ to $\$ 11.40$. Hog marketings were liberal. Total receipts for the Western run were 64,500 , against 10,100 for the same day a year ago. Liverpool lard futures were port shipments of clase prices were 6d. to 9d. higher. Export shipments of lard over the weekend were heavy and totaled 270,200 pounds for Bristol, England. On the 1st inst. futures closed 2 to 10 points. down. This decline was attributed to bearish hog news and the continued easiness of grains. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were above expectations and as a result of the heavy marketings prices declined 15 c . on butchers and sows; others were 15c. to 25c. lower except underweights, which were 25 to 50 c . loweer. The top price for rom $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 11.20$. Total marketings at the principal Western markets were 61,900 head, against 43,300 head for the same day a year ago. Export clearances of lard, as reported Tuesday from the Port of New York, were light and totaled 38,900 pounds for Glasgow. Liverpool lard futures were 3d. to 6d. lower. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 7 to 12 points down. Trading was light and without special feature. The monthly statistics report at Chicago which showed an increase of 1,509,000 pounds during Auugst-was in line with trade expectations and had little or no influence upon the market. Hogs were steadier at Chicago, due to the lighter receipts than expected. Total marketings at to the lighter Western markets were 41,000 al marketings at the principal a year ago. Final prices for the dayt 36,400 for the same day a year ago. Final prices for the day were mostly 10c. to 15 c . higher, the top price being $\$ 11.45$, with the bulk of sales ranging from $\$ 9.20$ to $\$ 11.35$. Export clearances from the Port of New York were quite heavy and totaled 214,704 pounds for London, Liverpool and Manchester. Liverpool ard futures were quiet, with prices unchanged to 6d. lower. On the 3rd inst. futures closed 10 to 15 points higher. This strength in lard was ascribed to a stronger hog market and pronounced strength in the grains. Hog prices closed 10c. to 15c. higher at Chicago, the top price for the day being $\$ 11.60$. Total receipts for the Western run were 47,000 head, against 39,800 head for the same day last wear Lard shipments from the Port of New Yorke day last year Thursday were light and totaled 34,500 pounds reported for Liverpool and Manchester. Liverpool lard futures held fairly steady in view of the recent sharp break in American markets, and Thursday's close was 6u. lower on the deferred deliveries. Today futures closed 12 to 23 points up. The sharp advance in this commodity was due largely to the vigorous strength displayed in the grain markets, especially in corndaily closing prices of lard futures in chicago

Pork-Mess, $\$ 31.00$ per barrel; family, $\$ 30.50$, nominal, per barrel; fat backs, $\$ 22,50$ to $\$ 25.50$ per barrel. Beef: Quiet. Mess nominal; packer, nominal; family, $\$ 16.50$ to $\$ 17.50$ per barrel, nominal; extra India mess nominal. Cut meats: Pickled hams, picnics, loose, c.a.f.: 4 to 6 lbs 161 Cut 6 to 8 lbs., $151 / 2 \mathrm{c} ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 133 \mathrm{~m}$ c. Skinned 10 . Sose $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., 4 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs ., 22 c c.; 22 to 24 lbs, 193.2 Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York: 6 to $8.1 b s, 21 \mathrm{c}, 8$ to, 193 4. 4 . $21 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to 12 lbs., 203 /4c. Yerlies, clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.: 14 to 16 lbs., $155 / 8$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs., $151 / 4$ c.; 20 to 25 N. Y.: $141 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ e.; 25 to 16 lbs., $155 / 8 \mathrm{lbs}$.; 147 to 20 lbs., $151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ c.; 20 to 25 to higher than extra and premium marks: 34c. to $351 / \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, whole milk, held, 1935, fancy, $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 23 c . Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs, 19 c . to 27 c .

Oils-The tone of the Linseed oil market continued rathe easy, with little or no buying interest reported. Last cake bids reported were $\$ 29.50$. Quotations: China Wood: Tanks old crop, 14.5 c . to 15 c. , drums, spot, $151 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cocoanut: Manila, tanks, Coast, 5 c ., January forward, $53 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. ${ }^{2}$ Corn: Crude, tanks, Chicago, $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Olive: Denatured Corn: Spanish, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.60$; Shipment, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.30$ spot, Bean: Tanks, mills, $81 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $81 / \mathrm{c}$. Oct. for drums, $9.5 \mathrm{c} .$, L. C. L. 10 c . $4 \mathrm{c} . ; \mathrm{Oct}$. forward, $8 \mathrm{c} . ;$ C. L. Lard, prime, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; extra strained winter, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cod,
crude, Newfoundland, nominal; Norwegian yellow, $381 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Turpentine, $431 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $471 / 2$ c. Rosins, $\$ 7.171 / 2$ to $\$ 8.25$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 57 contracts. Crude S. E., 83/4c. Prices closed as follows:

Petroleum-The summary and tables of prices formerly applier page in our herding petroleum will be found on an in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products" "Busions," Re article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."
Rubber-On the 31st ulto. futures closed 3 points down to 3 points up. Transactions totaled 680 tons. Prices in the outside market were quoted on a spot basis of $163 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets, which was a shade firmer than toward the end of last week. London and Singapore closed quiet, prices showing little change and Local closing: Sept. 16.25; Oct. 16.31 ; Nov. 16.37; Dec. 16.43; Jan. 16.46, March 16.53; May 16.62; July 16.68. Dec. On the 1st inst. futures closed 10 to 14 points up. Transactions totaled 1,800 tons. During the day 150 tons were tendered for delivery against Sentember contracts. Factory buying, partly for Akron firms showed some increase. Outside prices advanced 1 irms, pound to a spot basis of $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. London Lingapore closed steady, prices showing slight advances. Local closing: Sept. 16.39; Oct. 16.43; Dec. 16.56; March points day 16.73. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 1 to 5 prices sagged slightly and wetaled 620 tons. Outside prices sagged slightly and were quoted on a spot basis of
$167-16 \mathrm{c}$. for standard $167-16 e$. for standard sheets. No shipment business was reported. London and Singapore closed steady, with prices showing little change. Local closing: Seat, with price 16.52; March 16.63; May 16.70.

On the 3 d inst. futures closed 1 point down to 2 points up. Sales totaled 480 tons. During the day 20 tons were tendered for delivery against September contracts. Factory demand was light and outside prices remained unchanged on a spot basis of $167-16 \mathrm{c}$. for standard sheets. London and Singapore closed quiet and steady, with prices unchanged. Local closing: Local closing: Sept. 16.37; Oct. 16.41; Dec. 16.51; Mar 16.62; May 16.70. To-day futures closed 7 to 9 points down. Transactions totaled 116 contracts. The London and Singapore markets closed quiet, with prices unchanged Local closing: Dec. 16.44; March 16.53; May 16.62.
Hides-On the 31st ult. futures closed unchanged. Trading was light with fluctuations extremely narrow. Sales totaled $280,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide situation Monday. Many of the large buyers appeared to be fairly well supplied with of the according to report. Local closing: Sept. 11.05. Dee, 11.40; Mar., 11.71; June, 12.02; Sept., 12.32 11.05; Dec., inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points highor the 1 st was sluggish, transactions totaling 400,000 lis. Trading certificated hides in warehouses lonsed los. Stocks of remained unchanced with 844 sicensed by the Exchange developments wered with 844,401 hides in store. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide situation during the course of the day. Local closing: Sept., 11.05; Dec., 11.40; Mar., 11.75; June, 12.02; Sept., 12.32 . On the 2 d inst. futures closed 3 points down to 3 points up. Transactions totaled 280,000 lbs. Business in the domestic spot hide market was on a rather large scale. Trading reported the last day or so included 106,800 hides, with light native cows selling at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a lb. The sale of 200,000 drought cattle hides and calfskins takes place in Washington this Thursday, and will be closely followed by the trade. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 844,401 hides. Local closing: Sept., 11.08; Dec., 11.42; Mar., 11.72; June, 12.02; Sept., 12.32 .
On the 3 d inst. futures closed 8 to 9 points up. Transactions totaled 360,000 pounds. Trading was sluggish most of the session. Business in the domestic spot hide market was reported fair. Sales heard of included 20,000 branded cow hides at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, an advance of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. over the last previous sales price. Stocks of certificated hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 844,401 hides. Closing: Sept. 11.17; Dec. 11.50; Mar. 11.81; June 12.10; Sept. 12.40 . Today futures closed 4 to 6 points up. Transactions totaled $1,080,000$ pounds. In the domestic spot market sales aggregated 27,400 hides, with light native cows selling at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; branded cows also sold at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. In the Argentine market sales of 3,000 light sod a fico steers were reported at $115-16 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Dec. 11.56; March 11.86; June 12.16; Sept. 12.44.

Ocean Freights-The market for charters during the past week was relatively quiet.
Charters included: Grain booked: A few loads to Scandinavia at 12c.



Coal-There is a rise, though slow and small in domestic consumption, while industrial consumption continues on an exceptionally satisfactory scale. More interest is taken in anthracite at New York, but buyers have not yet begun to take it in any substantial volume from the retailers. Bit 400 cars.

Copper-Business for the current week has been more or less routine, without any outstanding feature at home or abroad. The total sales of copper for the month of August were 25,503 tons, which compares with over 175,000 tons in July. Considering the large July sales, the August total was regarded as satisfactory. The price situation abroad is strong, the range generally being regarded as $9.671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to trong, Thus the European price is within 5 points of the .70, he indicating the underlying strength that prevails year s high, indicating dulless of trade The sales of 25,503 despite comparative dule itemiad by month of delivery tons during August were itemized by month of delivery as follows: Aug., 1,829 tons; Sept., 509 tons; Oct., 928 tons Nov., 20,262 tons; Dec., 1,975 tons. Scrap copper prices are at the same levels as a week ago, custom smelters no having changed their bids. Prices of finished copper and brass prices are well established following the rise in electrolytic copper in late July.

Tin-Nothing unusual developed in the tin situation the past week, trading continuing more or less in the doldrums. Tin statistics published recently did not help the situation much. The worla's visible supply of tin increased 1,500 tons during August to 15,295 tons. The carryover in the Straits Settlements at the end of the month stood at 1,597 tons, a decrease of 545 tons, while the carryover at Arnhem, Holland, was 750 tons, a drop of 72 tons. Straits tin shipments to all countries during August came to 7,319 tons. The reaction the tin statistics was a moderate decline at London, with to min in American quotations. Some observers a milder drop in American quot ations. Nome obser as a regard the rise in tin prices over the past few weeks as a reflection of optimism concerning the attitude of Siam, who, it is thought, will compromise in her demands for a much larger export quota in 1937. It may seem a little difficult for some to interpret the advance this way. Tin afloat to the United States is 7,955 tons. Tin arrivals so far this month have been: Atlantic ports, 175 tons; Pacific ports, 20 tons. Warehouse stocks up to this writing were 255 tons.
Lead-Recently the demand for the metal has been very ight, and it is presumed that business volume will be at a low ebb until after Labor Day. What purchasing develops is confined almost entirely to the September delivery, with very little demand for the October option. Prices have a steady tone, however, in spite of the dulness, abd this is regarded as a good omen. United States lead stocks as of Aug. 1, totaled 318,339 tons versus $315 ; 989$ on July 1 , according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. July receipts of lead in ore and scrap by United Sta es smelters
totaled 33,151 tons versus 37,218 tons in June and 30,645 totaled 33,151
in July, 1935.
Zinc-The feature of the week was the rise of \$1 per ton on Monday. Prime Western slab zine seemed to be well established at $4.85{ }^{\circ}$. per pound, East $S t$. Louis, after this rise of \$1. A fair demand for the metal is still reported. Prices have been sagging on the London Metal Exchange recently, apparently making more remote a further rise in the American price. Sales of slab zinc last week came to 3,980 tons, consisting of 2,905 tons of prime Western and 1,075 tons of brass special. Unfilled orders of prime Western at the end of the week stood at 35,128 tons, a drop of 987 tons, indicating shipments of 3,800 tons. Unfilled tonnage, including brass special, was 37,850 tons, a decline of 93 tons, indicating shipments of 4,073 tons of both grades. It is estimated that sales of zinc on Monday, prior to the higher estimated were 20,000 tons or more, equivalent to five weeks' business at the preceding rate.

Steel-Activity in this industry continued at a high rate, though off one point from the previous week's figure, according to the "Iron "Age", which estimates ingot production for the current week at $72 \%$ of capacity. The decline is attributed largely to restriction in output by a leading producer in the Pittsburgh area. Elsewhere, however, conditions are about unchanged, although there is a slight falling off noted in deliveries on some products, including cold-rolled sheets. The feeling seems to prevail that prices will remain undisturbed for the fourth quarter. It is felt that if advances were to have been announced for the final quarter, they would have been made on Sept. 1 in order to give consumers the customary full month to cover before the advance berame effective. It is further pointed out that the good became of business and stability of demand and operations volume of business and stand accompanying doubt are to be preferred to rising prices and accompanying doubt as to whether the buying volume would hold up at the higher price levels. Then again the wage question is to be considered. If wages are raised, it is almost a certainty that higher prices will follow, observers assert. Meanwhile orders are flowing into the mills in an almost uninterrupted stream. It is noted there is a falling off in some products, but this is more than offset by increased demand from other sources. One of the outstanding features of the situation is the highly diversified character of the demand. It is reported that a rail buying movement is imminent that may total that a hundred thousand tons. One road will buy close to 90,000 tons, it is claimed. It is stated the Kansas City Southern is ready to buy 1,000 freight cars and 10 locomotives and other equipment inquiries of size are expected in the market soon.
Pig Iron-Consumers are not starting to buy on a quantity basis for fourth quarter. One New York office booked 2,000
understood also that the General Electric Co. has completed the purchase of 3,000 tons, for which it has been inquiring over the past three weeks. An outstanding feature of the overk was the announcement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that third quarter pig iron prices will be reaffirmed for the fourth quarter, at least for the present. Buffalo pir iron producers report , aceiving many repeat orders. Moreover large shipments receiving many by New York State barge canal much of the being made direct to consumers rather than binch or the iron going direct pig iron production in thagust placed in storage places. Ag in from August, as estimated by "The Iron Age" from reports on Tuesday, totaled $2,711,431$ gross tons, compared with 2,594,268 tons in July, the daily rate having been 87,466 tons against 83,686 tons in the previous month, a gain of $4.5 \%$ Furnaces in blast Sept. 1 totaled 147, a gain of one since Aug. 1.

Wool-With the opening of September, dealers are found to be in a highly optimistic mood, their firm attitude of recent months now seemingly justified. The market displays an excellent undertone, and while prices have not advanced very far, yet the change has been sufficient to close the gap hitherto separating mill buyers from wool sellers. It is hepred for being short of wool, but with dealers unshaken in their determination to hold fast and there being nothing in the outlook to encourage opposition, manufacturers apparently had to yield. Orools are strong, and graded wools are edging up to a slightly higher selling basis. The upward tendency in the grades is little else than an adjustment of prices bet in the two classes of wool which has been delayed by the fact the two classes of whe fact hat until a couple of weeks ago tho only buyers of any mpor On the small graded sales made during the past few days the average of the price range on each grade, with the exception of quarter-blood, has moved up about 2c. per scoured pound. Fine territories now quoted 88 c . to 90 c ., half-blood 85 c . to 87 c. ; three-eights blood, 77e. to 79c.; all scoured basis. There is a decided broadening tendency in the demand for the raw material.
Silk-On the 31st ulto. futures closed unchanged to 2 cents higher. Trading very limited, with transactions totaling 150 bales. Prices moved within a very narrow range. An exchange estimate put mill takings of all sorts of raw silk for August at 40,850 bales, against 36,658 for July, and 41,715 for August of last year. Cables reported firmer prices in Japan. Grade D rose 5 yen at Yokohama and Kobe, both roing to 745 yen. Bourse quotations at Yokohama were 3 to 7 yen higher and at Kobe 5 to 6 yen higher. Cash we sales tions totaled 1,475 bales. Local closing: Sept
$1.601 / 2 ;$ Dec., 1.59 ; Jan., $1.581 / 2$; Mar., 1.59 .
On the 1 st inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ cent lower to 1 cent higher. At one time prices showed extreme declines for the session of $21 / 2$ cents to 4 cents. This weakness was influenced by the weak Japanese cables. Japanese Bourse quotations at Yokohama were 19 to 23 yen lower, and at Kobe, 10 to 16 yen down. Grade D broke 10 yen to the price of 735 yen at both Yokohama and Kobe. Cash sales for both centers were 1,350 bales, and transactions in futures totaled 4725 bales. Local closing: Sept., 1.641/2; Oct., totaled 4,725 bales. Local closing. Sept., Mar., 1.581/2, $1.6311 /$; Nov., 1.60; Dec., 1.59; Jan., $1.581 / 2$, Mar., 1.58 12 .
On the 2d inst.futures closed 1 to $21 / 2$ cents lower. Trading
On the 2 dinst. futures closed 1 to $21 / 2$ cents lower. Trading was light, transactions totaling 480 bales. Grade D at Yokohama eased $21 / 2$ to $7321 / 2$ yen, and at Kobe this grade eased 5 to 730 yen. Bourse quotations at Yokohama were 2 to 11 yen up, while at Kobe quotations were 1 to 3 yen up. Cash sales totaled 1,275 bales for both markets, while transactions in futures totaled 5,375 bales. Local closing: Sept., 1.65; Oct., 1.62 ; Nov., 1.581/2; Dec., 1.571/2; Jan., 1.57; Mar., 1.57.
On the 3 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 c . lower. Transactions totaled only 330 bales. Cables reported Grade D unchanged at Kobe and 5 yen lower at Yokohama. Bourse quotations at these centers ruled higher generally. At Kobe prices were 3 to 5 yen higher, and at Yokohama 4 lower to 4 higher. Spot silk sales were 800 bales, and futures transactions totaled 3,350 bales. Local closing: Sept. 1.64; Nov. $1.58 \frac{1}{2}$; Dec. 1.57; Jan. 1.56; Feb. 1.56; Mar. 1.561/2; Apr. 1.56. Today futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 3 c . down. The market was unusually active especially during the early trading. New York spot market price of crack XX declined $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to New York spot marke pourse closed 20 to 24 yen lower. The price The Yokoham thourse ciosed 1.60 det declined $71 / 2$ yen The price of grade D in the outside market dectined $71 / 2$ yen
to 720 yen a bale. Sales in the local market totaled 262 conto 720 yen a bale. Sales in the local market totaled 262 contracts. Local closing: Sept. 1.62; Oct. 1.59; Nov. $1.571 / 2$; Dec. 1.551/2; Jan. 1.551/2; Feb. 1.551/2; Mar. 1.55; Apr. 1.55.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Sept. 4, 1936.
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our teleprams from the South tonnight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 201,842 bales, against 141,365 bales last week and 76,336 bales bales $1,1036506,612$ boles, against 573,191 bales for the Aug. 1, 1936, 506,612 boles, against 58, 191 bues 1or 1936 same period of 1935, showing a decrease since $\mathrm{Au}_{5}$. 1, 1936 of 66,579 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvest | 4,276 | 11,09 | 7,80 |  |  |  |  |
| Houston | 3,807 | 2,064 | 4,507 | 714 | 6,350 1,996 | 6,733 | 40,596 |
| Beaumont. | 5,997 | 6.036 | 4.121 | 3,816 | 3,361 | +4,46i | 27,797 |
| New Orleans | 8,103 | 16,833 |  | 2,074 |  |  | 28,074 |
| Mobile- | 538 | 16,80 2 2 | 1.446 | 1,391 | 4,884 | 9,61t 1,025 | 48,481 |
| Jacksonville |  | 2,000 | ---- |  | 6,293 | 46 c | 8,753 |
| Savannah | 2.81 | 3,3̄10 | $2,6 \overline{6} 0$ | "̄ | 2,53E |  | 17.115 |
| Charleston | 1,158 | 1,810 | 1,901 | 1.411 | 1,036 | 3,74i | 11,050 |
| Wilmington. |  | 647 |  | 23 |  | 7,09t | 7,095 |
| Norfolk - |  |  |  | 3 |  | 21 4 | 4 |
| Totals this week | 26,694 | 46,546 | 22.54, | 25.8 | 28.4 | 72 | 842 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1936 and stock tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to <br> Sept 4 | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1936 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ \mathbf{1}, 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Galveston_ | 40,596 | 60,49¢ | 51,094 | 121,273 | 374.150 | ${ }^{320,576}$ |
| Corpuston- ${ }^{\text {Cobr }}$ | 28.749 27.797 | . $58.7 .53 \overline{7}$ | 28,9ī1 | 70.350 | 178,307 | 311,649 |
| Beaumont | 2,074 | $\begin{array}{r}180,371 \\ 2,074 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24,099 | 150,707 6,731 | -98,689 | 104,054 |
| New Oriean | 48,481 | 101,940 | 39,8̄2̄ | 102,079 | 297,688 | 291,935 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pensacol }}$ | ${ }^{9.112}$ | 15,385 | $7.8 \overline{8} 80$ | 14,711 | 84,845 | 43.97\% |
| ${ }^{\text {Pencksacola }}$ | 753 | $\begin{array}{r}14.511 \\ 1050 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 7.740 | 14,045 | - 13.876 | 17.435 |
| Savannah-- | 17,115 | 30,12¢ | 18,010 | 53,226 | 165,135 | -106.908 |
| Charleston | 11,050 | 17,404 | 4.597 | $10.80 \overline{3}$ | $\overline{3} 9,4 \overline{4} \overline{6}$ |  |
| Wilmington | , 691 | 20,50 | 3,825 | 22.452 | 24,974 | ${ }_{26,014}$ |
| Norfolk ${ }^{\text {N }}$ 'port | 4 | 1,890 | 2,099 | 3,744 | 23,803 | 10.097 19,602 |
| New York. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston-- |  |  |  |  | 100 | 4.977 |
| Philadelphia------ |  | 2,066 | 334 | 1.115 | 675 | 1,225 |
| Totals_........- | 201,842 | $506.61^{\circ}$ | 88,943 | 573,191 | , 31.538 | 161318 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years,
e give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons: we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 40,596 | 51,094 | 25,256 | 32,381 | 15,458 | 20,383 |
| New Orleans. | 28,449 | 28,911 | 50,536 | 69,653 | 63,378 | 78,751 |
| Mobile- | 9,112 | 39,880 | 11,077 | $\begin{array}{r}23.033 \\ 4.404 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 29,452 9 | 4.213 |
| Savannah-- | 17,115 | 18,010 | 7,291 | 13,479 | 11.700 | 17,019 |
| Oharleston---- | 11,050 | ,591 | 4.681 | . 100 | 3,742 |  |
| Wilmington.- |  |  | 4,681 | 9,642 | 12,714 1,033 | 3,045 |
|  | 4 | 2,099 | 939 | 420 | 1,446 | 213 |
| All others. | 46,344 | 36,532 | $\overline{3} \overline{3}, 76 \overline{2}$ | $\overline{35,035}$ | -36.397 | $\overline{39} 9 \mathbf{6} \overline{6} \overline{6}$ |
| Total this wk. | 201,842 | 188,943 | 137.090 | 188,484 | 186.676 | 167,441 |
| Since Aug. 1.. | 506,612 | 573,191 | 454,454 | 751,997 | 5,737 | 461 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 99,247 bales, of which 31,065 were to Great Britain, 24,059 to France, 9,093 to Germany, 5,456 to Italy, 17,782 to Japan, 155 to China and 11,637 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 64,023 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 249,229 bales, against 273,324 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { Sept. } 1936 \\ & \text { Exports from- for } \end{aligned}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $-{ }_{B_{\text {Britain }}^{\text {Great }}}$ | France | ${ }_{\text {many }}^{\text {Ger- }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. Houston. | 2,155 | 5,919 | 2.197 |  |  |  | 1,803 | 5,325 |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus Chri }}$ | 7.705 | 12,069 | 1,638 | ${ }_{2}^{1,326}$ | 17,746 | 55 | 3,194 4,021 | ${ }^{12,873} 4$ |
| New Oriean | 5,469 | 2,398 | 4,028 | 200 | 36 |  | 1.649 | 770 |
| Lake Char | ${ }^{-56}$ | 3,382 | - |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 725$ | - |
| Pensacola, | 4,645 | 69 | 166 |  |  |  | 100 | - |
| ${ }_{\text {Charleston }}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3,912}$ |
| Nortolk |  |  | ${ }^{61}$ |  |  |  | 12 | 2,447 |
| Gultport---- | 178 30 | 99 | 50 |  |  |  | 1з3 | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ 460 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 31,065 | 24,059 | 9,093 | 5,456 |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1935 | 12,486 |  |  |  |  |  | 11,637 | 99,247 |
| Total 1934- | 11,290 | 7,186 | ${ }_{12,725}^{16,28}$ | 5,1230 6,120 | ${ }_{\text {22,554 }} \mathbf{7 , 1 1 9}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{16,802}$ |  |
|  | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Briaiain }}^{\text {Graance }}{ }^{\text {Frat }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | $\begin{array}{r} 6,530 \\ 13,38 \\ 15,76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,483 \\ 7,151 \\ 29.591 \end{array}$ | 9,73410,7615,065 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Houston. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,616 \\ & 3,297 \\ & 3,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,832 \\ 9.096 \\ 0.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,683 \\ 6,284 \\ 10,08 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,518 \\ & . \end{aligned}$ |
| Corpus Chr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 15,736 14.258 | 4 | 9,816 | 3,092 | 3,086 | ---- | $4,929$ | 32,70039,657 |
| Lake Charles.- | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5105$ | ${ }^{318}$ | $-\overline{2}, 172$ | ----- | ------ |  |  |  |
| acksonvilie |  |  |  |  |  |  | 725 50 |  |
| Pensacola, \&c. | ${ }^{5,015}$ | 69 | 166 |  | -------- | ----- | 650 |  |
| Charleston_ | 1,200 | ---- | 416 | --- | --.--- |  |  | 10,483 |
| Vilmingtor |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{650} 12$ |  |
| Guilport. | $\begin{array}{r}142 \\ 496 \\ 232 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,758 \\ 50 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | ---- |  |  | - 133 | 1,200 |
| Los Angeles |  |  |  | ------ | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \overline{6} \\ 26 \end{array}$ | ----- | -19 | $\begin{array}{r} 778 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 8 8} \\ 51 \end{array}$ |
| an Francisco | ----- | ---- | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .-.---- | 76,100 | 41,280 | 41,041 | 13,600 | 44,451 | 155 | 32,602 | 249,229 |
| Otal 1935---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1934...- | 64,710 | 22,431 | 64,067 | 22,772 | 85,067 | ${ }_{23,827}^{200}$ | 51,497] | 273,324 |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not
cleared, at the ports named:

| Sept. 4 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | LeavingSlock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\stackrel{\text { Ger }}{\text { Geny }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Foreign } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coast- } \\ \text { wise } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston Houston |  | 4,300 | 3,500 |  | 1,506 | 17,806 |  |
| New Urlea | $\begin{array}{r}1,266 \\ \hline 576\end{array}$ | 128 | 1,150 800 | 5,846 2,524 |  | 8,3y 4.666 |  |
| Charleston. | ---- |  |  |  |  |  | 165,139 |
| Mobile-- | 17 |  |  | 913 | 116 | ${ }_{1,336}^{116}$ | 39,290 83.515 |
| Norfolk-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83,515 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1935-- | $\begin{aligned} & 2,60,68 \\ & 5,283 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,194 \\ & 1,436 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17,283 | 1,616 | 32,303 | , ${ }^{3} 09.235$ |
| Total 1934- | 2,760 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,439 \\ & .5 .9644 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{9,278}^{1,2}$ | 29,48\% | 1.990 | 49.476 | - 285.980 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active, with the price trend generally downward. The principal pressure against the market was in the form of hedge sales. There was a sharp rally of 16 to 18 points on Thursday, due chiefly to sharp reductions in private estimates, but the major portion of these gains was subsequently lost.
On the 29th ulto. prices closed 5 to 8 points down. This this, prices kept within a for the week, but notwithstanding the lows of the day a narrow range and closed at about Oklaho of the day. As a result of the reports of rains in Oklahoma, easier cables and rather bearish weekly' statistics, selling became quite general and of an aggressive character. Hedging operations were quite pronounced. houses and co-operative brokers were heavy sellers of Decot ber, March and May. New Orleans, commission of Decemforeign interests also sold. On the scale down substantial buying orders were uncovered. This buying power was especially in evidence around the 11.50 mark for May and duly. Japanese brokers were reported as fair buyers on declines. James E. Bennett \& Co. estimated the condition of the crop at $53.8 \%$. This, the company stated, suggests a crop of 11,180,000 bales, a decrease of almost 500,000 Trade opinion appears to be crystallizing of $11,661,000$ balek. bales or over. Average price of middling based on th, 000 designated spot markets Saturday was 11.45 cents. On the 31st ulto. prices closed 3 to 6 points higher. The market reached a maximum rise of 8 to 13 points, but lost market showed considerable stability in the selling. The market rather brisk demand stability in the earlier trading, with a rather brisk demand, influenced somewhat by a crop estifigure of a month ago. Notwith the same authority's figure of a month ago. Notwithstanding the quickened demand, the market failed to broaden. There was an excellent demand from the trade at times and some good buying by foreign interests, but this buying was not aggressive enough to sustain the early upward movement. Issuance Clemree private crop estimates proved somewhat confusing. reduction of 445 . Forecast a crop of $11,680,000$ balej, a The other 14 , from its figure last month. Bureau and E. J. Schwabach \& Co International Statistical Bureau and E. J. Schwabach \& Co. The former forecast a crop of $12,151,000$ bales, compared with its forecast a month ago of $11,736,000$ bales, an increase of 415,000 bales; the latter predicted 12,104,000 bales, an increase over its last month's estimate of 273,000 bales. A increase over its last dling based on the ten designated spot markets was midcents, compared with 11.45 cents Saturday was 11.50 inst. prices closed 6 to 11 points cents Saturday. On the 1st firm and 10 to 16 points points higher. The market opened firm and 10 to 16 points higher, which proved to be about the highs of the day. The early strength was due to firmer Liverpool cables than expected as well as active buying for foreign account together, with trade price fixing and short covering. After a while some hedge selling developed and with some rather heavy pressure from spot houses and and operative brokers, prices eased. These declines seemed to attract further buying and in the late afternoon the market again hardened. A private crop report was issued by a local bureau indicating a yield of $12,091,000$ bales, compared with last month's estimate by the same authority of $11,951,000$ bales. Reports from the South showed spot demand quiet, with the basis steadily maintained. Export demand was moderate. This department of the trade is being watched closely, as almost anything could happen overnight in the way of grave political developments, which would of course have a highly important bearing on the markets of the world. The average price of middling at the ten designated spot markets was 11.61 cents. On the 2d inst. prices closed 16 to 18 points up. This level represented the high prices of the day. A crop estimate by a leading trade journal indimonth's estimate $10,980,000$ bales, compared with its last monlish sentiment and make traders, did much to strengthen upward side. The feeling appears quite general now on the the Bureau estimate will be materially reduced from last month's $12,481,000$ bales. Higher Liverpool cables and month's foreign and domestic trade price fixing together with active covering more than counteracted the hedge selling, the advance having very little resistence as the session progressed. Advices indicated that farmers in the South were holding their cotton for the crop estimate in the hope of getting were 10 to 20 soutsern spot markets, as officially reported, cotton at the ten designated spot markets was 11.78 cents.

On the 3 rd inst prices closed 8 to 16 points down. The eaviness of the parket today was attributed largely to rains in parts of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and increased hedge selling by the South. These factors effec tively checked the upward movement in cotton during the early part of this session, and prices closed at the lows of the day. Trading was moderately active. Trade houses were the best buyers, with scattered short covering furnish ing the principal support. The prevailing opinion appear to that the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Tuesday will to be t falling off from last month's forecast of $12,481,000$ show a be materially smaller than the Government figures. Sales of spot cotton at the primary markets have increase rapidly, and are believed reflected in the increased hedging operations. The large spot sales were thought to have represented contracts made some time ago for forward shipment. Reports from spot houses are to the effect that the demand from mills is largely for moderate-sized lots, and that buyers were disposed to resist the high basis. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 10 to 12 points lower, except Memphis, which advanced 5 points. Average price of middling in the 10 designated spot markets was 11.69 c .
Today prices closed 8 to 12 points up. Trading was moderately active, the advance being ascribed largely to covering by shorts and trade buying. There was a general disposition to even up over the week-end, especially in view of the holiday and official crop report. One favoring factor that played its part as an influence was the reports of increased business in the goods market. Two more private crop reports were issued this morning, and they were much closer to last month's government report than the ones already given out. One placed the estimated crop at $12,010,000$ bales, and the other about $11,887,000$ bales. The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Aug. 29 to Sept. 4- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed.Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 11.70 & 11.76 & 11.87 & 12.05 & 11.95 \\ 12.04\end{array}$ New York Quotations for 32 Years


Market and Sales at New York

|  | Spot Market | Futures Market Close | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday - | Quiet, 8 pts. dec | Steady- |  |  |  |
| Monday -- | Steady, 6 pts.a.av-t | Very steady |  |  |  |
| Wednesdā̈- | Steady, 18 pts. adv- | Very steady | 317 |  | 317 300 |
| Thursday -- | Steady, 9 pts. sdv- | Very steady. | 400 |  | 400 |
| Total week |  |  | 1,017 5,953 | 2000 | 1.017 6.153 |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Saturday, } \\ \text { Aug. } 29 \end{gathered}$ | Monday, Aug. 31 | Tuesday, <br> Sept. 1 | Wednesday, Sept. 2 | Thursday, Sept. 3 | Friday, Sept. 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept.(1936) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | 11.43n | $11.48 n$ | $11.58 n$ | $11.75 n$ | $11.65 n$ | $11.73 n$ |
| Oct.- |  |  |  |  | 11.55-11.70 | 11.65-11.67 |
| Range-- | (11.30-11.34 | ${ }_{11.36}^{11.311 .43}$ | ${ }_{11.47-11.48}^{11.41-11.49}$ | ${ }_{11.65-11.68}^{11.52-11.68}$ | 11.55 | 11.64-11.65 |
| Nov.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | $11.33 n$ | $11.38 n$ | $11.48 n$ | 11.65n | $11.56 n$ | $11.64 n$ |
| Dec.- | 1.35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | ${ }_{11.36-11.37}^{11.36-11}$ | ${ }_{11.41}^{11.37-11.49}$ | $11.45-11.55$ | $\left[{ }_{11.66-11.66}^{11.56-11.66}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.57-11.73 \\ & 11.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 11.58-11.66 \\ & 11.65-11.66 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan.(1937) }}^{\text {Closing }}$ | 11.36-11.37 | $11.41$ | $-11.4$ |  |  |  |
| Range.- | 11.38-11.42 | 11.40-11.49 | 11.50-11.60 | 11.59-11.69 | 11.59-11.71 | 11.63-11.68 |
| Closing - | 11.38 | $11.44 n$ | $11.52 n$ |  |  |  |
| Feb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 11.41n | $11.47 n$ | $11.54 n{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $11.71 n$ | $11.60 n$ | $11.69 n$ |
| March- |  | 11.46-11.58 | 11.55-11.65 | 11.62-11.76 | 11.61-11.80 | 11.65-11.73 |
| Closing - | 11.45-11.46 | 11.50 | 11.56-11.58 | 11.73-11.76 | 11.61-11.63 | 11.71 |
| April $\rightarrow$ - $11.45-11.46$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- | $11.48 n$ | 11.52n | $11.59 n$ | $11.76 n$ | $11.64 n$ | $11.73 n$ |
| May- |  |  |  | 11.68-11.80 | 11.67-11.84 |  |
| Range-- |  | $2{ }_{11.50-1}^{11.50}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21.60}$ | $11.80-$ | 11.67 | 11.76-11.77 |
| June-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range. Closing | 11.51n | $11.54 n$ | $11.63 n$ | $11.80 n$ | 11.66n. | $11.76 n$ |
| July - |  |  | 11.64-11.67 | 7 11.68-11.80 | 11.64-11.83 |  |
| Range-- |  |  | ${ }_{11.64}^{11.64-1.67}$ | 11.80 | 11.64-11.65 | 11.76 |
| Aug.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range - <br> Closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^9]\footnotetext{
Jominal
Range for future prices at New York for week ending Sept. 4, 1936, and since trading began on each option: option for- Range for Week

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 19 |  |  | 10.39 Jan. 91936 | 12.90 July | 81936 |
| Sept. 1936 |  |  | 10.42 Sept. 31935 | 12.32 July | 81936 |
| Oct. 1936 | 11.30 Aug. 29 | 11.70 Sept. | ${ }_{10.12}^{9.80} \mathrm{Jan}$. | 12.78 July | 101938 |
| Nov. 1936 | 11.36-Aug. 29 | 11.73 sept." ${ }^{3}$ | 9.76 Jan. 91936 | 12.78 July | 101936 |
| Jan. 1937 | 11.38 Aug. 29 | 11.71 Sept. 3 | 9.94 Feb .251936 | 12.76 July | 101936 |
| Feb. 1937 | 1 1 .45 F Aug. 29 | 71.80 sept.-3 | 10.20 Mar. $27-1936$ | 12.78 July | 101936 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 1937= \\ & \text { May } 1937= \end{aligned}$ | 11.50 Aug. 29 | 11.84 Sept. 3 | 10.48 June 11936 | 12.78 Ju | -1936 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1937 \\ & \text { July } 1937 \end{aligned}$ | 11 | 83 Sept | 11.50 Aug. 29193 | 12.55 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as iwel as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Total visible supply--.------4,859.982 $\overline{4,316,690} \overline{6,611,989} \overline{7,242,993}$


| American- <br> Liverpool stock $\qquad$ bales_ | 203,000 | 125,000 | 281,000 | 388,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manchester stoc | 32,000 | 15,000 |  | 53,000 |
| Bremen stoc | 92,000 | 99,000 | 324,000 |  |
| Havr | 75,000 | 51,000 | 1174,000 | 734000 |
| Other Contine | 131,000 | 153,000 | 147,000 | 310,000 |
| Americants | ,341,538 | 1,301,316 | 2,435 | 3,016,357 |
| S. interior | ,219,831 | 1,178,879 | 1,152,815 | 1,118,779 |
| U. S. exports | 22,631 | 11.495 | 4,718 | 24,857 |
| Total America | 3,166,982 | 3,004,690 | 4,598,989 | 5,644,993 |
| East Indian, | 467,000 | 322,000 | 627.000 | 359,000 |
| Manchester | 45,000 | 39,000 | 43,000 | 52,000 |
| Bremen stock | 61,000 | 85,000 | 51,000 |  |
| Havre stock | 46,000 | 23,000 |  |  |
| Other Continental | 75,000 | 63,000 | 57,000 57 |  |
| Indian afloat for Eur | 167,000 | 147,000 | 149,000 | 90,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil, \%c., a, | 71,000 | 60,000 | 129.000 | 227,000 |
| Stock in Bombay, India | 713,000 | 531,000 | '869,000 | 708,000 |
| Total East India Total American. | $\begin{aligned} & -1,693,000 \\ & -3,166,982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,312,000 \\ & 3,004,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,013,000 \\ & 4,598,989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,598,000 \\ & 5,644,993 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total visible supply | 4,859,982 | 4,316,690 | 6,611,989 | $7,242,993$ |
| Middling uplands, Liverp | 6.70 d | 10.75 c . | 13.35 c . |  |
| Middling uplands, New York | 12.64c. | 10.58d. | 9.30 d . | 7.90 d . |
| Egypt, good sake, | 5.53 d . | 5.19 d . | 5.55 d . | 4.47 d . |
| Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool | 7.45 d . |  |  |  |
| C.P.Oomra No. 1 staple, s'fine,Liv | 5.54 d . |  |  |  |

Continental imports for past week have been 63,000 bales.
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 Sept. 4, 1936 |  |  |  | Movement to Sept. 6, 1935 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Recetpts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Stocks Sept. 6 |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Seaso |  |  |
| Ala., Birming'm |  |  | , | 29,879 | 析 |  |  |  |
| Eufaula |  | 9 | 415 | 9,835 | ${ }_{5}^{936}$ |  |  | - ${ }_{22,820}$ |
| Montgo | 3,224 | 5,320 | 1,038 | ${ }_{60} \mathbf{5 2 , 3 1 9}$ | 5,220 | -8,903 | 418 | 44,641 |
| Selma- | 6,0 | 5,629 $\mathbf{5 , 2 5 9}$ | 665 | 64,38, |  | 83 | 10 | 73,845 |
| Forest | 339 | 360 | 118 | 5,432 | 27 | 0 | - 22 | 16,700 |
| Helen | 2,277 | 2,470 | 259 | 6,993 | 984 | 1,105 | 40 | 12,456 |
| Hope | 582 | 2,007 | 323 | 9,763 | 154 |  |  | 24,382 |
| Jonesbo |  | ${ }^{202}$ | 26 | ${ }_{41}{ }^{9,2651}$ |  |  | - 49 | 54,024 |
| Little Roc | 1,987 58 | 4,141 | 26 | 41,631 10,612 | 3,197 |  |  | 14,29 |
| Newport | 1,58 1,574 | -464 | 14 | 10,612 | 3,937 | 6,447 | -683 | 29,735 |
| Walnut Ri |  |  |  | 10,5 |  |  |  | 11,063 |
| Ga., Albany | 1,66 | 3,058 | 642 | 16,98 | 2,261 | 7,216 | 287 | 9,773 |
| Athens |  | 110 | 4 | 70, |  | 12,648 |  | 27,135 |
| Atlanta | 799 | 6,570 | 4,813 |  | 11,471- |  | ${ }_{2}, 2$ | 03,574 |
| Augusta | 10,913 | 22,183 | $\stackrel{2,633}{ }$ | ${ }_{33,725}^{96,057}$ | 11,000 | ren 3 3,200 | 20 | 12,761 |
| Columb | 450 867 | 1,568 | 802 | ${ }_{25,681}$ | 5,648 | 7,154 | 500 | 18,806 |
| Rome |  |  |  | 19,9 |  |  |  | 18,489 |
| La., Shrev | 5,838 | 12,513 | 2,115 | 23,01 | 4,372 | ${ }_{6}^{7,188}$ | 1,702 | 27,356 |
| Miss.Clarks | 8,713 | 13,589 | ${ }_{568}^{96}$ | ${ }_{19}^{13}$ | , 67 | 1,474 | 25 | 10,666 |
| Columbus | 15,677 | 2,659 $\mathbf{2 5 , 3 8 1}$ | 2,743 | 19,605 | 10,536 | 15,777 | 1,229 | 40,979 |
| Jackson. | 5,280 | 7,705 | 899 | 12,580 | 2,219 | 5,465 |  | 14,592 |
| Natchez | 188 | 247 | - 1 | 310 | 33 | 78 | 156 | 3 |
| Vicksburg |  | 1,017 | 77 | 2,459 |  |  |  | 4,210 |
| ${ }_{\text {Yazoo City }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4,526}$ | 6,824 $\mathbf{1 5} 569$ | 098 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{7 , 3 1 2} \\ & 1,512 \end{aligned}$ | 1,654 | 6,616 | 1,654 | 14,158 |
| N.C.,Gr'nsbor | 2,044 | 1,725 | , 356 | 2,432 |  | 1 |  | 2,02 |
| Oklahoma- |  |  | 01 |  | 803 |  |  |  |
| S.C., Greenvil | 9,008 | 18,814 | 3,295 | 41,305 | 1,697 | 8,141 | 2,318 | , |
| Tenn,, Memphis | 21,295 | 70,684 | 17,539 | 331,450 | 6,804 | 38,991 | 8,4 | 301, |
| Texas, Abi | 1,157 | 1,307 | 160 | 2,043 |  |  |  |  |
| Austin. |  | 238 |  | 600 | ${ }^{835}$ | 1802 | 22 |  |
| Brenha | 348 | 577 |  |  |  | 1,878 | , | 5,807 |
| Dallas. | 4,232 4,451 | 6,269 5,970 | ${ }_{2}^{2,366}$ | 6,398 6,68 | 3,811 | 4,95 | 2,730 | 11,935 |
| Robsto | 3,179 | 10,101 | 1,572 | 7,102 | 408 | 7,53 | 711 | 5,312 |
| San An | 818 | 2,454 | 1,153 | ${ }_{6}^{949}$ | ${ }_{32}$ |  |  |  |
| Texar | $\underset{3,364}{1,260}$ | 1,962 4,713 | 1,564 | 6,827 | 3,983 | 5,599 | 2,027 | 9,813 |

[^10]Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movemen for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows

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New Orleans Contract Market

|  | Saturday, Aug. 29 | Monday, Aug. 31 | Tuesday, Sept. 1 | Wednesday, Sept. 2 | Thursday, Sept. 3 | Friday, Sept. 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. (1936) September October November |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.28 | 11.32 | 11.43 | 11.62 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11.62 | 1.51-11.53 | 1 |
| December | $\begin{aligned} & 11.33 \\ & 11.34 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{11.38}^{11.37}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.45-11.46 \\ & 11.47 \end{aligned}$ | $11.61$ | $11.53$ | 1.63 |
| February |  |  |  |  |  | 11. |
| March...-- | 11.40-11.41 | 11.45 | 11.52 | 11.69 | 11.57-11.58 | 11.65 |
| May---- | 1147 b1148a | 11.47 | 11.57 | 11.73 | 62 | 70 |
| July August | 11.46 Bid | 11.48 Bl | 11.57 | 11.75 | . 6 | 11.700 |
| August --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot-... | Steady. Steady | Steady. Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady <br> Steady |

Cotton Picking Machine Tested-A mechanical cotton picker, invented by Mack and John Rust of Memphis, Tenn., was successfully tested on Aug. 31 in a cotton field near Stoneville, Miss. Although gathering the bolls at a speed several times greater than could be hand picked by man, the machine, it is stated, shows two faults-the amount of cotton left straggling on the bushes and the amount of trash and leaves picked up. Regarding the demonstration, a staff correspondent of the Memphis "Commercial Appeal" in advices from Stoneville, Aug. 31, had the following to say, in part:
three-mile an a hour speed, a $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rust picker moved down the rows at about a }\end{aligned}$ threemile an hour speed, a $V$-shaped trough stradding the row and bringing
the stalks into the revolving spindles. The machine has 1,344 of these
 with the stalk.
These smooth spindles are molstened, and the cotton adheres to them
and then is stripped off and conveyed by a blower to a large bas Making two rips over the same row, the picker was agetimg ab. abot 80 to
$95 \%$ of the bolls, but was leavung as small percentage of the cotton it had picked on the ground.
and introduced a new contained more trash than cotton gathered by hand, cotton. Whether the gin coul- removent all the debris and whether the
leaves. would stain the cotton will not be lno until it is ginned.
Expect Lover Grade
The majority of farmers who saw. the demonstration agreed that the picked by hand because of the trash and leaves. They also acreed been the only question was whether the machine would save enough in the picking
to offset the loss on the that to offset the loss on the lowered grade, and the loss on the cotton it leaves Mack Rust of Memphis, co-inventor
John, was in charge of the demonstration while John is en route to Russia with two of the plckers for tests by the Soviet Government. going over a row only once and that the total cost, including the average going over a row only once and that the total cost, including the tractor
and two operators, would be about $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ an hour. If Mr. Rust is correct, his machinn in one hour can pick as much cotton as five laborers
Two Elected to Membership on New York Cotto Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Managers held Sept. 3, Benedetto Lopinto, of Bond, McEnany \& Co., New York City, who do a cotton brokerage business, and William M. Garrard, General Manager of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., were elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange.

Financial Chronicle
Weather Reports by Telegraph-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that the general idea in the cotton trade is that even the best of weather from now on could do little for Oklahoma cotton. The northern half of Texas remains dry, which means that crop damage continued in many areas. Louisiana and all the States to the east were dry, which weather is more favorable than otherwise.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

```
New Orleans_-_-_- Above zero of gauge-
Memphis_---A Nashville---------A Above zero of gauge-
Shreveport gauge-Shreveport.-.----- Above zero of gauge-
```



Receipts from the Plantations

| Week Ended | ecetpts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interlor Towns |  |  | Recetpts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 |  |  | 93 | 1935 | 193 | 1936 | 193 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May} \\ 29 . \end{gathered}$ | 52, | 21,846 | 33,148 1.594,234 |  | 1.301,899 |  | ${ }_{7} \mathrm{Ni}$ |  | ,280 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47,072 | 18,907 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,989 \\ & 34,833 \\ & 47,623 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,554,3131 \\ & 1,517,933 \\ & 1,465,3621 \end{aligned}$ | 1,269,564 | 1,312,579 | $\begin{gathered} 7,151 \\ \underset{\sim}{N 11} \end{gathered}$ | NII | 6,431 |
| 19 | 39,9 |  |  |  |  | 1,262,078 |  |  |  |
| 26 |  | 8,706 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,623 \\ & 59,054 \end{aligned}$ | 1,424,612 |  |  | Ni | Nii | 25,524 |
|  |  | 9,188 |  | 50,199 1,384,154 1,181,353 |  |  |  |  |  | 3,705 |
| 3. | 21,952 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} 11 \\ & \mathrm{~N} 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | 35,853 |  |
| 17 | 16,973 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 13.918 \\ 20.715 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,222,383 | Nill | 16,112 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,349,502 \\ & 1,301,75 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,179,660 | Nil | $\mathrm{NH1}$ <br> 4.302 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37,205 \\ & 46,866 \end{aligned}$ | 50,6 62,6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,255,364 \\ & 1,206,417 \end{aligned}$ | 1,133,563 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,164,839 \\ & 1,145,796 \end{aligned}$ |  | 25,760 | 85,787 |  |
|  | 38,915 | 56,583 | 55,632 1,167,401 |  | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{l} 1,121,546 \\ 1,111,532 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  |  | 34,849 | 43,693 |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nil } 46,569 \\ 30,140 \\ 47,243 \end{array}$ |  | 38,1193943 |  |
| 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 52,891 \\ & 76,336 \end{aligned}$ | 61,492 | 50,645 1,144,650 71,884 1,132,176 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $5196,074$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 63,862 \\ 149,9701 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,915 \\ & 4,700 \\ & 21361 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,929 \\ & 0,080 \\ & 37,732 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $4$ |  |  | 122,533 | ,140,781 | $1,119,686$ | $1,102,173,1$ |  |  |  |  |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1936, are 524,864 bales; in 1935 were 627,673 bales and in 1934 were 454,532 in 1935 were 627, anthough the receipts at the outports the
bales. (2) That, although past week were 201,842 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 280,892 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 79,050 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1936 |  | 1935 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Seas | Week | Season |
| Visible supply Aus. | 4,748,32 |  | 4,211,716 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. $1-1$ | 407,1 | 4, $4.899,2585$ | 332,4io |  |
| Bombay recieits ts to sopt. 3 - | - 6 , 0000 | -86,000 | 10,000 |  |
| Alexandria receipts to sept. |  | 37,0 24,2 | 11,000 |  |
| Other supply to Sept. 2 . | 4,0 | 34,000 | 3.000 | 4,600 25000 |
| Total supply | 184,503 | 6.242,177 | 571,52 | 5,509,790 |
| Visible supply Sept | 4,859,982 | 4,859,982 | 4,316,690 | 4,316,690 |
| Total takings to |  | 1,382 |  |  |
| of which other | $\begin{gathered} 296,521 \\ 98,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,083,995 \\ & 298,200 \end{aligned}$ | 163,436 |  |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by outh mills, 625,000 bales in 1936 and 427,000 bales in 1935 -takings oreign spinners, 757,195 bales in 1936 and 786,100 bales in 1935, of which 458,995 bales and 448,500 bales American. $b$ Estimated. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

India Cotton Movement from All Ports

| Sept. 3 <br> Receipts- |  |  | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bombay |  |  | 6,000 | 86,000 | 10,000 | 55,000 | 9,000 | 123,000 |
| Exports From- | For the Week |  |  |  | Since August 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Britain | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conti- } \\ & \text { ment } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jap }{ }^{\prime} n \& \\ \text { China } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Great Britain | Continent | Japan \& China | Total |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bombay } \\ 1936 . \end{array}$ |  | 5,0004,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 9,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,000 \\ & 24,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,000 \\ & 41,000 \end{aligned}$ | 95,00067,000 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 | - |  | --- | 5,000 | 19,000 24,00010,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1,000 \\ 18,000 \\ 33,000 \\ 39,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 85,000 | 109,000 |
| Other In | 1,000 | 2,00011,000 |  | 3,00011,000 |  |  |  | 37,00057.00049000 |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 |  | 3,000 |  | 3,000 |  |  |  | 49,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total all- } \\ 1936 \ldots \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 | 2,00016,0007.000 | 10,0004,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,000 \\ 20,000 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,000 \\ 26,000 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,000 \\ & 57,000 \\ & 60,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,000 \\ & 41,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132,000 \\ & 124,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  | 48,000 |  |

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

| Alexandria ${ }_{\text {Sept }}$ Egypt,,$~$ Sen | 1936 |  | 1935 |  | 1934 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts (cantars)- } \\ & \text { This week. } \\ & \text { Since Aug. 1. } \end{aligned}$ | 80,000120,2 |  | 17,00022,700 |  | 25,000 <br> 41,200 |  |
| Exports (bales)- | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since }^{2} \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool-.- Manchester, | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \mathrm{n}, 000 \\ & 6,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,400 \\ .5,5,50 \\ 18,550 \\ 1800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 2,000 \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,800 \\ 69,000 \\ 29,550 \\ 500 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1,000 \\ 2,0,00 \\ 6,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,400 \\ 8,800 \\ 37,650 \\ 2,600 \end{array}$ |
| To America----1.---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total exports...-- | 10,000129 |  | 8,000 | 39,850 | 10,000 | 53,450 |

Manchester Market

|  | 1936 |  |  | 1935 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 32s Cop } \\ \text { Twoist } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl' } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { Twoist }}{\text { 32s cop }}$ | 81/2 Lbs. Shiri- ings, Common to Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middll'g } \\ \text { Upl' } d s \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  |  | d. s. d. | d. |  | s. d. s. d. | d. |
| May- | 97/3114 | 1 (6) 93 | 6.64 | 10 (111) | (6) 9 | 6.92 |
| ${ }_{5}^{5}$-... | 976@1134 |  | 6.68 688 | 97/011 |  | 83 |
| ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 9\%9111/ |  | 6.82 7.00 | ${ }^{9 \%} 9011$ |  | 678 6.79 |
| 26.... | 10\%(911\% | 91 @93 | ${ }_{7}^{7.18}$ | 9\%\% $911 \%$ | $8{ }_{86}^{8}$ @ 90 | 6.85 <br> 8.8 |
| 3- | 10\%@11/4 | $94{ }^{4} 97$ | 7.18 | 10.1113 | $86{ }^{8} 80$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.94}$ |
|  | 111/41212\% | ${ }_{9}^{96} \underbrace{9} 100$ | 7.58 7.47 | $1001011 /$ |  | 6.94 702 |
| 24. | 11. | 97 @10 1 | 7.33 | 103/6 $011 / 3$ | $86{ }^{8} 90$ | ${ }_{6.80}$ |
| 31. | 10\% (612 | 3 @105 | 7.10 | 10 (611 | 86 O90 | 6.68 |
| 1 | 103\% 12 | @105 | ${ }_{6}^{7.92}$ | 97/8 107/ |  | ${ }_{6.56}^{6.48}$ |
|  | 1053(1118 |  | 6.74 | $98811{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 6.33 |
| 28 | $10 y_{2}(1114$ | 101 @103 | 6.70 | 93/⑪ | 92 (394 | 6.21 |
| 4. | 10\%@(111\% | 101 @103 | 6.70 | 93/4 ©11 | 92 (1)94 | 6.11 |

Shipping News-Shipments indetail:



## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Sept. 4, 1936.
Flour-A rather startling development of the week has been the strikes of mill workers, which are tying up delivery of flour of a number of large flour mills located in Minneapolis. Latest reports indicate that no particular anxiety has been shown by local bakers. There has been no concerted rush to increase inventories in order to prepare for a widespread tying up of flour shipments by strikes. Flour demand continues spotty, though one leading seller told of a rush of new business. This interest reported a number of sizable round lots, 5,000 to 10,000 barrels, together with a goodly aggregate of odd carlots for prompt nearby shipment.

Wheat-On the 29 th ult. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This advance was attributed largely to the strength in other grain markets. There was an advance of $21 / 8$ to $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at Buenos Aires. As a result of this sharp upturn the fear prevailed that the crop in that country was meeting adverse weather. Winnipeg wheat ruled firm notwithstanding a light export demand. It is stated that dissatisfaction is quite general among farmers of Canada over the failure of the government to increase wheat price guarantees. Latest reports are to the effect that an organized movement is under way to discourage farm disposition of the grain, and that private interests are discouraging such steps by offering to loan as much as 80c. a bushel on wheat as collateral On the 31 st ult. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The Chicago market should have responded better than it did to the unexpected strength of Liverpool, where prices gained
as much as $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and a relatively firm Winnipeg market. But these developments received only passing attention. Canada reported another disappointing day as far as foreign interest in its spot grain was concerned. A further bearish item was the easier market in Buenos Aires, which was regarded as reflecting favorable crop conditions. James E. Bennett \& Co. issued its monthly crop estimate, which was about in line with expectations. Notice was filed of intent to tender 150,000 bushels towards the current contract on the first delivery day. At a special meeting Monday, directors of the Chicago Board of Trade extended the daily trading limits on futures transactions in grain deliverable in the current month to 8c. a bushel above or below the average closing prices of the preceding day in wheat, corn, rye and barley, and to 6 c . on oats. The present limits of 5 c . on wheat, rye and barley, 4c. on corn and 3c. on oats, will wheat, rye and barley, 4c. on corn and 3c. on oats, with
continue to apply to the deferred deliveries. These limits continue to apply to the deferred deliveries. These limits prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Pressure was almost constant as a result of a combination of bearish factors. Chief of these were disappointing milling demand for cash wheat and reports of improved moisture conditions in the grain belt, together with reports of heavy imports. Latest trade advices indicated that since July 1 imports on which duty has been paid aggregate $8,000,000$ bushels. Stocks of Canadian wheat in bond totaled $18,309,000$ bushels, against 19,546,000 last week and 18,571,000 a year ago. The Chicago market started off firm and held above the previous close most of the first hour, but persistent selling developed which seemed to effectively discourage further buying. Under his pressure prices declined as mu h as $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. below the day's high. In the last fortnigh wheat has declined 8 c . from $1 \approx 30$ peaks, which woud appear to discount many things. On the 2 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ c. higher. The market moved within a range of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. during the ossion. The trading was without any special feature. Whenever it seemed that an upward movement was getting under way, sufficient selling appeared to discourage it. The foreign news was especially discouraging from a bullish standpoint. Almost all markets showed weakness. The September private crop estimates are looked forward to with much interest. September wheat touched a new low for the last five weeks, while May wheat was at a new low since the start of quotations in that delivery. Cables reported that Danubian countries were offering wheat for sale at Liverpool at cheaper prices. Reports of dissatisfaction among growers concerning refusal of the Canadian Government to raise the guaranteed price persisted.

On the 3rd inst. prices closed 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. higher. The strength in wheat was attributed to world developments. Higher prices in foreign markets, cables said, were based on reports of good sales of Danubian wheat to Italy, of suspension of export permits for wheat by Rumania, and of better export business in Canadian grain. There were some-crop estimates issued by private interests, but these appeared to be given but passing attention. Canadian wheat export sales were estimated as in excess of $1,000,000$ bushels. Marketings from the country were heavy. Argentine nev crop wheat was offered in England at equal to $\$ 1.06$ a bushel. Today prices closed $11 / 8$ to $13 / 8$ c. up. This adwance was influenced largely by the spectacular rise in corn, the violent action of which attracted the attention of the trade. Wheat was fairly active and strong throughout most of the session, with prices closing at about the highs of the day. Open interest in wheat was $91,060,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
No. 2 red....-.-.-.-.-............-

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues., Wed. } \\ 211 / 8 & 121 \% / 8 & 12018 & 1201 / 8 \\ 1211 / 2 & 1241 / 2\end{array}$ September-
December--
Season's Hion and When Made
$\begin{gathered}\text { Season's High and When Made } \\ \text { September_--1073/4 } \\ \text { Season's Low and When Made }\end{gathered}$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-Day_--
Corn-On the 29 th ulto. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. of $11 / 2$ c. Subsequently with a loss in the September option of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Subsequently there was arise of 3 c . from this level, only to close with a net loss of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for this delivery. The movement of the other deliveries was dedidedly irregular, December closing with a gain of $13 / 8$., and May with a net loss of $11 / 8$ c. An erratic trend in spot corn made operators still committed to September very uneasy. The relatively stronger tone in the nearby deliveries was attributed largely to short covering. An advance of $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in the Buenos Aires market also played a part in the firmness referred to. On the 31 st ulto. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up on September, and $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down on the deferred deliveries. A further decrease in the visible supply of corn, while the open interest in the September contract remains high, gave considerable strength to this delivery. There was nothing in the news to serve as an incentive to buyers, and prices sagged in the later months in sympathy with wheat. Shippers bought very little spot corn here, and the purchases to arrive were light. The trading basis remained steady. On the 1st inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 2c. down. The weakness of this grain was attrib-
uted to more favorable pasture conditions, better prospects of feeding and other grains. Also there were suggestions that of feeding and other grains. Also there were suggestions that
production estimates may be revised upward. In the last fortnight corn has declined 11 to 14c. from the 1936 peaks, which is admittedly quite a drop and could discount many things. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. down to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Weather reports were especially bearish concerning this grain, but in spite of this, prices held up surprisingly well, especially in view of the heaviness of wheat, particularly in foreign markets. The weather report mentioned recent rains and indicated this precipitation would be beneficial to fodder pastures.
On the 3 rd inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $11 / 2$ c. higher. The strength in this grain was due in a measure to corn crop estimates which were regarded as sensational. They revealed further deterioration of the Nation's corn during August, despite recent rains. One authority said the low point of the crop's progress was reached about mid-August, and since then slight improvement has occurred in better areas and deterioration has ceased in most other sections except the Southwest. The average of five estimates indicated a 1936 domestic corn crop of $1,416,000,000$ bushels, $23,000,000$ bushels less than the Aug. 1 government forecast and $156,000,000$ bushels below the average of the same authorities a month : ago. This is the smallest crop in more than 50 years. The 1935 crop was $2,291,000,000$ bushels, while the 1934 outturn was $1,478,000,000$ bushels. December corn, which shot up 21/8c. at the opening, reacted after the estimates were released and the market quieted down.
Today prices closed at the highs of the day, or $25 / 8$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. The violent upswing of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ c. in the price of the September delivery revived grain market gossip about the possibility of a "squeeze" in this contract, on which delivery must be made this month. September corn sold as high as $\$ 1.111 / 2$. Prior to Monday, 4c. was the maximum any corn future could gain in one session under the rules in effect since the sensational market action of July, 1933. Board of Trade directors recently raised this limit to 8c. for the September deliveries of wheat, corn, rye and barley. Other corn deliveries advanced about 3c. September corn again was selling higher than the comparable delivery of wheat, an unusual situation in the futures market. No small actor in the day's advance was the report that rumors were current in Buenos Aires of a possible increase by the Argentine Government in the basic corn price paid producers. Open interest in corn was $48,917,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO September-
May .-
Season's High and When Made
September 11978
Season's Low and When Made September
December
May

Oats-On the 29th ulto. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ cent higher. the firmness of this grain was largely influenced by the strength in wheat. On the 31st ulto. prices closed 11/4 cents down on the september delivery, and $1 / 2$ cent down on the deferred months. On the 1st inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to 2 cents down. This weakness was attributed to improved moisture conditions in the grain belt, an easing spot demand and weakness of other grains. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ cent down to $1 / 4$ cent up. There was little or no feature to the trading in this market outside of irregularity of prices.
On the 3rd inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $7 / 8$ c. up. There was no particular feature to the trading, the advance apparently being influenced by the strength of wheat and corn. Today prices closed $11 / 4$ to $13 / 4$ c. up. There was no news to explain the advance outside of the pronounced strength in the other grains, especially the violent rise in corn.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK
No. 2 white. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed } \\ 561 / 8 & 56 & \text { Y4hurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 541 / 8 & 541 / 8 & 563 / 8\end{array}$
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF
September-
December-

Season's High and When Made
September-..
December-. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { OATS FUTURES IN } & 541 / 8 & 541 / 8 & 56 \\ \text { SHICAGO } \\ \text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. Fri. }\end{array}$
 October--

OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
 This adon 20 ulto. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 8$ cents higher. strength in wheat and the upward tend to the pronounced strength in wheat and the upward tendency of other grain markets. On the 31st ulto. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $11 / 8$ cents down. There was nothing to explain these declines outside of a sympathetic move with the declining trend of other grains. On the 1 st inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ cents down. This seemed quite natural in view of the many bearish developments, chief of which were reported heavy arrivals of foreign rye, totaling 250,000 bushels, with the further adverse influence of weakening wheat and corn markets. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8$ cent down. The heaviness in this grain was attributed to the lack of demand for disposition to buy in a spobstantial way whills still showing no

On the 3 rd inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to $18 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. The advances in this grain were ascribed to the sensational crop estimates indicating further marked deterioration, and, of course, the strong upward tendency of the other grains had a wholesome influence on prices. Today prices closed $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. The pronounced strength of corn seemed to dominate all grain markets, and this fact was especially noteworthy in rye, especially in view of the serious strike situation in Minneapolis. Rye was strong throughout most of the session.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO. September
December
Depember
May_-_- $\qquad$
$\square$
Sill

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG:
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO September $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO } \\ \text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Sat. } & 7851 / 2 \\ 75 & 75 & 751 / 4 & 75 & 781 / 2 & 70\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG Juls

Closing quotations were as follows: GRAIN

 Oorn, New York- $\qquad$ | 127 | 473, lbs, malting. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ohicago, cash |  | FLOUR


 Hard winter straights.-.. $6.10 @ 6.40$ Barley goods-

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:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | bbls. 196lbs. 215,000 <br> 37,000 <br> ------ <br> 100,000 | bush. 60 lbs. | bush. 56 lbs. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | bush. 32 los. | bush. 561 bs. | bush. 48 lbs . 650,000 |
| Minneapolis.-- |  | 609,000 | 125,000 | 81,000 | 219,000 | 554,000 |
| Duluth. |  | 547,000 | 97,000 | 148,000 | 40,000 | 916,000 |
| Milwaukee |  | 71,000 | 148,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 | 1,475,000 |
| Toledo |  | 140,000 | 62,000 | 108,000 38 | 8,000 | 9,000 47 |
| Detroit...-- |  | 78,000 39000 | -10,000 | 38,000 100,000 | 29,000 20,00 | 47,000 |
| Indianapolis <br> St. Louls |  | 39,000 219,000 | 353,000 2000 | 100,000 75 | 11,000 | 148,000 |
| Peorla. |  | 68,000 | 440,000 | 42,000 | 47,000 | 62,000 |
| Kansas Cit |  | 993,000 | 307,000 | 82,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 221,000 | 200,000 | 169,000 |  |  |
| St. Josep |  | 56,000 | 33,00 | 50,000 |  |  |
| Wiohita |  | 154,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 $25 ; 000$ |  |  |
| Sloux Cli |  | 1,293,000 | 22,000 530,000 | 25,000 267,000 | 6,000 6,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,000 \\ 350,000 \end{array}$ |
| Tot. wk. 1936 | 408,000 | 5,086,000 | 3,261,000 | 1,45 | 05 |  |
| Same wk. 1935 | 349,000 | 13,742,000 | 2,022,000 | 9,428,000 | 474,000 | 2,870,000 |
| Same wk. 1934 | 353,000 | 7,708,000 | 7,152,000 | 1,149,000 | 282,000 | 2,706,000 |
| Since Aug. 1- <br> 1936 | ,176,000 | 55,439,000 | 22,084,000 | 24,615,000 | 2,887,000 |  |
|  |  | 84,623,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,756,000 \\ 9,725,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,926,0008,579,000 \\ & 1,247,00010,532,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 41,551,000 | 53, 234,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 29, 1936, follow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

New York--
Philadelphia -Baltimore..-New Orieans
Galveston...-Montreal.-. Sorel.......-

Boston Boston:--Thurehill--- RFort William\begin{tabular}{l|r|r|r|r|r|r}
Tot. Wk. 1936 \& 310,000 \& $2,962,000$ \& 59,000 \& 75,000 \& 373,000 \& $\mathbf{1 1 8 , 0 0 0}$ <br>
Since Jan1,'36 \& $9,889,000$ \& $80,974,000$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 0 4 2 , 0 0 0}$ \& $\mathbf{4 , 7 5 3 , 0 0 0}$ \& $\mathbf{3 , 0 7 2 , 0 0 0}$ \& $3,469,000$ <br>
\hline

 

\hline Week 1935-a \& 268,000 \& $1,785,000$ \& 80,000 \& 205,000 \& 26,000 \& 82,000 <br>
Since Jan. $1 ; 35$ \& $8,133,000$ \& $30,634,000$ \& $11,825,000$ \& $10,211,000$ \& $3,966,000$ \& $2,266,000$
\end{tabular} * Recelpts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 29, 1936, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flout | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York.--.-.-.-- | Bushels <br> 224,000 | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 40,797 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Albany .-.-.-------. | 156,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston.------------ |  |  | 1,000 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Sorel..-.------------ | 625,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal-- | 1,239,000 |  | 59,000 | 36,000 |  | 114,000 |
| Churchill.. | 320,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three Rivers | 314,000 | --- |  |  |  |  |
| - Total week 1936.- | 2,933,000 |  | 101,797 |  |  | 114,000 |
| Same week 1935.- | 1,571,000 | 1,000 | 54,249 | 117,000 | 17,000 | 82,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1936, is as below:

| Exports or Week and Since July 1 to- | Flout |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ -A u \rho .29 \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | Week Aug. 29, 1936 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ A u{ }_{2}^{29}, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slnce } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom. | Barfels <br> 56,531 | Barreils ${ }_{\text {426,258 }}$ | Bushels $2,162,000$ | Bushels ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | Bushels | Bushels |
| Continent ......- | 16,523 | 118,083 | -659,000 | 10,241,000 |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 10,500 | 150,500 255,500 | 6,000 2,000 | 76,000 6,000 |  | 1,000 |
| West Indies---7- | 17,500 | 255,500 8800 | 2,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| Other countries... | 743 | 22,558 | 104,000 | 383,000 |  |  |
| Total 1936 | 101,797 | 980,899 | 2,933,000 | $26,298,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tota. 1935.- | 54,249 | 594,172 | 1,571,000 | $11,767,000$ | 1,000 | $2,000$ |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 29, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat Bushels | Corn Bushels | Oats Bushels | Rye Bushels | Barlet Bushels |
| Boston...... |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |
| New York | 119,000 | 74,000 | 141,000 | 5,000 |  |
| Philadelphia | 998,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 | 336,000 | 0 |
| Baltimore-x | $1,271,000$ 3,000 | 3,000 105,000 | 36,000 59,000 | 103,000 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Galveston | 400,000 |  |  | ,000 |  |
| Fort Wort | 3,570,000 | 101,000 | 260,000 | 2,000 | 19,000 |
| Hutchin | 5,488,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 2,007,000 | 86,000 | 266,000 | 36,000 | ,000 |
| Kansas | 18,851,000 | 304,000 | 1,971,000 | 99,000 | 67,000 |
| Omaha | 5,901,000 | 458,000 58,000 | 4,809,000 | 61,000 22,000 | ${ }_{7123800}$ |
| St. Louls | 4,757,000 | 197,000 | 1,176,000 | 45,000 | 124,000 |
| Indianapol | 2,182,000 | 632,000 | 966,000 |  |  |
| Peoria. | 19,000 | 19,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Chicago | 11,025,000 | 1,359,000 | 10,877,000 | 1,757,000 | ${ }_{1}^{1,632,000}$ |
| IInnauk | 816,000 $6,438,000$ | 79,000 41,000 | 20,249,000 | 1,901,000 | 5,903,000 |
| Duluth | y4,636,000 | 133,000 | 7,181,000 | 1,793,000 | 2,191,000 |
| Detroit | 190,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 105,000 |
| Buffalo | 7,171,000 | 534,000 | 1,689,000 | 399,000 | 477,000 |
| On Canal | 195,000 62,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 |  |  | Total Aug. 29, 1936-- $\overline{78,445,000} \overline{4,293,900} \overline{50,702,000}{ }^{6,615,000} \overline{12,125,000}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Total Aug. 22, } & 1936 \ldots & 78,044,000 & 4,695,000 & 50,418,000 & 6,284,000 & 10,690,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. 31, } 1935 \ldots & 59,103,000 & 5,953,000 & 24,771,000 & 6,931,000 & 6,407,000\end{array}$ $x$ Also has 17,000 bushels Argentine corn. y Includes 168,000 bushels feed wheat. Note-Bonded grain not included above: Barley-Butfalo, 47,000 bushels: Duluth, 623,000; on Lakes, 137,000; total, 807,000 bushels, against, 226,000 bushels in 1935 .

Wheat-New York, $1,645,000$ bushels; Butfalo, $6,545,000$; Duluth $5,538,000$; Wheat-New York, 1,645,000 bushels; Buttalo,, , $1,672,000 ;$ Albany, $2,874,000$; Chicago, 135,000; on Lakes, 213,000; Canal, Erie, 1,672,000; Aldany, 1900 bushels, against 18,294,000 bushels in 1935 . ${ }^{*}$ Includes 50,000 bushels feed wheat.


| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug.28, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July }, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ A u g .28, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & \text { 1936 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 'Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}^{\text {4,311,000 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 41,011,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 20,580,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels 1,000 | Bushels 1,000 |
| Black Sea_- | 1,800,000 | 6,240,000 | 3,808,000 | 434,000 | 4,840,000 | 2,450,000 |
| Argentina--- | 619,000 | $8,550,000$ | 21,584,000 | 6,067,000 | 50,502,000 | 57,341,000 |
| Australia | $1,186,000$ 24,000 | 9,489,000 496000 | 12,876,000 |  |  |  |
| Oth. countr's | 808,000 | 6,096,000 | 6,424,000 | 426,000 | 2,511,000 | 4,703,000 |
| Total. | 8,748,000 | 71,882,00 | 65,252,000 | 6,927,000 | 57,854,000 | 64,495,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Sept. 2-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Sept. 2, follows:
During the first and middie parts of the week abnormally high tempera-
tures continued in the Midwest, with considerable areas having maxima tures continued in the Midwest, with considerable areas having maxima station was 110 degrees at Concordia, Kans., on Aug. 25, and 104 degrees to 106 degrees were reported from many places in the trans-Mississipipi States Near the close of the week there was a reaction to considerably coole weather, with only occastonal reports of temperatures as high as
degrees. Cool weather obtained from the extreme upper Mississippi Valley eastward to New England. The highest temperature reported for the weel in northern Michigan was about 65 degrees, and maxima in the 60's occurred Chart I
sylvania northward and northwestward to the western Lake from Pennin southern Texas. Otherwise, except very locally in the West, the week was warmer than normal, with the plus departures ranging from 6 degrees to Chart II shows that substantial to locally heavy rains occurred quite generally in the Northeast as far south as the Potomac Valley, in north eastern Kentucky, Ohio, central and northern Indiana, northern minois igan. There were heavy rains also in parts of Florida, southern Texas, and some South Atlantic districts. Dry weather continued, however, in much
of the Ohio Valley the central Mississipp of the Ohio Valley, the central Mississippi Valley, and the central and
southern Great Plains. From the Rocky Mountains westward, rainfall was unimportant in most sections. There was practically no rain in a large southwestern area.

Drought Relieved over Considerable Areas
Substantial rainfall during the week, following previous scattered showers,
has substantially relieved droughty conditions over considerable northern has substantially relieved droughty und. These rains have benefited late crops, revived pastures, and improved the condition of the soil for plowing
and for the seeding of winter grains. The favorable areas include the
eastern states from the Potomac Valley northward, northeastern Kentucky, practically all of Ohio, the western Lake region, much of Indiana, northern Illinois, Wisconsin, northern Iowa, Minnesota, and the eastern half of west Gulf sections, scattered but less, including Nebral showers were, herginia, and On the other hand, unfavorable dryness continued in much of seuthern and western Kentucky, Tennessee Miscouri Indiana, southern Ihe Ilinois,
Sount of Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas. In these States there was no rain of consequence and the droughit continued unabated, with further occurred in North Dakota, western South Dakota, nother no relief has yet and much of Montana, though showers have substantially improved the range of north-central Montana
From the Rocky Mountains
are maintained, with irrigated crops making previous favorable conditions Arizona and much of the. There is some shortage of water in southern tinue in good condition. It is too dry in the in Interior of the the Pacificestock contions of the Ohio Valley the Atlantic States, the eastern and northern por Valley recent rains, have facilitated plowing for fall-grain see Mississipp this work is progressing favorably. Some seeding has been accomp and have been helpful, with considerable plowing and seeding of rye Nebraska sections of the Plains it continues too dry and little plowing is ryeing accom-
plished. In Kansas some wheat has been of the State, but plowing and seeding are generally delayed; also it is ton dry for plowing in north Pacific wheat sections. middle and north Atlantic area and in the eastern Onio Valley, also in Wisconsin. Where rains fell west of the Mississippi River, principally in Iowa, Minnesota, and eastern South Dakota, there was unimportant im
provement, except very locally In Iowa the drought has effectively, relieved in about half the state, but rain came too been rate for the
bulk of the bulk of the corn crop, though there has been a wonderful revival in fodder in some portions; the rains will be helpful to wonderful revival in fodder produce ears. In southern and southwestern portions of the Corn Belt extent.
normal in the nomperatures for the week ranged from considerably above normal in the northern Cotton Belt to near normal in the south. There southern portions of the belt, but elsewhere the week was mostly rainless. Ootton continued to make satisfactory progress in most eastern sections and there was some improvement in central Gulf districts and parts of In Texas rains were helpful in central counties and along the uppe. but they were too scattered to be of much benefit in the north, where heavy rains to open staple in the south; picking, in weneral damage by
 unfavorabie; progress was poor to deterioration, with much premature In the central states of the belt showers were welpful in
ana, and locally in other sections, but it eontinued too in northern LouisiGreen bolls are undersized in much of Arkansas, where fruiting has ceased and dryness continued unfavorable in Tennessee, though the g Mississippi tion of the crop in this state is fairly good. From Alabama eastward and northeastward progress continued, in general, satisfactory, though there Was complaint of too rank growth, at the expense of fruit, in parts of the Carolina.
Miscellaneous-Cool weather and more generous rains of the week Pennsylvania, and some Northeastern sections, but in portions of ohio, From the lower Ohio Valley eastward, and in portions of Georgia, rain of wind damaricient and deterioration continues. There were some reports of wind damage in the East, and harm from light frost occurred in portions favored miscellaneous crops.
ment, but in much of the Plains and meadows show considerable improvement, but in much of the Plains states and Mississippi Valley, and in large deterioration. Over the Great Plains showers were mostily too lig further of much benefit. In Oklahoma the drought continues unabatedig forage is
growing scarcer, and the shortage of stock water is increasing, Rrowing scarcer, and the shortage of stock water is increasing., From the

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperature above normal; rain deficient, except for earing; cutting started. Peanuts greeng and filling. Corn needs rain good, with curing in progress. Pountheastean and filling begun. Tobacco
Meadows and pastures short. Valley apples improved by rain. Meadows and pastures short. Valley apples maturing.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Warm first, cooler latter
ficial rains Thursday to saturday improved late crops and pastures in rain south, and west; too dry in most of north Piedmont, where lack of rain caused too rapid ripening of tobacco and some deterioration of garden plant, growth at expense of fruit in southwest. Mountain crops in much South Carolina-Columbia: Warm, except cool last two days; good rains locally. Generally favorabley for crop progress and development. ome wind damage. Late crops generally good condition. Cotton de de linning made good progress; frequent rains in socally in where picking and Georgia-Atlanta: Warm till Sunday, then cool; good rains locally
but many places only light rains for over two weaks Picking ind gining but many places only light rains for over two weoks. Pood rains locally, Picking and ginning
well advance in south and just started locally in north. Oorn nearly mature every where; fodder being removed; some grain gathered in nearly
Favorable for harvesting peanuts, Favorable for harvesting peanuts, pears, and yams; too dry in most places growing crops and pastures.
Alabama -Montgomery: Warm until near close; light to locally heavy
Progress and condition of cotton good to very good. picking grood advance; being ginned ravidly; quality very god; opening fast; generally above average for season. Sweet potato crop good. Porn fair to very good and truck
vegetables doing well.
Mississippi - Vicksburg: Cotton opening rapidly; much prematurely in activity; picking and ghedining. Conditions favorable for checking insect nostly in central and south especially in north, but in occasional localities, orage, gardens, pastures, and truck generally to $V$
ond of week beneficial to all crops. Sweet potatoes, rice and cang and near good. Harvesting corn and early rice. Potatoss, rice and cane generally Progress of cotton corn and early rice. Preping rapidy; rains checked der fall planting. making good advance. previously dry areas; condition fair to good; picking Texas-Houston: N
rather high in northwest; scattered rains throughout State; heavima were cessive in south. Rains improved cotton in the central portion of State benefit in northern areas; cotton in that region deteriorated or cond much is only fair; heary rains in middle-coast districts damaged open cotton
considerably, but in the extreme south practically all picking was comleted prior to rain; picking made good progress in northeast. was Ranges Cattle generally good. Rain in extreme south of great benefit to citrus. to benefit. Corn being gathered with fair yields in some southern and light but crop a failure in most of State. Grain sorghums and outhern bottoms, ery poor condition. Pastures practically gone. Livestock getting thin. tock water shortage serious in many localities; feed shortage in some seccotton mostly poor to badly deteriorated; much premature opening; picking Panhandle; light yield. Very little plowing; ground too dry. hay cut in
for green bolls; no now ones setting; many undersized pryness unfavorable progress; ginning much farther advanced than usual. Hicking excellent crops destrelds drained. Late corn, meadows, pastures and all early crops are poor to in northwest; forest trees dying; elsewhere, most of these fall crops.
improvedy-Louisville: Good rains in northeast where growing improved; light rains or none in west and south where damage by heat and dry weather extended. Cutting burley tobacco increasing because of more and
serious firing. Progress and condition of late corn fair in northeast mostly poor or deteriorated in central and some southern and most west; mostly tricts; cutting commenced; ears poorer than expected. Late potatoes, field tomatoes, pastures, and late forage improved in northeast; otherwise poor

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Sept. 4, 1936

With the advent of more seasonal temperatures retai trade gave a good account during the last week, as the cooler weather stimulated consumer response to fall promotions Fur apparel lines again made the relatively best showing Retailers are now concentrating on regular fall business, and early estimates of department store sales for September forecast increases over last year ranging from 10 to $15 \%$. Improved factory employment, further spending of bonus money and prospects of generally higher corporate dividends are expected to have a favorable effect on the purchasing power of the public, while a further important stimulus to consumer buying is seen in a more liberal expansion of part payment plans by department stores. The general trend towards better quality goods is also anticipated to raise sales figures.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets likewise made a better showing than during the last few weeks. Although large volum merchandise were not as yet received in chases, reflecting number of stores made additional purchases, reflecting the optimistic outlook for fall business. Juvenile apparel was in active demand in connection with the coming re-opening of the schools. Brisk trading also featured women's apparel lines, as second showings of also goods got under way. Wholesalers, on their part ins withstanding their growing sales to retail merchants and the increasing acuteness of delivery difficulties in many lines, were still somewhat hesitant to pay the higher prices, their the nexce being due in part to the uncertainty surrounding goods was fairly active, with a noport. Business in silk goods was fairly active, with a noticeable trend towards higher-priced merchandise apparent in all divisions. Trading in rayon yarns continued at record pace. Most producers opened their books for November at unchanged prices, but some delayed their opening in order to work out a satisfactory allotment system. The tight delivery situation remained so acute that it was feared that some users may be forced to curtail their production because of inability to secure needed quantities.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in gray cloths started the week under the retarding influence of the uncertainty regarding the next Government cotton crop report, although most private estimates forecast a substantial reduction in the total output. Later in the week, however, a broad buying movement developed, largely as a result of the strong rally sions quickly disanpeared. Previous offers of price concessions quickly disappeared as buyers hurried to cover against their accumulated requirements. Although following this spurt in trading, buying again slowed down due to the unwillingness of users to grant scattered increased price demands, total sales for the week were anticipated to exceed production by a considerable margin. Business in fine goods remained rather inactive. The reluctancy of buyers to pay present prices, on the one hand, and the strong statistical position of the mills which permits them to hold to their current quotations, on the other hand, kept sales at very ow figures. Lawns and piques moved in moderate volume. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's $77 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39-inch $72-76$ 's, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 39-inch $68-72$ 's, $63 / 4$ to 7 c .; $381 / 2$-inch $64-69$ 's, $57 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, 5 to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained in its pre-holiday lull, and mills continued to curtail production. Although the recently announced price reduction on next spring's men's suitings helped to clarify the situation its, intended purpose of stimulating early buying, so far failed to materialize, as clothing manufacturers were not expected to enter the market until after Labor Day. A fair demand existed for topcoatings, but very little was done in vercoatings although indications pointed to considerabl re-orders right after the holiday. Retailers placed a fairsized amount of orders as a result of the current satisfactory consumer demand, and in anticipation of brisk fall activity Trading in women's wear slowed down somewhat, although dress goods continued in fair demand. With reports from dress goods continued in fair demand. With reports from retail centers making a good showing, an early resumption by merchants of covering requirements of fall merchandise is anticipated.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens was enlivened somewhat by the steady rise in prices and by continued reports from abroad as to the low supply of the raw material. The constant improvements in shrinkage processes also helped to increase sales. Business in burlaps continued very light, and prices were easier on reports from Calcutta showing an increase in burlap stocks during August. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.05 c ., heavies at 5.35 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in <br> Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.<br>105 W. Adams St. - DIREGT - 314 N. Broadway CHICAGO<br>WIRE<br>ST. LOUIS

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN AUGUST
Long-term financing by States and municipalities during August reflected the general lack of activity that has pervaded the securities markets generally during the summer period. The volume of awards made, at $\$ 55,316,619$, alperiough more than $\$ 10,000,000$ larger than the output in July, is hardly noteworthy, in view of the fact that more July, is hardly noteworthy, in view of the fact that more than half of the month's total was made up of nine flotations
of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ each. The apathy which prevailed in the new issue side of the market in August had no effect, generally speaking, on the price structure of municipal liens. The trend toward low interest cost on municipal financing was largely maintained and the results of the sales negotiated in August indicated no diminution in investment demand for high-grade tax-exempt obligations. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation again placed on the market various municipal issues which it had taken over from the Public Wonicipal Administration. The principal amount of bonds involved in the August sale was $\$ 4,084,200$. A further offering of $\$ 5,007,250$ bonds had been announced by the Corporation for award on Sept. 10. In connection with the activities of the RFC, we wish to note that our total of sales for August does not include the $\$ 14,184,000$ Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District, Calif., issue which was purchased by the agency in the past month.

The issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more placed during August, exclusive of those included in the RFC awards, are summarized herewith:
$\$ 6,260,000$ Boston, Mass., bonds awarded to the Bankers Trust Co. of New bout $2.48 \%$. The financing included serial issues aggregating $\$ 6,110,000$ and a sinking fund loan of $\$ 150.000$. The former mature in annual instalments from 193 vears from date, of issue, latter is due in 1966 , callable after 20 vears from date of issue,
The bankers reoffered the serials to yield from $0.85 \%$ to $2.70 \%$, according to maturity, while the optional issue was offered to
to yield $2.75 \%$ to final maturity.
$5,594,000$ Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Calif., bonds sold as 31 is to the Chase National Bank of New York and associates at 102.023 , a basis of about $3.07 \%$. The publiscly offered on a a yield
from 1937 to 1964 inclusive and was basis of from $0.60 \%$ to $3.15 \%$, according to date of maturity.
5,000,000 Massachusetts (State of) Metropolitan Additional Water Loan
bonds went to the National City Bank of New York and others on a bid of 100.749 for $21 / \mathrm{s}$, a basis cost of about $2.19 \%$. Due yearly from 1937 to 1966 inclusive. Reoffering was made at prices to yield $0.30 \%$ to $2.20 \%$ for the maturities from 1937 to 1957 inclusive; par for the 1958 to 1961 bonds and at 99.50 for he balance of the loan
$5,000,000$ Missouri (State jof) series $X$ road bonds were awarded to an account managed by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chi-
 fixed the yield on the 195 .
the 1957 block at $2.30 \%$.
$4,000,000$ Cleveland, Ohio refunding bonds included $\$ 2,784,500$ sold publicly and $\$ 1,215,500$ taken by the Sinking Fund Commission
Award of the $\$ 2,784,500$ bonds was made to an account headed Award of the $\$ 2,784,500$ bonds was made to an account headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, which bid a price of 100.03 for 213 , also due from 1938 to 1951 inclusive. The bid figured a yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.75 \%$, according to maturity, and the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ from a $1.50 \%$ to $2.90 \%$ basis.
2.500,000 Milwaukee County, Wis., $2 \%$ relief bonds awarded to Halsey. Stuart \& Co., Inc., of New York and associates at a price of
100.71 , a basis of about $1.89 \%$. Due serially from 1937 to 100.71 ; a basis of about $1.89 \%$ Reofered at prices to yield from $0.25 \%$ to $1.90 \%$, according to maturity.
1,527,850 Hamtramck, Mich., 4\% refunding bonds sold privately on Aug. 6 to Stranahan, Harris
from 1937 to 1963 inclusive.
1,200,000 Texarkana Tex $5 \%$ sas som revenue bonds awarded to George L. Simpson \& Co. and H. C. Burt \& Co., both of Dallas, at a price of 92.26, a basis of about $5.97 \%$. Due serially from
1939 to 1952 inclusive. 1939 to 1952 inclusive.
$1,000,000$ Charleston, S. C., 3\% water works system extension bonds sold to price of 98. Due serially from 1940 to 1976 inclusive. Publicly reoffered to yield from $2 \%$ to $3 \%$, according to maturity
There was a sharp increase during August in the number of issues which failed of sale, as compared with the record in previous months. The aggregate principal amount of bonds involved was $\$ 54,154,708$, although the largest par of the total was made up of the issues of $\$ 45,000,000$ by the Sta of Pennsylvania and $\$ 8,000,000$ by Springfield, Ill tate of Poring were not sold as seheduled during August The issues offered unsuccessfully during the month are listed The issues offered unsuccessfully during the monther of the herewith, the tabulation indicating the page number of the "Chronicle" where a report of the failure may be found-
name of the prospective borrower, interest rate and amount of the issue involved, and the nature of the report, if any, given as a reason for the non-sale:

$\times$ Rate of interest was optional with the bidder. a Sale of a new issue of $\$ 65.000$ has been announced for Sept. 18. Inability to obtain an approving opinion prior to the time of sale caused the initial postponement. b The issue was re-offered for award on Sept. 1. Result of sale will be found on a subsequent page.
Temporary financing by States and municipalities during the month of August was limited to rather modest proportions, the issues brought out aggregating no more than $\$ 15,-$ 762,180 , of which $\$ 6,000,000$ was accounted for by the City of New York. The borrowing by the city, incidentally, comprised the public award of $\$ 6,000,000$ special corporate stock notes at record low interest cost for financing of that Ane. Another item of $\$ 6,000,000$ was contributed to the type., Anotal by the State of Massachusetts.
The Canadian municipal bond market shows no sign of awakening activity, particularly from the angle of new sales. Financing during August was limited to the disposal of a number of small issues amounting in the aggregate to $\$ 573,666$. The Dominion Government again indulged in the issuance of Treasury bills, the amount involved being $\$ 40,000,000$. The Government negotiated the financing at an average interest cost of considerably less than $1 \%$.
No United States Possession financing was undertaken during the month of August

A comparison is given in the table below of all the various forms of securities placed in August in the last five years: $\begin{array}{cccccc} & 1936 & 1935 & 1934 & 1933 & 1932 \\ & \mathbf{\$} & \mathbf{\$} & \mathbf{8} & \mathbf{8} & \mathbf{8} \\ \text { Perm, loans (U. S.) } & \mathbf{5 5 , 3 1 6 , 6 1 9} & 65,703,316 & 27,708,331 & 41,602,539 & 37,839,967\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Perm. loans (U. S.). } & 55,36,619 & 65,703,316 & 27,708,331 & 41,602,539 & 37,839,967 \\ \text { *Temp. loans (U. S. } & 15,762,180 & 35,973,000 & 56,371,500 & 33,224,575 & 72,249,945\end{array}$ Can. loans (perm't):
 Placed In U. S.-.-.
Bonds U.S. Poss'ns Gen.dd.bds.(N.Y.G.)
Total........... $\overline{71,653,465} \overline{196,382,316} \overline{235,196,331} \overline{160,425,589} \overline{116,457,866}$ * Including temporary securities issued by New York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in August, 1936; $\$ 26,000,000$ in August, 1935; $\$ 38,300,000$ in August, $1934 ; \$ 14,828,055$ in August,
The number of places in the United States selling perma nent bonds and the number of separate issues made during August, 1936 were 254 and 314 , respectively. This contrasts with 296 and 340 for July 1936, and with 271 and 297 for August, 1935.
For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the aggregates for August and the eight months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans, New York City's "general fund" bonds and also issues by Canadian municıpalities are excluded:

|  |  | For the |  | Month of. | For the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | 8 Months |  | Aupust |  |
| 1936 | \$55,316,619 | \$713,247,200 | 1913.- | -\$19,801,191 | \$262,178,745 |
| 1935 | 65,703,316 | 753,182,433 | 1912 | 15,674,855 | 292,443,278 |
| 1934 | 27,708,331 | 642.092,065 | 1911 | 22,522,612 | ${ }_{213}^{288,5167,021}$ |
| 1933 | 41,602,539 | 298,422,720 | 1910 | 14.878.122 | ${ }_{249,387,680}$ |
| 1932 | 37,839,967 | 594,140,739 | 1909 | 22.141,716 | $249,387,680$ 208 |
| 1931 | 74,963,933 | 1,022,918,595 |  | 18,518,046 | 151,775,887 |
| 1930 | 98,068,445 | 975,963,112 | 1907 | 16,391,587 | 144,171,927 |
| 192 | 80,872,773 | 836,370,593 |  | 8,595,171 | -134.196,527. |
| 1928 | 68,918,129 | ${ }_{1}^{928,136,644}$ |  | 16,124,577 | 187,220,986 |
| 1927 | ${ }_{71} 92,086,994$ | $1,060,936,272$ $909,425,840$ | 19 | 7,737,240 | 102,983,914 |
| 1925 | 81,727,297 | 980,196,064 | 1902 | 10,009,256 | 108,499,201 |
| 1924 | 108,220,267 | 1,014,088,919 | 1901 | 15,430,390 | 84,915,945 |
| 1923 | 56,987,954 | 709,565,710 | 190 | 7,112,834 | 97,160,542 |
| 1922 | 69,375,996 | 819,077,237 | 1899 | 5,865,510 |  |
| 1921 | 94,638,755 | 665,366,366 | 1898 | 5,029,784 | 76,976,894 |
| 1920 | 59,684,048. | 439,355,455 | 1897 | 6,449,536 |  |
| 1919 | 59,188,857 | 448,030,120 | 189 | -4,045,500 | 80,830,704 |
| 1918 | 38,538,221 | 213,447,413 | 1895 | ${ }^{8,464,260}$ |  |
| 1917 | 32,496,308 | 346,903,907 |  | ${ }^{7,525,260}$ | 37,089,429 |
| 1916 | 25,137,902 | $346,213,922$ <br> 389 |  | 4,408,491 | 57,430,882 |
| 1915 | 22,970,844 | 389,789,324 | 18 | 4,408,401 |  |
| 1914 | 10,332,193 | 394,666,343 |  |  |  |

In the following table we give a list of August loans in the amount of $\$ 55,316,619$, issued by 254 munucipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where accounts of the sale are given:


Volume 143
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${ }_{1437}^{957}$ Concord, Mass

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944 Detroit Lakes, Minn. (2 1 iss.).).
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| MUNICIPAL BONDS <br> Dealer Markets |  |  |  |
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| WM．T．MERICKA \＆CO． |  |  |  |
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vame $\qquad$ Rate
-2.80 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rate } & \text { Maturity } \\ 2.80 & 1937-1955 \\ 21 / 4 & 1555-1957 \\ 41 / 4 & 1938-1941\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Amount } & \text { Price } & \text { Basis } \\ 43,500 & 100.241 & 2.77 \\ 5,00,000 & 102.579 & 2.34 \\ 4,000 & 103.406 & 3.20 \\ 122,000 & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Amount } & \text { Price } & \text { Basis } \\ 43,500 & 100.241 & 2.77 \\ 5,00,000 & 102.579 & 2.34 \\ 4,000 & 103.406 & 3.20 \\ 122,000 & & \end{array}$ 4,000
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We have also learned of the following additional salesfor previous months:

|  | Rate | urity | A |  | Basts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1946 |  |  |  |
|  | Big |  |  |  |  |
|  | Butralo school Township, Mnd...-- 5 | 1937-1 | a75, 0 |  |  |
|  | Dingman | 1937-19 | 10,800 | 101.99 | ${ }_{3}^{3.71}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1119}$ |  | 1940-1945 |  |  | 4.50 |
| 962 | Mountain Park, Okl | 1937-1947 | 5,500 5 | $100.11^{-}$ | 3. 88 |
| 960 1119 | Niak Cark (il |  | 23,500 | 100.c2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Palmy | 1941-1964 | 12,000 | 106.59 | 6 |
|  |  | 1937-1966 | 40,000 | 100.78 |  |
| 956 | Raleig |  | 8,500 |  |  |
|  | Rochester, Ind---------------31/3 | 0 |  |  | 3.50 |
|  | Rockwood S. D., Pa------------31/ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

All of the above sales unless otherwise noted are for July These additional issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or Federal loans) for that month $\$ 42,284,168$.


Total of Canadian bonds sold during August_ $\$ 573,666$
Temporary loan not included in month's total.

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Explanation of Procedure on Federal Fund Allotments-The following press release (No. 2051) was made public recently by the above named Governmental body:
Following the approval of the Comptroller General, Administrator Harold L. Tckes tod ay announced that the Public Works Administration is sending made availa alle July 28 for 221 of the projects went forward today. Administrator Ickes said that offers for the remaining 118 would follow as rapidly as it was possible to get them into the malls; $\$ 1,517,000$ are loans. This makes possible construction estimated to cost approximately $\$ 50,000,000$. This amount is being made a available under
the Emergency Recovery Act which provides that $45 \%$ of the cost of the the Emergency Recovery Act which provides that $4 \% \%$ of the cost of the
troject is made available as arant rom the Federal Government. project is made availabe as ander regulanions, an offer is made to the applicant after the allot-
ment is made. This offer might be considered as one-half of the contract. When the applicant accepts the grant and loan, or grant only, he agrees to comply with the regulations of the PWA and completed contracter can formally advertise for bids on the construction. The contract which results from these bids is then approved by the state
Director and construction begins at once The original list antinnounced JJuly 28 included 352 projects. Since that
Thin time, 13 applications have either buben wakes it obvious that the the projects In those cases where changes must be made in the allotments, AdminisIn thos Ickes said that work is going forward on them as rapidly as possible.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Report on Loans Made to Districts-The following is the text of an official statement released on Aug. 28 by the above named Federal agency:
Loans for refinancing one irrigation district in Oregon, one drainage district in Mississippiinone evee district in Missouri, for refinancing and chase of water rights and distribution ssstem by one reclamation district
 246.58 autharized under the provisi
Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

Mortgage Act or
The districts are:
The districts are:
Payette-Orogon Ilope irrigation District, Maiheur County, Ore-- $\$ 76,000$
 Corning Levee District, Hoit County, Mo-..................--
Crane Creek Dralnage and Levee District, Schuyler County,
 Loans for $\$ 472,500$ have been authorized for refinancing one school district in Arkansas and one school district in Te Texas under the provisions of Public- No. $325-74$ th Congress (S
$\$ 1,222,800$ authorized under this Act.
Special districts are School District of Paragould, Greene County, Ark--- $\$ 107,500$ san Benito Independent School District, Cameron County, Texas- 365,000



## News Items

Arkansas-Special Session on Old Age Pension Funds Not Contemplated-Possibility that the State Legislature will be called in extraordinary session to provide old age pensions from the Hall sales tax was dashed on Aug. 25 when Governor Futrell said it was "evident that the incoming administration opposes a special session" and that "under the circumstances, I think no special session should be called." A formal statement issued by the Governor did not state specifically that he had abandoned plans for calling a session, however.

California-Supreme Court Rules Against Sales Tax Repeal Proposal-The State Supreme Court, by a vote of six to one, struck off the November ballot the proposition for repeal
of the State sales tax and the substitution of a single tax on real property, according to Pacific Coast advices. It is said that the decision was based on the title over the signatures that the decision was the Court holding that the title was "misleading and tended to deceive signers" in that it did "misleading and tended to deceive signers" in that it did not make clear that a heavy real estate tax was to be substituted for the repealed sales tax. Chief Justice Waste wrote the opinion and remarked: "Though it refers to repeal of certain sales taxes the measure in fact, if adopted, would repeal all taxes."
It is stated that the court case was brought on petition of Mrs. Gertrude V. Clark of Sutter Creek, President of the California Congress of Parents and reachers, acting on behalf of her organization, since the sales tax now provides school funds.
Illinois-Legislature Adjourns to Sept. 14-Following a brief session on Sept. 1 the State Legislature adjourned to Sept. 14, according to Springfield advices. It is said that plans of down State members to adjourn the relief session sine die did not materialize as there were Cook County Democrats on hand to fight the proposal until there is action ard G Ward, Demoret of Chicion on a bill by Senator Har to increase the relief by $\$ 2,000,000$ a month. The Ward bills are said to have gone to their passage state without debate.
Massachusetts-Changes in List of Legal InvestmentsThe following bulletin (No. 2), was issued by the State Bank Commissioner on Sept. 1, showing additions to and deletions from the latest complete list of investments legal for savings banks, published in full in the "Chronicle" of July 25, page 622:
Public Uitilities-As of Aug. 4, 1936, Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.



Bonds (only)-Clity of Colorado Springs, Colo.
REMOVED FROM LIST OF JULY 1, 1936
Boston, Revere Beach \& Lynn RR., gen. 6s of 1938; Boston Elevated!Ry.,
pain 5s of 1940 (called). plain 5 s of 1940 (called).
Public Utilities-The following bonds have been called:
As of Sept. 1, 1936, Bangor Hydro Electric Co., first lien \& ref. mtge. first moge. 5s 1946; Queens Borough Gas \& Electric Co., ref. mtge. 5 So mtge. $41 / 2 \mathrm{sel} 1961$ and first of 1958 ; Wisconsin Michigan Power Co., 41 irst Public Utilities-The following bonds have been called:
 mtge, series A, ${ }^{2}$,

 \& Railroad Bonds-Called as of Oct. 1, 1936, Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. ref.

New York City-Comptroller Taylor Indicates Substantial Reductions in Debt Service Charges for 1937-The following statement was released by the Department of Finance of the City, as of Sept. 4:
In the statement, waich he is required, by a provision of the charter, to ile with the Board of Estimate by sept. 5, of each year, to guide that body points out tnis year that there will be a heavy cut in debt service charges for 1937 amounting to a net reduction of $\$ 5,084,545.85$.
In addition, Comptroller Taylor calls atcention to the fact that his estimate of what the general rund revenues wir produce, for 1937 , run, in round These two facts taken together-the $\$ 5,084,000$ slicing of debt service payments and the expected increase of about $\$ 7,800,000$ in the general fund financial reports sent in years to the Board of Estimate on most hopeful preparation of a budget- estimate. Comptroller Taylor predicates his estimate of an increase in the general fund upon the upswing in business which certain factors, noted in his office, make quite apparent to him. He calls attention, particularly, to the bank taxes, motor vehicle, mortgage, fees, licenses and such, which depend, largely, upon the state of business and are gauged on the volume expected to be done in the intorval after the collections for 1936 . due principally to the depressed conditions of business, which has coniderably improved in the intervening 12 months. The estimate of this fund for 1936 was $\$ 109$
$\$ 7,797,324$ additional.
The total debt service, included in the budget for the
 This net decreas reduction in debt Comptroller Taylor, has been due in arge part to the great reduction of interest which he has succeeded in bringing about on temporary debt in securities such as revenue bills and notes, special revenue bonds, and tax notes, amounting to $\$ 3,500,000$, corporated stock and serial bonds during the year as well as to the very low interest rates obtainable on corporate stock notes, making an additional saving of $\$ 990,545.85$.
In these two items he has managed to save the taxpayers \$4,490,545.85. Aded with issues of 1935 and redeemed in 1936 , which amounted to $\$ 2,500$,000 , and making a gross reduction in the debt service of $\$ 6,990,545.85$. in 1ncreased amounts required for the redempin 1936 will reach $\$ 1,106,000$ in 1937, in excess of such bonds maturing in 1936 . will reach sine sin sinking funds will reach $\$ 800,000$. These two offsets will bring the net reduction in the debt service to $\$ 5,084,545.85$.
Comptroller Taylor feels highly gratified over this showing because it has been, in effect, the result of a continuous two-year struggle which he heretofore constantly mounting item of debt service, which, at the begin-
ning of his administration mage up close to one-third of the entire city ning of his administration mane up close
budget. "The greatest single item of cost," said Comptroller Taylor, "with which
the Department of Finance has to contend is that scheduled under the title of Debt Service. It is a burden placed upon posterity, which, in the form of inter on past debts and amortization and redemption instalments, eats "It is there year after year, an insatiable. devouring foe to financial of the entire year's budget. of attacking this one apparently insuperable item, that I addressed," myself early in 1935 and I think the
justified all our effort." In 1935 the debt service item was $32.919 \%$ of the total budget of $\$ 553$,-
432,599 , or about $\$ 176,917,000$. As a result of Taylor's campaign to
reduce interest on various securities during 1935 he was able, in the
1936 budget. to show a reduction in debt service of more than $\$ 10,000,000-1$ The gross funded debt of the city, at the same time. showed a reduction of $\$ 60,682,247$ for Jan. 1,1936 , as compared with Jan. 1,1935 . It was the first time in which a reduction in the gross funded debt was
achieved in the history of the greater city since consolidation Jan. 1898 . An idea of just how much the Comptroller has succeeded in saving the taxpayers in this one item of debt service alone, since he has assumed office, charges in the 1935 budget was $\$ 176,917,000$, while for the budget of 1937
it will be $\$ 161,361$ it will be $\$ 161,361,000$.
This means that Taylor, since he assumed office, within two years has
managed to pull the debt service charges down by $\$ 15,556,000$.
,
North Dakota-Sales Levy Collections Will Eliminate Realty Tax-A special dispatch from Bismark on Aug. 31 to the New York "Times" had the following report to make: Accumulated sales tax revenue will make real estate taxes unnecessary Governor Welford. Disth Dakota next year, according to the calculations of Revenue from this source has so far exceeded expectations that it is
planned to eliminate the usual levies for operation of the State Government. For eight months up to May evies for operation of the State Government. For eight months up to May $1, \$ 1,930,118.80$ was collected.
measure and will expire on March in unless it is re-enacted as
Pennsylvania-Real Estate Interests Back Proposed OverAll Tax Limitation-The New York "Herald Tribune" of Aug. 30 carried the following article on the support being accorded to a proposed constitutional amendment to limit real property taxation, by various real estate interests in the State:
An amendment to the Pennsylvania State constitution providing an the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association and the local real estate boards of the state, the association reported last week. The amendment was approved by joint resolution at a special session of the General Assembly, Assembly before going to a roceive at a general election.
The amendment would add to Article 9 of the constitution of Pennsyl-
vania a new section in text as follows: vania a new section in text as follows:
on the assessed valuation of real estate reduce their respective tax levies taxes (exclusive of taxes for debt service) for the year 1943 and any subsequent year on any parcel of real estate shall not exceed a total of any sub- 10 mills. to be made by classes of political subdivisions fixing the annual reductions and the maximum tax millage within said 10-mill limit to the tax year 1943 evereafter. any class of political subdivisions for the tax year 1943 and "The assessment or valuation of real property for tax purposes made for the year 1943 and thereafter shall be made only at the fair market value." Georgia, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and Arizona already are assured on the general property tax. In Georgia, Colorado and Oregon the measure proposed is a constitutional amendment for an over all limitation. In Washington it is a proposed reanactment of the statutory overall limitation now in effect. In Arizona the limitation proposed, sponsored by a large ion but in combination with legislation now in effect attempts to achiere degree of rate control.
supporting a measure which would shift a larger portion of school costs from local districts to the State.
Texas-New Secretary of State Named-Governor James V. Allred announced on Aug. 25 the temporary appointment of B. P. Matocha of Cameron as Acting Secretary of State to serve until a permanent successor to R. B. Stanford is found, according to Austin news advices of that date Mr. Stanford is said to have resigned, effective as of Aug. 24, to accept appointment as Judge of the Nineteenth District Court at Waco.
United States-Report on Sales Taxes Levied by Various States-Twenty-two States of the Union now have some form of sales tax, many of which are of a temporary nature and are likely to be permitted to cease when their effective period expires. In some instances the tax problem will be extended for a limited period due to the need for relief funds. Only three States exact a $3 \%$ impost, those being Illinois, alifornia, North Carolina and Michigan
The Marketing Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce recently issued a summary of the States which levy a general tax upon retail sales. The list follows (expiration date indefinite unless otherwise stated):
Arizona- $2 \%$ of receipts from gross sale.
Arkansas- $2 \%$ of receipts from gross sales; expires June 30, 1937.
Colorado- $2 \%$ of sales; expires Junes. $30,1937$.
Coloho-
Idano of gross receipts; expires March 15, 1937.
Inlinois- $3 \%$ of gross receipts.
Iowa $2 \%$ of gross receipts; expires April 1, 1937.
Michigan-3\% of gross retail sales.
Mississippl-2\% of gross income. $1 \%$ of gross receipts; expires Dec. 31, 1937.
New Mexico- $2 \%$ of grecss recelipt.
North Carolina- $3 \%$ of gross sales; expires June 30, 1937
North Dakota- $2 \%$ of gross receipt exp; expires May 1,1937 .
Ohio- $2 \%$ of gross sales; expires March 31. 1937 .
Ohlahoma-2\% of net sales (increased from $1 \%$ in July); expires July 1, '37,
Pennsylvania- $1-10$ of $1 \%$ of gross sales.
South Dakota- $\mathbf{2} \%$ of gross receipts.
Utah-
Washington-General sales, $2 \%$ of gross proceeds; gross receipts tax,
of $1 \%$ of gross proceeds. West Virginia-Gross income tax, $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ of gross receipts; retail sales tax, $2 \%$ of gross proceeds; latter expires July 30,1937 . 1937.
Wyoming- $2 \%$ of purchase price; expires March 31,1 OFFERINGS WANTED
Arkansas-IIInois-Missourl-Oklahoma MUNICIPAL BONDS Francis, Bro. \& Co. ESTABLISHED 1877
ST. LOUIS
Investment Securities

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

FORT PAYNE, Ala-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by the City Clerk that an election will be held on Sept. 21 in order to vote on the issuance Administration project. Due in not more than 30 years.

## ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz.-BOND SALE-The city has sold $\$ 145,000$ funding
onds to the $\mathbf{P}$ asadena Oorp. of Pasadena, $\$ 30,000$ bonds maturing in 1938 and 1939 to bear interest at $311 \%$ Pasdena, $\$ 30,000$ bonds maturing in 1938 from 1940 to 1947 at $3 \%$, at a premium of $\$ 58$, equal to 100.04 . ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (P. O. Rigley), Ariz.-CONFIRMATION OF RFC LOAN-The District Secretary
confirms the report given in these columns recently, that the Reconstrucconfirms the report given in these columns recently, that the Reconstruc-
tion Finance Corporation has approved a loan of $\$ 1,490,500$ for refinancing
and tion Finance Corporation has approved a loan of \$1,490,500 for

## 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.
hittle rock, Ark. st. Louis, mo.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-RESULTS OF SURVEY ON MUNICIPAL a population of more than 2,500 , the leader in per capita revenue is is Prescott with an average of $\$ 22.42$ for its 3,033 population. University of was made jointly by the Arkansas Municipal League and the
obtained Unversity of Arkansas Extension Service, Population figures were
obtand from Burazu or the Census reports, and the per capita revenue calculations a are based on poll tax, tene renerts, and thoperty tax, special assess-
ments, grant, donations and the like. ments grant, donations and the like
Littie Rock
$\$ 10.84$ and Fort Smith with population showed a per capita revenue of
 of $\$ 1.98$.
POINSETT COUNTY (P. O. Harrisburg), Ark.-OFFICIALS CITED FOR CONTEMMPT ON JUDGMENT-In accordance with an order issued county, who in December, 1934 , wert directed to assess and collect taxes for payment of a judgment of \$43, 747 a awarded the sovereign Camp of the contempt citation. The order of citation is returnable Nov. 23 at Jones-
boro. Woodmen of the World originally brought suit for principal and nirected that assessments bend issue, and the Court in awarding judgment firient to satisfy such judgment. Co-defendants in the action included all officers of Poinsett County, members of the quorum court and equalization Board and Boards of Directors of school Districts.
980 in 1925 to $\$ 605,513$ in 1934 .

## CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS <br> $\$ 5,000$ Long Beach Park \& Playground

 5's 6-1-52 @ 3.45\%
## $\mathscr{B o o t h} \mathcal{G}_{\text {illlette }}$ \& $C_{\text {. }}$

634ISOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES
MEMBER LOS ANGELES STOcK ExCHANGE
teletype la 566

## California Municipals

DONNELLAN \& CO.
111 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.
Telephone Exbrook 7067
Teletype-S F 396

## CALIFORNIA

EUREKA, Calif.-BOND ofFERING-The City Clerk will receive bide until 8 , p. $m$. Sept. 8 for the purchase of $\$ 27,000 \mathrm{Washington} \mathrm{St}$.
sewer outlet bonds.
GUNNISON, Colo.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 60,000$ (not $\$ 55,000)$ issue of $4 \%$ light and power revenue
bonds to Brown, Schlessman, $O$ wen $\&$ Co. of Denver, as noted in these

 1942 to 1946, and \$4,000, Feb. and Aug. 1,1947 and 1948 . Subject to est, prior to Aug. 1, 1941, and at 104 and accrued interest after Aug. 1 .
1941 , on 30 days' notice. Prin. and int. (F. \& A.) payable in lawful mone 1941, on 30 days notice, Prin. and int. (F. \&. A.) payable in lawful money.
at the Town Treasurer 's office. Legality to be approved by Myles $P$. Tallmadge of Denver.
F. KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif-County Olork, will receive bids until i1 AOND OFFERINGF. E. Smith, Uounty
$\$ 1,000$. Certified check bor 5 bor $10 \%$, required.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-TAX RATE INCREASED-The county tax rate for $1936-37$ will be \$1.27 on each $\$ 100$ Oin ascosor or Supervisons, it is reporited. This is said to be an increase of
eight conts over last year rate of \$1.19. eight cents over last year rate of \$1.19.
LaS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.- BONDS SOLD-The three issues of school district bond Angeles),
ing to $\$ 73,000$ which were offered on Sept. 1-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .1437$-were awarded as follows:
$\$ 30,000$ Santa Monica City School District bonds to Schwabacher \& Co. and Dean Witter \& Co., both of San Francisco. as $31 / 4$ s, at A .
premium of $\$ 161$, equai to 100.536 a a basis of about $3.19 \%$.

[23,000 Los Nietos School District bonds to Schwabacher \& Co, and Dean Witter \& Col., both of San Francisco, as 3s, at a premium of
$\$ 281$, equal to 101.221, a basis of about $2.82 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 281$, equal to 101.221 , a basis of about $2.82 \%$. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Denom, } \$ 1,000 \text {. } \\ & \text { Dated Sept. } 1,1,1936 \text { Due on Sept. } 1 \text { as follows: } \\ & \text { \$1,000, } 1937 \text { to } \\ & \text { 1939, and } \$ 2,000 \text { from } 1940 \text { to } 1949 \text {, incl. }\end{aligned}$ Interest payable 1939, and $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1949, incl. Interest payable
M. \& S.
Alameda. School District bonds to Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco, 20,000 Alameda School District bonds to Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco,
as $31 / 4$ s, at a premium of $\$ 116$, equal to 100.58 , a basis of about
$3.19 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 , Due $\$ 1,000$ from Sept. i, 1937 to 1956 . incl. Interest payable M. \& S. Treasury.
LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BO on Aug. 28-V. 143, p. 955-was awarded to the works bonds offered on Aug. $28-$ oniy bidder, at par for 5 s . Dated Sept.
Reconstruction Finance Corp. the
1, 1936. Due $\$ 394,000$ yeariy on Sept. 1 from 1951 to 1986 , incl OCEANSIDE, Calif.-BONDS AUTHORIZED- City Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of $\$ 27,000$ water system construction bonds.
 Hollister), Calif.-BOND ELECTION-The directors have set Sept 25
as the date to hold an election at which a proposal to issue $\$ 180,000$ dam as the date to hold an election at whic
construction bonds will be voted upon.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.-BOND SALE NOT SCHEDULED-In connection with the $\$ 130,000$ police and fire alarm system bonds approved Manager, that the bonds have not been advertised for sale up to the present.
since the Public Works Administration has not approved the project as yet, SAN DIEGUITO UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Calif.BONDS VOTED-The residents of the district recently
on the question of issuing $\$ 160,000$ school building bonds.
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif- NOTE SALE-A SAN FRANCI of tax anticipation notes was offered for sale on Sept. 1
and was a warded to the First Boston Corp. at par on an interest rate of and wis dwarded toc. 21,1936 . highest bid was submitted by a group
$0.17 \%$. Dt is onted that the se sond headed by the Anglo Californ
TRINITY COUNTY (P. O. Weaverville), Calif,-BOND OFFERING Leonard M. Morris, County Clerk, will receive bids until 10 a. m .

TULARE, Calif.-BOND ELECTION-The City Oouncil has adopted an ordinance ordering the submission of a proposed $\$ 228,700$ electr

## Rocky Mountain Municipals <br> ARIZONA-COLORADO-IDAHO-MON'IANA NEW MEXICO - WYOMING

## DONALD F. BROWN \& COMPANY

## DENVER

Telephone: Keystone 2395 - Teletype: Dnvr 51

## COLORADO

AKRON, Colo.-BOND CALL-The Town Treasurer is said to be calling for payment $6 \%$ water works extension bonds, numbered 2 to 17 , and 19
to 30. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1, 1921. Due on Sept. 1, 1936. FORT COLLINS, Colo.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENTThe $\$ 745,0003 \%$ and $314 \%$ electric light and power revenue refunding bonds purchased on July 10 by a syndicate headed by Boettcher © 143 . po
Denver, as reported in detail in these columns at that time-V.
$955-a r e ~ b e i n g ~ o f f e r e d ~ b y ~ t h e ~ s u c c e s s f u l ~ b i d d e r s ~ f o r ~ g e n e r a l ~ s u b s c r i p t i o n ~ a t ~$ 955 -are being offered 0 y the successful on the $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, which mature from April 1, 1937 to April 1, 1948, incl., while the $3 \%$ bonds are all priced Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
BOND CALL-Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 3 of
Ordinance No. 7,1935 , of the city, that $\$ 745,000414 \%$ electric light and power revenue bonds are hereby called for payment on Oct. 1 at 101 and accrued interest to Oct. 1 at the United States National Bank, Denver, are dated April 1, 1935 , and mature serially from Oct. 1, 1936, to April 1,
1955 . Bonds numbered M1 to 720 inclusive, in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ 1955. Bonds numbered M1 to 720 inclusive, in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, and
$\$ 500$ each.
PUEBLO SCHOOL DISTREICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pueblo), Colo-BOND SALE-The $\$ 140,000$ refunding bonds offered on Aug. $25-\mathrm{V}, 143$, p. 1268 maturities to bear interest at $23 / 4^{\sigma}$ and the balance of the issue of $3 \%$. The J.K. Mullen Investment Co. of Denver was second high. Dated Nov.
1,1936 Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ to $1945 ; \$ 10,000,1946$ to , $20,000,193$,
TRINIDAD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Trinidad), Colo.for Sept. 14 , of the $\$ 195,000$ issue of refunding bonds, report on which Jan. 1, 1937, and coupon number one is to be for nine months. Denom $\$ 1,000$ Due on April 1 as follows $\$ 8,000,1938$ to $1940 ; \$ 9,000,1941$ to
$1944 ; \$ 10,000,1945$ to $1947 ; \$ 11,000,1948$ and $1949 ; \$ 12000$. 1950 to 1952 ;
$\$ 13,000,1953$ and $1954 ; \$ 14,000,1955$, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1956 . The bidder will fix the interest rate and show the amount of interest the district will and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of Las Animas County.
The buyer is to bear all expenses of printing bonds and legal opinions. The buyer is to bear all expenses of printing bonds and legal opinions. Aternate. No split interest rate is desired. The principal is to be paid
before Aprill 1 unless optional bid is accepted, in which case it will be paid on on April 1 unless optional bid is accepted, in which case it will be paid on
the first of any month upon 15 days' notice. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ the first of any month upon.
WOLD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Greeley), Colo- CAL for payment on Sept. 14, on which date interest shall cease, the following bonds
Nos

10 and 11, of School District No. 1.
2 and 3, of School District No. 20. Dated Oct. 1, 1919.
23 to 28, of School District No. 37. Dated Sept. 1, 1909


## DELAWARE

${ }^{-}$DELAWARE (State of)-BOND CALL-Warren T. Moore, State
 and 1935 , and in $\$ 1,000$ denominations:

Fresentation of the bonds, together with all unmatured coupons attached, Should be made at the Farmers wiati Bank of the State of Delaware, Dover.

## FLORIDA BONDS

PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION<br>JACKSONVILLE<br>Orlando<br>Miami

## Florida Municipals LEEDY, WHEELER \& CO. Oriando, Fla. Jacksonville, Fla. Bell System Telceype <br> oriando 10 tacksonville No. 96

## FLORIDA

de soto county (p. O. Arcadia), Fla.-REPORT on bond REFUNDING PLLAN-De soto County Commissioners have authorized ChFirman Williams and Clierk Bennett to sign a contract to be placed in
Cscrow with R. E . Orummer Co. of Orlando, for refunding the $\$ 1.500 .000$ county debt. It provides for an issue of refunding bonds over 30 years,
with interest starting at $4 \%$ and increasing to $51 / 2 \%$. The Crumme company will undertake to secure consent of $75 \%$ of the bondholders,
It is estimated the ad valorem levy for debt service will not exceed 10 mills
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Tampa), Fla.-REFINANCING PLAN ADOPTED The County Commission has eatered into a bond Nefinarcing prograber \&. involving obsigations or more the Commission to refund $\$ 1,467,000$ worth or hit hway or special assessment bonds and a 1934 r-
funding issue of $\$ 569,000$ at lower rates outstanding. The concern also will runding issue of $\$ 569,000$ at lower rates outstanding
make a survey of road and bridge indebtedness with a view to refunding
 to cancel a contract with Stranahan, Harris \& Co., signed in 1932 to refund the highway bonds. The action was on a telegram from Stranahan, Harris \& Co., saying it
would not recommend refunding at lower interest rates, but would be glad to abrogate its contract if lower rates could be obtained.
Most of the highway bonds, of 10-year maturities, are past due Most of the highway bonds, of 10 -year maturities, are past due. They
were issued in 1926 and 1927 for boom time pavin, g and were included in a refinancing program instituted four years ago.
They were thrown into litigation by a tapoyeyrs' suit, however, and dur-
ing the time they were tied up in court the county made no levy to meet ing the time they were tied up in court the county made no levy to meet
interest and principal payments. The amount due now, the Commissioners explained would require a prohibitive tax levy unless they were refunded. The bonds are of the speiial assessment type under which property
owners were assessed for payment. The county was obligated to make up owners were assessed for payment. The county was obligated to make up
any deficit with a tax levy. Collections from property owners never have any deficit with a tax
been sufficiont to meet the debt.
The bonds were issued to pay for paving in Belmar, Temple Terrace, The bonds were issued to pay for paving in Belmar, Temple Terrace, Palma Ceia, Elizabeth court developments and on Cofumd the bonds with Taber and company proposed to , undertaake to refund une bones as are
an issua maturing within 00 years, "bearig interest at such rates
anccoptable to the County Commission, but in any event such rates shall be acceptable to the County Commission, but in any event such rates shall be of the proposed refunding bonds has been determined and approved, and of the bonds declared general obligations of Hillsborough County.
"We shall under take to accomplish such refunding either by negotiation for an exchange of the refunding bonds with the present holders of the
special assessement bonds or by the formation of a syndicate to under write special assessement bonds or by the formation of a syndicate to under write
all of the proposed issue, or by a combination of an exchange and under-
Writinger \& Oo; also agreed to refund $\$ 569,000$ worth of outstanding "refunding bonds; issued in 1934 , and to study road and bridse distrgict indebtedness with a view to refunding that obiligation. Its fee is to be $1 \%$
of the principal a mount of an refunding bonds exchanged or sold. The agreement was will act as a financial advisor to the county. debt by Commissioners, members of the Budget Boarc, bond representatives and Tampa bankers.
JACKSONVILLE, FIa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 285,000$ issue of refunding bonds, second issue of - 1936 , offered for sale on Sept. 2-143, p. 797-
 divided as follows: $\$ 200,000$ as $21 / 2$ s, maturing on Sept. 15,1946 , and
$\$ 85,000$ as 24 , maturing on Sept. 15 , 1948 . $\$ 85,000$ as 234 s, maturing on Sopt. 15. 1948. of $\$ 1,447$ premium on ail $2.60 \%$ bonds. The next bid was tendered
by the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, a premium offer of $\$ 4,196.50$ on $2.75 \%$ bonds.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The purchasers offered the said bonds for public subscription, the $21 / 2 \%$ bonds at prices to yield

MELBOURNE, Fla.-BOND ELECTION-It is said that an election
 approved by the Public Works Administration.
MIAMI, Fla--CERTIFICATES VALIDATED-The Oity Commission is sald to have passed an ordinance recently, validating $\$ 439000$ in certicates or andebtedness, to be used for harbor improvements, in connection with a $\$ 1,400,000$ project. It is reported that work
as soon as the certificates are approved by the Circuit Court.
MILTON, FIa.-BOND ELLECTION-A bond election is reported to be in $4 \%$ semi-ann sewer bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Dec. 1, 1936. Due on Dec. 1 as foliows: $\$ 500,1940$ to 1943 , and $\$ 1,000,1944$ to 1970 . The OSCEOLA COUNTY (P. O. Kissimmee), Fla--BOND REFUNDING approval to a plan for financing of the county's bonded debt, amounting to $\$ 1,500,000$, principal and interest. The R. E. Crummer Co. of Chicago
 refunding bonds, spread over a 30 'year period. Interest rates will be $4 \%$ for the first five, years, $5 \%$ for the second five years, and $51 / \%$ for the
remainder of the maturities. reme added levy for debt service would not exceed 10 mills above the operating tax levy of the county for the next year.
In connection with the above report we give the following communica
tion from the said fiscal agent, bearing date of Aug. 28 : tion from the said riscal agent, bearing date of Aug. ${ }^{28}$ : . and conditions under which it is proposed to refund the outstanding
indebtedness of Oscola County, Fla., you are advised that the present status of the operation is as follows: under date of Aug. 25, 1936, and it is anticipated that the same will be executed by the officials and delivered to the First National Bank of Chicago, (the designated exchange agent) shortly after Sept. 1 . It is, unqualified approving opinion of Chapman and Outler, will be subject to
delivery shortly thereafter to all holders who have formally committed their
bonds to the program and have the same on deposit with the exchange agent, accompanied by deposit agreement We urgently recommend that all holders who may desire to participate in the program and receive the ratable interest distribution , which will accompany the first instalment of bonds to be exchanged, immediately
forward their original bonds to the First National Bank of Chicago. All holders failing to take favorable action in this connection prior to Sept. 10, voluntarily express their desire to participate, only at such terms as may apply from time to time.'
SARASOTA COUNTY (P. O. Sarasota), Fla.-SCHOOL BOND bonded indebtedness is provided in an agreement arranged between the the terms, the bonded debt of $\$ 903,000$ County of St. Augustine. Under about $\$ 189,000$, will be refunded over a period of 30 years. The plan
provides for a sliding interest scale, commencing with $3 \%$ for the first five years; $4 \%$ for the second five years and $5 \%$ for the remaining 20 years.
About $70 \%$ of holders of the bonds are reported to have agreed to the About $70 \%$ of holders of the bonds a
refunding. Consent of $75 \%$ is needed.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla--BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Com-
mission has authorized the issuance of $\$ 50,000$ refunding bonds.

## GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga-BOND ISSUANCE NOT SCHEDULED-In connection with the $\$ 700,000$ electric light and power plant revenue bonds it is stated by the City Clerk that the issue is now before the State Supreme Court and has not been acted upon as yet.
HAPEVILLE, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that the $\$ 35,000$ sewer, water, and park bonds scheduled to come up for a vote on Sept. 9 -
V. 143, p. 1438 -were sold subject to the vote for a premium of $\$ 710$, equal to 102.00 , on $3 \%$ bonds.
RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Cuthbert), Ga.-BOND ELECTION An election is scheduled for sept. Cuthbert, 15 at which a pa.-BONO prol to issue $\$ 30,000$.
courthouse remodeling bonds will be voted upon.

## IDAHO

ADA COUNTY RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Meridian), Idaho- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
$8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 14 by Grace I. Neal, District Clerk, for the purchase of a 8 p. m. on Sept. 14 by Grace I. Neal, District Clerk, for the purchase of a
$\$ 35,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds. Bidders are required to submit bids in writing specifying: (a) lowest rate of interest,
and premium, if any, above par, at which the bidder will purchase said bonds, and (b) lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the purpose of building an addition to the school building and in repairing the building now used by the district, and will be issued and be payable according to the amortization plan as provided by section 32-710, laaho Code, Annotated, the last of said bonds to mature 20 years from the date
of issue thereof. Prin. and int. are payable in lawful money. The issue and sale of said bonds have been autnorized and approved at a special election eld on Oct. 15, 1935
COLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boise), Idaho-BONDS SOLDit is stated by the District Clerk that the $\$ 25,000$ school bonds approved by the voters in Apr
the State of Idaho.
RIGBY, Idaho-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of water works re-
unding bonds offered for sale on Aug. $31-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}$. 1118 -was purchased by Childs \& Montandon of Boise, according to the City Clerk.
ST. MARIES, Idaho-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Aug. 25 V. 143, p. $1268-$ the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 65,000$ in not
to exceed $4 \%$ water system bonds by a wide margin, according to the
City Clerk. Bue in 13 years. It is said that the bonds will be offered for sale in the near future.

## ILLINOIS

BELVIDERE, III.-BOND OFFERING-E. J. Geick, City Clerk, will receive bids untíl Sept. 17 , for the purchase of $\$ 50,00031 / 4 \%$ coupon fund annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable at Chicago. Due in 1953.
Certified check for $10 \%$, required.

BROOKFIELD, III.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on Aug. 25 the voters defeated the proposed issue of $\$ 185,000$ water and
sewer revenue and refunding bonds. The count was 1,481 against and 908 sewer revenue and refunc.
in favor of the measure.
DOWNERS GROVE SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Downers Grove), IIl.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 50,00043 / \%$ funding bonds. recently authorized
by the Board of Trustees have already been contracted for sale. Issuance will be made in the near future.
HENDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Oquawka), IIl.-BOND ELECTIONOn Sept. 15 the voters of the county
of $\$ 170,000$ for road improvements.
LA SALLE, III.-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has set Sept.
29 as the date of an election at which a proposal to issue $\$ 25,000$ swimming pool bonds will be voted upon.
MACOMB, III.-BOND SALE-Bonniwell, Nell \& Camden, Inc. of Chicago have purchased an issue of $\$ 27,000$ Ne sewer revenue bonds. Dated June 15, 1935 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Aug. 15 as follows: $\$ 2,000$;
1948; $\$ 4,000,1949$ to 1952, incl.; $\$ 5,000$ in 1953 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1954 . The bonds are part of a total issue of $\$ 68,000$, issued in conjunction with a revenues of the sewerage plant: Legal opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
OTTAWA SCHOOL DISTRICT, II1.-BOND SALE-The H. O Sonds, dated Aug. 15, 1936 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Dec. 1 from $\$ 25,00031 /{ }^{\circ} \%$
bon to 1943 ,
incl. Interest payable J. \& D. The loan was voted Aug. 18 ;

## INDIANA

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P.O. Columbus), Ind.-BOND OFFER-ING-John H. Sharp, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until
10 a . m . (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 15, for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest advancement fund bonds, the proceeds of which
will be distributed to the townships to meet poor relief costs. The bonds Will be distributed to the townships to meet poor relief costs. The bonds
will be dated sept. 1,11936 . Denom. $\$ 500$ Due $\$ 2,500$ on June 1 and
Decom 1937 to 1940, incl. Interest payable J. \& D. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the A certified check missioners, must accompany each proposal. The county will furnish the
successful bidder with the favorable legal opinion of a recognized firm of municipal bond attorneys.
BAUGO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Elkhart, Rural Route No. 4), Ind.$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 45,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 25,000$ School Township school building bonds of 1936 . Due as follows: Schoo Township schoo building bonds of 1936 . Due as follows:
$\$ 1,500$ July 1,1937 and 1938; $\$ 1,500$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1939 to
1941 incl.; $\$ 1,500$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 500$ July 1, 1942; $\$ 500$ Jan. 1 and 20,000 Juivi 1 Promnship school aid bonds of 1936 . 1930 . Due as follows: $\$ 1,300$ July 1, 1942; $\$ 700$, Jan. 1 and $\$ 600$ July 1 from 1943 to 1955 incl.; $\$ 700$ Each issue is dated Oct. 1,1936 . The bonds will be issued in denoms. the maturity schedules. Bidder to name the same rate on all the bonds of be ready for delivery within 12 days after the date of sale. Matson, Ross McCord \& Olifford of Indianapolis will approve each issue and the opinions EAST CHICAGO SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-The Board of school Trustees will receive bids until 8 p. m. Sept. 16, for the

GOSHEN SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 10,0005 \%$ funding bonds recently purchased by the National Bank of
Goshen-V. 143 , p. $3138-$ mature in 1945 and were sold at a price of par.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Muncie), Ind.-BIDS UNDER CONSIDERATION-Bids submitted for the $\$ 74,250$ bonds offered for sale
on Aug. $26-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 798 -have been taken under advisement, pending on Aug. 26-V. 143, p. $798-$ have been taken under advisement, pending
receipt of a Public works grant, according to William A. McClelland,
Attorney for the Board of Trustees. Tenders are reported as follows Bidder-
Merchants National Benders are reported as follows:
For $\$ 49,25$ Sch. Twp. Issue-
Inte Bid Merchants National Bank, Muncie.-Jackson-Ewert, lnc--.-...........................
Charles G. Picked
McNurlen \& Huncilman.

## $\stackrel{\text { Merchants National Bank, Muncie. }}{\text { Mand }}$

## 

RcNurlen \& Huncilman
Robinson \& Co
A. Huyck \& Co

J. LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGsept. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 65,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bridge bonds. The county proposed to sell an issue of $\$ 47,000$ on Aug. 11, but was obliged time to permit the award.
MARION, Ind.-MATURITY-The $\$ 50,0005 \%$ time warrants sold recently to the First National Bank of Marion at a price of 101
143 , p. 1438 -are dated July 30, 1936 and mature Dec. 30,1936 .
MARSHALL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Avoca), Ind.- BOND OFFERINGthe purchase of $\$ 12,0004 \%$ school building bonds. 1 D. m . on Sept. Aug. 11 for 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,200$. Due $\$ 1,200$ annually on July 1 from 1937 to 1946, incl.
Interest payabse semi-annuall. A certified check drawn on a Lawrence County pank for $\$ 360$ must accompany each proposal. (This offering was
reported prever

MONROE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Madison, R. R. 1), Ind.V. 143, p. 798-were awarded to the Madison Safe Leposit \& Trustco of Madison, at a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 101.923 , a basis of about $2.65 \%$
Dated Aug. 28,1936 . Due $\$ 260$ each six months from July 1,1937 to MORGAN
The $\$ 20,000$ COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Martinsville), Ind.-BOND SALEwere awarded to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus a premium of $\$ 117$, equal to 100.585 , a basis of about $2.38 \%$. Dated
Sept. 1,1936 . 19 . $\$ 1,000$ June 30 and $\$ 1,000$ Dec. 31 each year from
1937 to 1946 inclusive. 1937 to 1946 inclusive.
SALUDA SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lexington, R. R. 2), Ind. on Aug 27-V. 143 , $\$ 7,6003 \%$ coupon judgment funding bonds offered Inc. of Indianapolis at par plus a premium of $\$ 127.75$, equal to 101.68 , a
basis of about 2.7 , $\%$. 10 ated Aug. 27,1936 and due as follows July 1,$1937 ; \$ 186$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1938 and due as follows: $\$ 186$
and $\$ 356$ July 1,$1944 ; \$ 356$ Jan. 1 and July 1943 incl.; $\$ 186$ Jan. and $\$ 356$ July 1,$1944 ; \$ 356$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1945 to 1950 , incl.
and $\$ 368$ Jan. 1,1951 An offer of par plus a $\$ 103$ premium was made by
Jackson-Ewert, Inc. of Indianapolis.

## Iowa Municipals

Polk-Peterson Corporation
Des Moines Building


## IOWA

ALTA, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to the Town Clerk will be received untili 9 a. m. on
light and power plant revenue bonds.
BLACK HAWK COUNTY (P. O. Waterloo), Iowa-BOND OFFER-ING-Anna M. Decker, County Treasurer. will receive bids until 1:30 p. m . to name rate of interest. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated sept. 1, 1936. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1 . Due on sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1945$ and
$1946 ; \$ 15,000,1947$ and 1949 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1950,1951 and 1952 Prin-
cipal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office.
Certified cipal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. ©ertified
check for $3 \%$ of amount of bonds offered, payable to the County Treasurer,
required. Purchaser must furnish the printed bonds and leunt required. CALHOUN COUNTY (P. O. Rockwell City), Iowa-BOND SALEV. 143 , p. 1269 -was awarded to a syndicate composed of Brown Harri-
man \& Co., Inc. of New York, Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines, the Wells-
Dickey Co. of Minneapolis and the First Michigan Corp of $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 101.30 , a basis of about $1.99 \%$
Due from May 1,1938 Do 1947 ; optional May 1 , 1942 , or any interest 19 , 1936 . CHEROKEE COUNTY (P. O. Cherokee), Iowa-BOND SALE—The
$\$ 500.000$ primary road bonds offered on Sept. 2 V. 143, p. 1269—were awarded to Brown, Harriman \& Co. of New York, and associates, on a
bid of 101.58 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $1.96 \%$. Dated Sept. 1936 , as follows: $\$ 15,000,1938$ to $1942 ; \$ 30,000,1943 ; \$ 80,000,1944 ; \$ 225,000$. 1936 . Due
1945, and $\$ 45,000,1946$ and 1947; optional May 1,1942 , or any int. payment date thereafter.
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. New Hampton), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Audrey Pennington, District
Secretary, will receive bids until 2 p. m . Sept. 4 , for the purchase of $\$ 2,500$
school house bonds. school house bonds.
DES MOINES, Iowa--BOND FIR.WSUES CITY ON DEFAULT-The following report on a suit brought against the above city by a well-known 'The Carleton D. Beh Co., Des Moines bond firm, Wednesday filed suit in the county clerk's office to collect $\$ 12,040$ from the City of Des
Moines in payment of defaulted street improver Moines in payment of deraulted street improvement bonds.
The bond. irm's petition said the street improvement bonds, payable May 24,1934 , were purchased Oct. 22,1925 . Thprovement bonds, payable when the bonds matured, the petition said. bonds were to be redeemed was insufficient and the city has allowed several insufficient to pay for the bonds.
FOREST CITY, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-The City Council has set Sept. 16 as the date of an election at which the voters will pans on the
question of issuing $\$ 165,000$ municipal electric light and power plant bonds. HAMBURG, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-At an election to be held on IOWA, State of-TAX RATE FIXED-The general state tax, estimated to raise $\$ 8,979,438$ for State expenses next year, was fixed recently collectible in 1937. The levy is said to be two-tenths of a mill less than
that for 1935 . that for 1935 .
MANNING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election a proposed $\$ 20,000$ school building bond
issue was approved by the voters. The vote was 390 "for" to 170 "against".

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Financial Chroniclc
Sept. 5, 1936

PARNELL, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Oharles E. Lawler, Town han par of $\$ 3,00$ bids until 2 p. m. Aut. interest at rate named by the successiul bidder. Denom. \$100. Dated
REMSEN, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-George Wess, Town Olerk, wil receive bids untill 8 p. m. Sep.
SIDNEY CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Sidney), Iowa- BOND SALE purchased by the Polk-Peterson Corp. of Des Moines, as noted here recently- V . $143, \mathrm{p}$ p $1439-$ were sold as 3 s at par, mature serially for 10
years and apon any interest paying date upon 30 days written years
notice.
SWEA CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Swea City), Iowa-BOND SALE DETAALS- It is stated by the Secretary of
 sold at par , and matur
$\$ 3,000,1942$ to 1944 .

## KANSAS

ABILENE, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 40,000$ in swimming pool bonds. He says that the bonds are not to be orration.
AUGUSTA, Kan-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 70,000$ internal improvement bonds that were offered for sale without success on Aug. 17 , when all
bids were rejected- -143, p. $1269-$ have since been purchased by Estes Payne \& Co. of Topeka as $2 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~s}$, at par, accordie
Aug. 1, 1936. Due in from two to 10 years.
ELKHART, Kan - BOND OFFERING-R. F. Reckart, City Clerk,
 Feb' 1 and A Aug. ${ }^{1}$ Due yearly on Aug. 1 from 1937 to i946, incl. Certified
 awarded to stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas Oitr at par plus a premium of
\$427.25, equal to 101.709, abasis of about $1.94 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 MILTONVALE, Kan.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The city authorities have $p$.
bonds.
NEOSHO RAPIDS RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT JOINT school bonds sold to the small- Miliburn Co. of Wichita, as previously

PARSONS, Kan.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 11,928.23$ street improvement bonds
SUMNER COUNTY (P. O. Wellington), Kan.-BOND SALE-The was purchased by the Small-Milburn Co. of Wichita, paying a premium of $\$ 132$, equal to 100.22, a basis or about $2.21 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
one
WICHITA, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 159,000$ issue of coupon internal
 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1946 .
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENTT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for general investment at prices to yield from
 or the bankers, as legal investments Oonnecticut and certain other States.
WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Fredonia) Kan.-MAATURITY-It is stated by the County Clerk that the $\$ 9,500214 \%$ semi-anc. relier bonds noted here recently-V. $\mathbf{V} 43$, p. 1439 . mature on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$,
1937 to 1945 , and $\$ 500$ in 1946, giving a basis of about $1.91 \%$.

## KENTUCKY

CORBIN, Ky . - BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ issue of electric light and water revenue bonds offered for sale on Aug. 29 ${ }^{29}$. 143 , p. $1439-$ was
awarded to A. Huyck \& Co of Chicago, as 31/2, at a price of 99.37 ,
according to the City Clerk. according to the City Clerk.
Coupon bonds in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, dated Oct. $1,1936$.
Interest is payable semi-annually on Jan . 1 and July 1 . Due $\$ 5,000$
 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1938 to 1957 , incl. subject to ca
HENDERSON, Ky-BOND SALE-The $\$ 85.000$ issue of funding bonds



## LOUISIANA

ABITA SPRINGS, La.- BONDS VOTED-It is stated that at an election held on Aug. bonds, divided as follows: It is said that no date of sale has been fixed as yet.
CAMERON PARISH (P. O. Cameron), La.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Aug. $25-\mathrm{V}$. 143 , p. 956 -the voters are said.
approved the issuance of the $\$ 66,000$ in court house and jail bonds.
FRANKLIN PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Winnsboro), La.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale by a local invertor Aug 54 s at par, according to report. Dated Sept. 1.
1936 . Due serially for 15 years. NEW ORLEANS, La--REPORT ON PROGRESS OF CERTIFICATE successful progress in refunding the paving certificates. He stated that over $92 \%$ of these certificates had already been refunded, or $\$ 7,258,260$
out of a total of $\$ 7,854,080$, leaving a balance of $\$ 595,820$ to be refunded or callea a and paid.
He stated that
He stated that in order to complete this transaction it would be necessary to discontinue the exchange of these certificates by Nov. 1,1936 , at which time all old outstanding paving certificates that had not been Jan. 1, 1933. ${ }^{\text {Comer Cave }}$ urged the holders of the present certificates to promptly present their certificates to one of the refunding agents for
exchange, calling attention to the fact that failure to do will mean their investment will positively be retired on Jan. 1, , 1937, whereas if the
certificates are exchanged at this time the eefunding certificates can be certificates are exchanged at this time the eefunding certificates can be
sold ata a premium above par and acerued interest. The four New Orleans clearing house banks are the refunding agents.
PLAQUEMINE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . on Oct. 5 by Gladys Baist, Town Clerk, for the purchase of an $\$ 80,000$ issue of sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$,
payable semi-annually.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Dated Sept. 1,1936 .
Due from

1937 to 1961. Payable at any bank designated by the purchaser. The approving oinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Ohica, will be furnished.
A certified check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to Irwin J. Wibert, Mayor, must
accompany the bid.

## MAINE

PITTSTON (P.O. (Gardiner), Me.-BOND SALE-Smith, White \& stanle at a price of pare parchased a nept. new issue of Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
 payable.

## MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.-DROP IN REVENUES REPORTED-A financial statement stressing that the city has allotment of appropriations", was placed before Mayor Jackson on Aug. 25 by Herbert Fallin, Director of the Budget.
Mr. Fallin's statement read in part. the year there was expended for all
"During the first) seven montho of the the
unposes a total of $\$ 26,397,276.82$. Included in these expenditures is
 total expended for operating purposes, or $59.26 \%$ of operating appropriations. This compares with $58.30 \%$ for 1935 and $56.60 \%$ for 1934 .
$58.33 \%$ Permitted
An even monthly allotment of appropriations for the seven months this year would have permitted an expenditure of $58.33 \%$. 1936 amounts to $80.93 \%$ of the budget requirements as compared with $82.32 \%$ for the corresponding period of last year and $80.31 \%$ for 1934.
Mr. Hallin pointed out that "current tax collect
Mr. Fallin pointed out hat current tax collections, which are a part of the total collections, have been most favorable ."he The slump in the main
was attributed to a decline below estimates of the collection of delinquent taxes.
HARFORD COUNTY
$500.0003 \%$ notes offered on Aug. $31-\mathrm{V} .143$, $\mathrm{p} .1270-$ were awarded as \$500,
follow:
$\$ 400,000$ notess sold to an account composed of Mackubin, Legg \& Co., Strother, Brogden \& Co. and Stein Bro., \&o Boyce, all of Batiimore, at a price of 105.31 , a basis of about $1.4 \% \%$. Due serially ssue authorized by the State Legislature for extend 100,000 notes sold to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago and basis of about $0.75 \%$. These mature in one year and the proceasis of the loan, together with funds already available, will be other bids for the $\$ 400,000$ issue were:' W. W. Lanahan \& Co., 105.249; Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and Graham, Parsons \& Co, $105.161 ;$ Halsey, Mackubin, Hegg \& Co. and associates, 102.24; Alex. Brown \& Sons,
102.21; W. W. Lanahan \& Co., 102.119; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 102.048 .

WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, Md.-BOND OFFERING-T. Howard Duckett, Chairman of the Sanitary Commission,
will receive sealed bids at his office, 804 Tower Bldg., 14th and K Streets.
 S0 years, redeemable in 30 years. The bonds carry all the exemptions as
to taxes of Maryland municipal bonds and are guaranteed unconditionally Counties by endorsement on each bond. A certified check for $\$ 4,000$ must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitcusell of New York wilb furnished the successful bider. Appication has been
made to the Public Service Commission of Maryland for the approval of made to t.

## MASSACHUSETTS

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass-NOTE OFFERINGHaroi. 11, for the purchase at discount of $\$ 10,000$ flood emergency loan notes, dated Sept. 1, 1936 and payabie May 1, 1937 at the Merchants National Bank, in saill be in the don Notes will be in the denomination or \&5,000 each and will be certiried as
to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Bank or Botonn,
under advice of Ropes, Gray. Boyden \& Perkins. All legal papers incldent
to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected at to this issue will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected at any time.
HOLYOKE, Mass.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Board of, Aldermen has approved an issue of $\$ 75,000$ bonds to provide for the city's share of
the cost of Works Progress Administration projects. The issue will mature the cost of Works
$\$ 15,000$ annually.
HUDSON, Mass.-BONDS AND NOTES SOLD-An issue of $\$ 7,000$ 1 H/Y prior pump ioan bonds has been sold to Tyler, Butrick \& Co. of
Boston at a price of 100.17 , a basis of about $1.44 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Doston at a price of 1940.17 , a basis of about $1.44 \%$. Daled sept. 1937 to A block of $\$ 60,000$ temporary loan notes, maturing Aug. 15,1937 has
also been sold to the Merchants National Bank of Boston on $.67 \%$ discount basis.
LOWELL, Mass-BOND SALE-Phelps, Fenn \& Co. of New York and Tyler, Buttrick an $^{\&}$ Co. of Boston, jointly, have purchased privately
 interest (F. \& A.) payable at the First National Bank, Boston. Legality
to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. MALDEN, Mass.-BOND SALE--The \$140,009 coupon municipal relief loan bonds offered on Sept. 3-were awarded to the First Boston
 Newton, Abbe \& Co. of Boston, from 100.399 tor 1941 , inclusive.
MEDFORD, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon municipal relief loan bonds offrere on sept. 3 were So. of. Boston on a bid of 100.734 for 13 ss a a basis of about $1.61 \%$. Dated
ent. 1 , 1336. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000,1937$ to 1941 and $\$ 12,000$. 1942 to 1946.
QUINCY, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Harold P. Newell, City Treasurer, will receive bids until than a. m . $\$ 3$ aylight saving Time), Sept. 8 ,
for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 0.000$ coupon water loan bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / \%$. Denom. s1,000. Sept. 1) payable at the National Sawmut Bank of Boston, in
Due 10,000 on Sept. 1 in ach of the years, 1937,1938 and 1939 .
Bond cenuineness by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, their legatity wis to be approved by Storey. Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, whose opinion will be furnished purchaser.' Legal papers incident to this issue will be filed
with said bank where they may be inspected. of Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, 40 Water Street, Boston.

Financial Statement, Sept. 2, 1936
Net valuation for year 1936 (real estate and personal)-.----- $\$ 124,138,475$
Total gross debt (including this issue) Water bonds (including this issue)
 Population (estimated), 78,000.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.- PLANS BOND ISSUE-The City Council has voted to issue $\$ 100,000$ bonds to pay the city's share of the cost of a
new bridge. The Public Works Administration will provide $45 \%$ of the new bridge. The Public Works Administration
entire cost, which is estimated at about $\$ 200,000$.

WINCHENDON, Mass.-NOTESALE-Tyler, Buttrick \& Co. of Boston project notes, due $\$ 2,500$ each in 1937 and 1930 , and a $\$ 9000$ Administration payable from 1937 to 1940 , incl., on a bid of 100.13 for 148.000 bridge loan, dated Sept. 1, 1936. Other bids were as follows:



ROMULUS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Romulus), Mich. until Sept. 25, for the purchase of series A school bonds numbered from 1 to 75 incl. and series B bonds numbered from 1 to 32 incl. Principal amount
SHIAWASSEE COUNTY (P. O. Corunna), Mich.-NOTE OFFER-
ING-The County Treasurer will receive sealed bids until 10 a . m . on
Sept. 8, for the purchase of $\$ 3000$.

## Northwestern Municipals

Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Washington

## WELLS-DICKEY COMPANY

## Telephone-Minneapolis Atlantic 4201 Teletype-Mpls28

## MINNESOTA

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Foley), Minn.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of $3 \%$ poor fund warrants offered for sale on Sept. 1-V. 143 p. Trust Wo. of St. Cloud, and the remaining $\$ 2,000$ to the State Bank of
Gilman.

53 HENNEPIN COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 53 (P. O. Wayzata) Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug, $18-V$ - 143, , 958 was purchased by the
State of Minnesota, according to report. Due $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1951 incl. HIBBING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 1951 incl. HIBBING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Hibbing), Minn.-BOND ISSUANCEPROPOSED-If I grant is approved
by the Public Works Administration it is proposed to issue $\$ 1,000,000$ in
school bonds, according to chool bonds, according to report.
KANDIYOHI COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT Holm, District Clerk, that $\$ 6,000$. BONDS SOLD-It is stated by A. E. by the voters on Aug. 25, have been purchased by the State of Minnesota. MINNESOTA, State of-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be for the purchase of a $\$ 4,000,000$ issue of coupon $\$ 1,000$. Dated Oct is 1936. Due exceed $\$ 1,000,0$, payable from A. \& O. Denom. nclusive. The bonds will be sold to the purchaser who will pay not less than the par value thereof at the lowest interest rate, expressed in multipless of $1 / 4$ or 1-10th of $1 \%$. Bids must provide for one rate of interest only. The bonds are issued and sold in accordance with Art. Paul or New York: Constitution, and laws of Minnesota, 1935 , Chapter 380 . Delivery of the The purchaser will be required to take up and place as he may designate. The purchaser will be required to take up and pay for said bonds imapproval of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York City, and Royject to the of St. Paul, whose opinion will be delivered to the purchaser. A certified. check for $\$ 80,000$ must accompany the bid. (This report supplements the SAUK RAPIDS, Minn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Recorder that the $\$ 13,000$ sewer construction bonds approved by the
voters on June 22, as noted here in July, were purchased by the State of
Minnesota. Minnesota
UNION (P. O. Caledonia, R. F. D.), Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon general obligation road and bridge bonds offered for sale according to the. Town Dierk. Dated July 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1
1938 to 1947 incl. 1938 to 1947 incl.
VIRGINIA, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-The City Council will receive bids until sept. 24 for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ municipal hospital bonds

## MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS <br> Bought-Sold-Quoted Scharffe Jones <br> A.T.T. TEL. N. O. 180 New Orleans

## MISSISSIPPI

 VICKSBURG, Miss.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that anelection is scheduled for Sept. 22 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of
$\$ 200,000$ in bonds for the construction of a pipe line from Jackson to Vicks-
burg. A grant of $\$ 125,000$ is expected from the Federal Government.

## MISSOURI

 CAMERON, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by C. E. McCoy, CityClerk that the $\$ 30,000$ swimming pool bonds approved by the voters on
Aug. 31 V, 143, p. 1271 -have been sold. CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Carrollton), Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Aug. $22-\mathrm{V} .143, \mathrm{p}$. 958 , the voters are
reported to have approved the issuance of the $\$ 55,000$ in highway bonds, MARSHALL, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-The residents of the city recently voted 1,691 to 683 in favor of the issuance of $\$ 30,000$ swimming pool bonds. MISSOURI, State of-COUNTY WATER LAW RULED VALID BY
SUPREME COURT-An Associated Press dispatch from Jefferson City on Aug. 22 had the following to say:
The validity of the law providing for the organization and incornor out The validity of the law providing for the organization and incorporation
of public water supply districts in counties having a population of 25,000 or more was upheld today by the State Supreme Court en banc. supply water to the many suburban districts which are growing up in Clay The Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice George Robb Ellison, affirmed, on appeal, the judgment of the Clay County circuit court, which dismissed a suit by Emanuel Grossman, a taxpayer, for an injunction against the issuance of $\$ 410,000$ in bonds approved by public water supply district The district proposed to construct a water supply system by issuing
$\$ 205,000$ in general obligation bonds, which would be paid off then $\$ 205,000$ in general obligation bonds, which would be paid off through a
tax levy, and by the issuance of $\$ 205,000$ in special obligation bonds, to be tax levy, and by the issuance of $\$ 205,000$ in special obligation bonds, to be
retired from the earnings of the system. The Supreme Court held that the Act was not only constitutional, but
also that the articles of incorporation setting up the district did not conflict also that the articles of incorporation setting up the district did not conflict
with the Act itself, as contended by Mr. Grossman. The Court also held with the Act itself, as contended by Mr. Grossman. The Court also held
that issuance of the bonds would not exceed the district's $5 \%$ bond limit, since half the bonds-the special obligation series-were not a debt against
the district. the district.
Under present plans, several districts near Kansas City plan to construct
distribution systems, and purchase their water supply from Kansas City MISSOURI, State of-REPORT ON COLLECTION OF SALES TAXES
 out of Jefferson City on Aug. 26: "Missouri's $1 \%$ sales tax law, Which winds up its first year of existence
today, has enriched the state Treasury by approximately $\$ 11,150,000$.

Although exact figures will not be available until some time in October,
this estimate on the year's revenue was made by Forrest Smith, State Auditor, who administers the act. more than was produced by the old $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ sales tax act during the last year it was in operation before being superseded by the present law on Aug. 27,1935 . 1 . 19 ande it possible for the
Of the sales tax act, Mr Smith said: 'It has made State to aid the unemployed and needy, to increase funds for the public schools, and to pay old age pensions. riations made by the Legislature last year.
NORTHVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Northview), Mo.-
$B O N D S$ SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 3,5005 \%$ semi-annual school bonds BONDS SOLD -It is reported that $\$ 3,5005 \%$ semi-annual school bonds have been purchased by E. A. Gesser \&rauernicht, of St. Louis.
ST. CHARLES, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-A $\$ 20,000$ swimming pool

## MONTANA

BROWNING, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated that sealed bids will be received until 8 p . m . On Sept. 21 , by Mayor J , L. Sherbourne, for the purchase of a $\$ 33,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. refunding serial bonds will be the second choice of the Council. Amortization bonds serill be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 15 years
will Jan 1, 1938 and semi-annually thereafter. The bonds, whether amortizaJan. 1, serial, will be redeemable at the option of the town seven years
tion or
after date of issue, on any interest payment date. A certified check for tion or serial, will be redeemaberest payment date. A certifie
after date of issue, on any interest
$\$ 2,500$, payable to the Town Clerk must accompany the bid.
EAST HELENA, Mont.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on EAST HELENA, Mont- - BONDS VOTED-At the election held on
Aug. $22-\mathrm{V}$. $143, \mathrm{p}, 1121$ - the voters approved the issuance of the $\$ 40,000$
in sewer system bonds by a wide margin, according to the City Clerk. Aug. seer system bonds by a wide margin, according to the City Clerk. It is said that no date of sale has been fixed as yet.
LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Helena), 100,000 school building bonds on Aug. 25 to the State Board of Land Commissioners, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par, as noted in these columns-V. V . 143 ,
p. 1441 -it is stated by J. F. McBride, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, that although two other bids received offered better prices for the bonds,
the State Board permitted the privilege of the State Board permitted the privilege of pr
ROSEBUD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Rosebud) Mont.- BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported by the District Clerk that the $\$ 10,000$ school bonds purchased by the State Land Board, as noted
here recently-V. 143, p. 1441-were sold as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par, and mature in 20 here re

## NEBRASKA MUNICIPALS <br> OFFERING WANTED AND OTHER NEBRASKY, LINCOLN <br> The national Company OF OMAHA <br> First National Bank Bldg- $\quad$ A. T. \& T. Teletype OMA 81

## NEBRASKA

BLAIR, Neb:- $B O N D$ SALE-It is reported that $\$ 28,000$ refunding
bonds were purchased recently by Wachob, Bender \& Co. of Omaha, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. COLUMBUS, Neb.-BONDS VOTED-The voters on Aug. 20 gave their approval to the "issuance of $\$ 25$ ",000 elect'
The vote was 1,196 "for" to 1,126 "against."
KIMBALL, Neb.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City Clerk that the $\$ 10,000$ refunding bonds purchased by the American Nationa Bank of Kimball, as noted here recently-V. 143 , p. 1441 - were sold as
$31 / 4$, at a discount of $\$ 150.00$, equal to 98.50 , and mature on July 1, 1946, $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a discount of $\$ 150.00$, eq
giving a basis of about $3.41 \%$.
PLATTSMOUTH, Neb.-BOND REFUNDING AUTHORIZED-The of a total of $\$ 68,000$ in city bonds.
POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, Neb.-BOND ELECTIONA special election has been called for Sept. 11 at which a proposal to issu poters.
school gymnasium construction bonds will be submitted to the

## NEVADA

RENO, Nev.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unte
2 p. m. on Sept. 23, by J, B. Reese, City Olerk, or the purchase of thre $\$ 140,000$ Granite Street Bridge bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 10,000$ 140,000 Granite Street Bridge bonds. Det. 1,1938 to 1951 inclusive. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 10,000$
75,000 Idlewood. Park improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due 65,500 Lake and Sinclair Street Bridge bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for to 1951 , inclusive.
Interest rate is not to exceed 5\%, payable A. \& O. Dated Oct. 1, 1936.
None of the said bonds will be sold at less than par and accrued interest None of the said bonds will be sold at less than par and accrued interest nor will any discount or commission be allowed or paidon
bonds. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid is required. (A preliminary report
in July-V. 143, p. 307 .)

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.-INTEREST FUNDS REPORTED NOT been set aside for partial payment on the outstanding bonds of the city, coupons presented for payment by the Asbury Park Barker Committee TOTAL DEBT-The city's indebtedness was set at \$11,542,510.69 on to determine the municipality's debts for later refinancing. The estimate. as of Dec. 31,1935 , was made by H. V. Reilly, Auditor for the Commission He said there had been no change in the debt since that date and that ATI ANTIC CITY.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.-BORROWING AUTHORIZED-The City Commission on Sept. 3 approved the issuance of $\$ 100,000$ tax notes to paid off by an appropriation in the 1937 budget. The Commission also uthorized a $\$ 100,000$ bond issue
BAYONNE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-William P, Lee, City Clerk',
will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 15 , for the purchase of $\$ 800,000$ not to exceed 4\% interest coupon or registered
Port Terminal bonds. Dated Sept. 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1000$. Due Sept. 1 Port Terminal bonds. Dated Sept. 1 , 1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 1
as follows: $\$ 10,000,1999 ; \$ 70,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 30,000$ from 1941 to 1964 , 1 ncl . Rate of interes wo de expressed by the bidder in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of Principal and interest (M, \& N.) payable at the Chase National Bank,
New York City. A certified check for $\$ 16$, 000 payable to the order of the New York City. A certified check for $\$ 16,000$, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Thesuccessful bidder will be furnished are valid and binding obligations of the city.
BAYONNE, N. J.-PLANS RELIEF BOND ISSUE-The City Comof $\$ 52,000$ bonds, the proceeds to be used to meet poor relief requirements

# H. L. Allen \& Company <br> New Jersey Mumitipal Bonds 

 100 Broadway

New York

## MUNICIPAL BONDS

## New Jersey and General Market Issues

## B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc. <br> Telephon : John 4.6364

b7 William Street, N. Y.
A. T. \&. T.: N. Y 1-730

Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124
$\$ 32,000$ City of Clifton, N. J. Pop. 46,875
4 $1 / 2 \%$ Refunding Bonds, due
Colver, Robinsons Company

1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark MArket 3-1718 Now York Wire:<br>A. T. \& T T. Teletype

## NEW JERSEY

cedure, contending that application for funds should be made to the state Financial Assistance Commission.
BRICK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Laurelton), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGWilliam E. Haines, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. exceed $41 / 4 \%$ interest coupon or registered general refunding bonds. Dated
 \$6.000 in 1952. Principal and interest (A. \& $O_{\text {. }}$ ) parable at the Ocean
Count National Bank, Point Pleasant Beach. A certified check for ${ }^{2} \%$
Ont must accompany each, proposal. The approving opinion of Hawkins, HOPATCONG, N. J.-BOND OFFERING POSTPONED-The offering of \$11, postponed to sept. 4. The original offering provided that bids would been poeived by Peter P. Wahlstad. Borough Clerk, at Fire House No. 3,
biver Styx Road, Hopatcong, for the purchase of the bonds. Interest rate River Styx Road, Hopatcong, for the purchase of the bonds. Interest rate
was not to exceed $5 \%$ stated in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
 as 1956 and: $\$ 7,000$ in 1957 all incl. Pricc. and int. ( F . \& A.) payable at the Newton Trust Co., Newton, N. J. Legality to be approved by Hawkins,
Delafield \& Longfellow, of New York City. A certified check for $2 \%$, required.
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-DEFAULT STATUSThe extent of the defaults by the township at the close of July. 1936, as revealed in the minuter
Commission, was as follows:

| Defaults Defautts- $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Beginning of } \\ \text { Month }\end{array}\right)$ | Added | Reduced | Balance <br> End of <br> Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax notes, bonds - \$191,340.00 |  |  | \$191,340.00 |
| Temp, notes, bonds $2,069,788.28$ |  | 0 | 2,160,321.88 |
| Permanent bonds.-- ${ }_{\text {Interest.-.....-- }} \mathbf{2 , 3 7 2 , 1 9 4 . 5 1}$ | \$70,333.70 | *980.00 | 2,441,548.21 |
| Tota | 0,333.70 | \$8,380.00 | \$6,862,998.37 |

## NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE, N. M.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by R. L. Ormsbee Chairman of the Finance Committee, that all bids recelved for the $\$ 75,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds offered on Aug. 21 , were rejected. We had previously reported a list of the bids received for the purchase or these by the state of New Mexico, which had previously offered to take them as 3s, at a price of 100.20 , and was willing to accept any amount the city wished
to issue to issue.
TUCUMCARI, N. Mex.-BONDS CALLED-It is reported that all outstanding $51 / 2 \%$ water bonds, dated May 1 , 1911 , arer being called for payment at the City Treasurer's office or
cari. Due in 1941, optional in 1931.

[^11]BUFFALO, N. Y.-REVENUES EXCEED ESTIMATES-During the fiscal year of $1935-36$, the City of Buffalo received revenue, from all sources, Comptroller William A, Eckert reported to the Common Council on Aug. 22 reported, was less than the from soment deceived, while in other departments the receipts were greater.
In submitting
In submitting the revenue report, Comptroller Eckert showed the estimate of $\$ 70,775$; City Hospital, $\$ 269,943$ as against an estimate of estimate
$\$ 251,000$
From
From franchise taxes, the city received $\$ 426,131$, although revenue of
$\$ 600.000$ was expected, income tax, $\$ 374,387$ instead of $\$ 400,000$ and from
beer license fees, $\$ 72,037$ instead of $\$ 975,000$. The report also shows the city during $1935-36$, spent $\$ 14,732,916$ in relief activunt the city will be reimbursed gross amount and does not show the ander Temporary Emergency Relief Administration regulations.
 below, which were offered on Aug. $31-V .143$, p . 1273 - were awarded to
the Manuacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo on a bid of 100.299 for
$21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.455 \%$ :
$\$ 35,000$ water extension bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. $1,1935$.
Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$. 1937 to 1946 and $\$ 1947$ Due on Nov. 1 a follows: $\$ 2,000,1937$ to 1946 , and $\$ 3,000,1947$
to 1951 . Prin. and int. (M. $\$$. 19 .) payable in legal tender at the
Guaranty Trust Co. in New York 4,000 road extension No. 3 bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1,1936 Due $\$ 500$ from Sept. 1,1938 to 1945 , incl. Prin. and int. (M. \&t $S$.)
liban
000 road extension No. 2 bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1, 1936 payable in lawful money at the New York State National Bank, Albany
Rutter \& Co. of New York bid 100.277 for 2.70s. and Bacon, Stevenson \&
Co. of New York 100.16 for $28 / \mathrm{s}$.
DAYTON UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. South Dayton), N.Y.-BOND OFFERING-Bealed bids will be received by Koy E.
Hale, District Clerk, until2 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) Sept. 10 for pur-
chase of $\$ 16,000$ not to exceed 6 . chase of $\$ 16,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ int. coupon or registered school bonds.
Bonds will be dated Oct. 1,1936 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from in a multiple of $1 / 4$, or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principa. and interest (A. $\&$ O. Oxpressed in lawful money of the United states at the and interest (A. \& O. P Douth Dayton, New
York, with New York exchange. The bonds are direct general obligations York, with New York exchange. The bonds are direct general obligations
of the school district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for of
$\$ 300$, payable to the order of Ram M
accomimited taxes. A Abbard, District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Clay, D
FRELHI, MEREDITH, BOVINA, KORTRIGHT, HAMDEN AND N. Y, -CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Earl A. Cavan, District Clerk, wil receive sealed bids at the office of Hamilton J. Hewitt, attorney, Delhi,
until 11 a. m. on Sept, 10 for the purchase of $\$ 7,000$ certificates of in-
debtedness. Dated Sept. 15, 1936. Denom. $\$ 700$. Due $\$ 1,400$ on Sept. 15 from 1937 to 1941 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest.
Prin. and int. (M. S. 15) payable at the Delaware National Bank Arin. and int. (M. \& S. 15 ) payable at the Delaware National Bank, Delhi.
DENMARK, HARRISBURG AND PINCKNEY, LEWIS COUNTY, AND
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Copenhagen), N.' Y. -BOND OFFERING-W. A. Twining, District Clerk, will receive bids until 3 p. m (Eastern Standard Time) Sept. 15, for the purchase at not less than par of completion bonds. Bidders are to name rate of interest, in a multiple of 11 \% or $1-10 \%$, but not to exceed $5 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1 , the Black River National Bank, in Lowville, in New York exchange, or at
the Irving Trust Co.in New York. Due $\$ 2,000$ yearly on June 1 from 1939
 District Treasurer, required. Approving opinion of Clay, Dillon \& Vande-
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 24,600$ bonds described below, which were offer
$2 s$ at par by the Village:
$\$ 14,600$ street improvement bonds. Due Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,100$ from 1937 to 1948 inclusive, and $\$ 1,400$ in 1949 10,000 park bonds. Due Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,500,1937 ; \$ 2,000$ in
1938 and 1939 , and $\$ 2,250$ in 1940 and 1941 . Dated Sept. 15, 1936. Principal a
the Dobbs Ferry Bank, Dobbs Ferry.
EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000$ coupon fire quipment bonds offered on Sept. 1-V. 143, p. 1273-were awarded to Bacon, Stevenson \& Co. of New York on a bid of 100.18 for 2.60 s , a basis
of about $2.56 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Sept. 1
from 1938 to 1943 , inclusive.

## The above bonds were also bid for as follows: <br>  

Rate Bid
100.08
100.0 J
100.11
100.41
HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Lawrence), N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election beld on Aug. 27
the voters disapproved the proposal to issue $\$ 500,000$ school bonds by a ote of 1,915 to 411.
MINEOLA, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon, fully regison Aug. 31-V. 143, p. 1273-were awarded to B. J. Van Ingen \& Cored New York on a bid of 100.33 , for 2.40 s , a basis of about $2.37 \%$. Stranahan,
Harris \& Oo. of New York bid 100.869 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and Geo. B. Gibbons $\&$ Co, of New York 100.377 for 2.60 s. Dated Aug. 1,1936 . Due on Aug. 1 as MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-A syndicate composed of the Chase National Bank, Roosevelt \& Weigold and the First Boston Corp., bonds aggregating $\$ 1,142,000$, offered on Sept. $2-V$ V. 143 , p. 1442 . 14 . The in 10 years, and $\$ 860,00021$ is running serially for 5,6 and 20 years. The
net interest cost to the city is $2.58566^{\circ}$ annually. The bonds as awarded net interest cost to the city is $2.58566^{\circ}$ annually. The bonds as awarded
$\$ 514,00021 / 2 \%$ public works projects bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 20,000,1938$ to 1941, incl.. $\$ 25,000,1942$ to 1944 , incl.; $\$ 29,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 30,000$ from 1946 to 1956, inclusive.
$225,0003 \%$ home relief bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1942
and $\$ 50,000$ from 1943 to $220,00021 / 2 \%$ highway improvement bonds. Due sept. 1 a follows:
$\$ 10,000$ from 1937 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 12,000$ from 1947 to 1956 ,
57,000 3\% Department of Public Works equipment bonds. Due Sept. 1
as follows: $\$ 10,000,1937$ and $1938 ; \$ 12,000$ in 1939 and 1940 . nd $\$ 13,000$ in 1941 . 1937 and 1938; $\$ 12,000$ in 1939 and 1940 $45,00021 / 2 \%$ drainage bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1937 $44,00021 / 2 \%$ North, 8th Ave. extension bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 2,000$ from 1937 to 1952 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ from 1953 to 1956 incl

6,000 $21,5 \%$ municipal playground bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows
6,000 $21 / 2 \%$ municipal building bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$
All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1936, and are general obligations property. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the City Comp-
troller's office.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

A group headed by Lehman Bros. submitted the second high bid, offer-
ing 100.09 for 2.60 s . Sept. re-offering the bonds, the bankers priced the $\$ 860,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due 3 s, due sept. 1,1937 to 1946 , to yield $.60 \%$ to $2.75 \%$; and the $\$ 282,000$ o
issued for improvements, constitute, in the opinion of counsel, general obligations of the City of Mount Vernon, payable as to both principal and interest from without limitation as to rate be levied on all of the taxable property therein savings banks and trust funds in New York State, according to the bankers NEW YORK, $\mathbf{N}$ Y short-term financing by the city was established at the public sale on Aug. 31 of $\$ 6,000,000$ special corporate stock notes. The securities wer awarded by City Comptroller Frank J. Taylor to a group hecuded by the premium of $\$ 91$. The notes are dated Sepid of $.22 \%$ int., at par plus a
1936. Others in the successful gre 1936. Others in the successful group were Brown Harriman \& Co., Salomon offers \& Here made for the issue, as follows: Bidder-

Int.Rate Premium Moseley \& Co.; Baker, Weeks \& Harden; Darby

$.47 \% \quad \$ 55.00$ the loan to a figure of $0.2146 \%$. This compares with the basis cost on
$0.339 \%$ on the paid by on the July award of $\$ 5,000,000$ notes, which was the lowest rate maturity date on notes up to that time. It should be mentioned that the tained in the obligations sold in July.
v. 13 , p. 1:2 STATE-BOND OFFERING-As already announcedreilief bonds will be received by $\$ 55,000,000$ emergency unemployment single rate of interest on Saving Time) Sept. 9. Bidders are to name a exceed 4\%, Sale will not be made at less than par. Bonds will be issued
in coupon form in the denomination of $1 / 2$, but not to as coupon frincipal and interest in the denoms of each; they may be registered and semi-annual tinton of the purchaser. Dated Sept. 10,1936 . $\$ 10,000$ and
Dincinal the Manhattan Co., in New York. Due $\$ 5,500,000$ yearly on Sept. 10 pany in Albany or New. Yertified check on a solvent bank or trust comto the State Comptroller, required. The unqualified approving payable opinion of the Attorney General of the State will be furnished by the savings banks, and are ands are legal investments for trust funds and for State deposits, to the Superintendent of Insurance to secure policy
folders, and to the holders, and to the Superintendent of Banks in trust for banks and trust
companies. ompanies

## Financial Statement

subject to taxation for state purposes of both real and personal property and the net debt of the State on Aug. 1, 1936 was $\$ 638,842,957.45$ or about
$2.5 \%$ of the assessed valuation - Sta'ement Showing Stat

| Bonded Debt- | Gross Debt | Sinking Funds | Net Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Highways | \$94,000,000 | \$46,136,098 | \$47,863,901 |
| Palisades Int | $150,760,000$ $5,000,000$ | 85,622,551 | 65,137,448 |
| Forest preserve | 6,000,000 | 1,375,484 | $2,818,003$ $4,624,515$ |
| World war bonus | 23,400,000 |  | 23,400,000 |
| Institution buildi | 34,596,000 |  | 34,596,000 |
| Park system-1......- | 11,907,000 |  | 11,907,000 |
| Elimination of grade cro | 72,060,000 |  | 73,754,000 |
| Emergency construction | 44,280,000 |  | 44,280,000 |
| Emergency unemployment relief | 104,140,000 |  | 104,140,000 |
| Temporary Loans- | \$619,897,000 | \$135,316,130 | \$484,580,869 |
| *Revenue loans-- | 69,000,000 | \$29,737,911 | 39,262,088 |
| $\dagger$ Loan for general State in | $2,000,000$ | -, | $\begin{array}{r} 9,292,088 \\ 2,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| crossings. | ,000,000 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Loan for emergency unemployment relief | 10 |  | 10,000,00 |

Total debt......-...----- -- \$803,897,000 $\$ 165,054,042 \quad \$ 638,842,957$ lected. $\dagger$ These loans were made in anticipation of sale of bonds.
NIAGARA COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Niagara), offered on Sept. 1-V. 143, p. 1442-were awarded to the Bancalond Blair Corp. of New York on a bid of 100.17 for 3.20 s a a basis of about
$3.18 \%$. Dated June 1, 1936 . Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1937 1946; and $\$ 2,000$ from 1947 to 1956
OSSINING, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The Village Trustees have anticipation certificates of indebtedness, to bear the sale of $\$ 60,000$ tax PERINTON (Town), (P. O. F
12,437.34 reaitown), (P. O. Fairport), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The were awarded to the Fairport National Bank \& Trust. Co. of Fairport bidders, offered a price of 100.18 for 3.70 s. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due on
Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 627.34,1937 ; \$ 650,1938$ to 1944 , and $\$ 600$, 1945
to 1955 .
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ cerat $11 / \%$ interest to the Farmers $\&$ Manufacturers National Bank of
Poughkeepsie. Dated Sept. 15, 1936 and due Feb. 15, 1937.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-C. H. Greene, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until noon (Daylight Daving' Time) $\$ 640,000$ debt equalization bonds. Due Sept, 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000,1943$
 65,000 series B public improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows 30,000 series A public improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows
$\$ 4,000$ from 1938 to 1940 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1941 to 1946 incl All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1936. Denom. $\$ 1,000 \frac{1946 \text { Bidde }}{}$ $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ interest rate on all of the bonds, expressed in multiple of Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for $\$ 1770$.) payable at the Chase of the City Comptroller, must accompany each proposal. The approving
opinion of Reed, Hoyt \& Washburn of New York will be furnished the
successful bidder.

## NORTH CAROLINA

## ELM CITY, N. C.-BCHD OFERIRO- Sealed bids will be recelved

 secretary of the Local Government Commission. 8t by wet. Easterling electric light, and $\$ 4,300$ cemetery bonds), maturing on March $1: \$ 2,600$
1938 , and $\$ 1,000,1939$ to 1952 , incl 1938, and $\$ 1,000,1939$ to 1952 incl.
to 1950 fing bonds. Due on March $1: \$ 500,1951$ and $\$ 1,000,1952$ to 1956 , incl.
No option payment on the above bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated
ept. 1, 1936. Prin. and int. (M. \& S.) payable in legal tender in New York
markets appraisals information north carolina state and municipal bonds all southern state and municipals

## KIRCHOFER \& ARNOLD <br> INCORPORATED

## NORTH CAROLINA

City
will be Delivery on or about Sept. 25, at place of purchaser's choice. There
no these bonds. A separate bid for each separate issue (not less than par and accrued int.) is required. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bidders are requested to name the int. rate or rates, not } \\ & \text { exceeding } 6 \% \text { in multiples of } 1 / 4 \text { of } 1 \% \text {; each bid may name one rate for part }\end{aligned}$ xxceeding $6 \%$ in multiples or $1 / 4$ or the earliest maturitios) and another rate
of the bonds of any issue (having the
for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for any issue, for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for any issue, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the bonds of each rate.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest int. cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting
the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of int. athe total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of int.
upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. Bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposal for bonds",
and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treas-
urer for $\$ 400$. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, New York urer for $\$ 400$. The approving opinio
WINSTON SALEM, N. C.-BOND ISSUANCE PROPOSED-The Board of Aldermen is said to have proposed to issue refunding bonds which
may care for as much as $\$ 500,000$ in maturing bonds during thefiscal year.

## NORTH DAKOTA

AURORA COUNTY (P. O. Plankinton), S. Dak.-BOND ELECTION A. A. Endter, County Auditor, states that an election will be held on
Sept. 8 in order, to vote on the issuance of $\$ 66,000$ in court house bonds,

BLAINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. Bottineau), N. Dak.CERTIFICATES PARTIALLY SOLD-Of the $\$ 4,000$ certificates of in-
debtedness offered for sale on Aug. 6-V. $143, ~ p .802-\mathrm{a}$ block of $\$ 3.000$ certificates were purchased by S. O. Birk, of Maxbass, N. Dak., at $5 \%$,
BOWBELLS, N. Dak.-CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD-The $\$ 5,000$ certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 29-V. 143 , pi 127
sold as no bids were received, according to the City Auditor.
MCHENRY COUNTY (P. O. Towner) N. Dak.-BONDS TO BE ofFERED-The county will offer for sale an issue of flood-irrigation bonds in connection with a Public NORTH DAKOTA, State of-REPORT ON PROPOSED REAL ESTATE
BONU REFUNDING A UNited Press dispatch from Bismarck of recent
date had the following to say in regard to the contemplated real estate bond date had the following to say in regard to the contemplated real estate bond
refunding operation which has been the subject of some discussion in municipal bond circles lately: in Taxpayers of North Dakota will be saved approximately $\$ 2,000,000$ State Industrial Commission in calling $\$ 3,617,000$ in outstanding real The bonds are to be paid off July 1, 1937, from a sinking fund, con-
taining $\$ 7,855,666$. The actual saving in int. through the action, the Commissioners said, will be $\$ 1,980,300$

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

BELOIT VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALEThe $\$ 13.900$ school building improvement bonds offered on Aug. 27 31/s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 65.33$, equal to 100.47 , a basis of about
$3.19 \%$. Dated April 10, 1936 and due as follows: $\$ 400$ April 10 and 3.19\%. Dated April 10, 1936 and due
$\$ 500$ Oct. 10 from 1938 to 1951 , inclusive.

CAREY, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-Jacob Nitrauer, Clerk, informs us the proposal to issue $\$ 110,000$ sewer and mortgage bonds was defeated
at the Aug. 26 election. Although 488 voters favored the measure as at the Aug. 26 election. Although 488 voters favored the measure as
against 412 in opposition, it was defeated because of the lack of the necessary against 412 in oppositio
$65 \%$ favorable vote.

CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Henry Urner, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bid untlows: $\$ 4,595,000$ Cincinnati Southern Ry. refunding bonds, issued to redeem a

925,000 like amount of $31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$, due in 1956 and callable Nov. $1,1936$.
25 years.
925,000 Columbia Ave. improvement
360,000 grade crossing bonds, due in 30 years.
The City Council authorized the sale of the bonds at a meeting on Sept. 2 and at the same time took no action on the proposal providing for a vote. at
the November election on the proposed issuance of $\$ 6,000,000$ subway comthe November election on the proposed issuance of $\$ 6,000,000$ subway com
pletion bonds. It is unlikely that the question will be placed on the ballot.
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-H. M. Kimpels at not less than par of $\$ 210,658,884 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, except one for $\$ 658.88$. Dated Oct. 1,1936 . Principal and semiannual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the city depository, in Cleveland, or at the office of the Director of Finance. Due on Oct. I as
follows: $\$ 30,658.88,1940$ and $\$ 30,000$ from 1941 to 1946 . Certified check
for $3 \%$ of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Director of Finance, for $3 \%$ or
required.
COSHOCTON COUNTY (P. O. Coshocton), Ohio-BOND OFFER-ING-H. O. McConnell, County Auditor, will receive bids until noon Sept. 19 for the purchase of $\$ 18,5003 \%$ poor relief bonds. Dated sept.
1936 Interest payable annually. Due on March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,300$,
$1937 ; \$ 1,900,1938 ; \$ 2,100,1939 ; \$ 2,200,1940 ; \$ 2,300,1941 ; \$ 2,400,1942$,
$\$ 2,600,1943 ; \$ 2,700,1944$. Certified check for $\$ 185$, payable to the Board
of County Commissioners, required. of County Commissioners, required. COVENTRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Summit County, at which the voters will pass on the question of issuing $\$ 38,000$ school
building bonds. building bonds
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND SALEThe $\$ 3,800,000$ coupon, registerable, refunding bonds offered on Sept. 4 \& Shepard of Cincinnati, and including Braun, Bosworth \& Co.. Toledo; McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., Cleveland; Mitchell, Herrick \& Co., C̈leveland;
Otis \& Co., Oleveland; The Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co., Cincinnati; Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., Toledo; Stranahan, Harris \& Oo., Tooledo;
Van Lahr, Doll \& Ishording, Cincinati; The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., Van Lahr, Doll \& ishpording,
Cincinnati, and Merril, Turben \& Co., Cleveland, Roth \& Irving Co.,
bonds at $3 \%$ group took the
interest, paying a premium of $\$ 5,018$, equal to 100.132 , bonds at 3 3 $3 . \%$ interest, paying a premium of $\$ 5,018$, equal to 100.132 ,
a basis of about $3.23 \%$. The bonds are described as follows:
$\$ 1,200,000$ general bonds, series A. Due $\$ 60,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 $2,600,000$ assessment bonds, series $B$. Due $\$ 130,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 Denom. in each of the years from 1942 to 1951 , inclusive. and semi-anual int. (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bonds are payment date on and after Oct. 1. 1946. . A. Allyn \& Co., representing a
Second high bid was submitted by A. Second high bid was submitted by A. C. Allyn \& Oo., re
syndicate. The bid was for $33 / 4$ at a premium of $\$ 1,357.64$.
FLUSHING, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,461.76$ coupon debt funding bonds offered on Aug. 24-V. 143, p. 961 -were awarded to Saunders,
Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland as 6s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1$, equal to 100.04 , a basis of about $5.99 \%$ D Dated Apris 1,1936 and due 0 ct. 1 as follows:
$\$ 61.76$ in 1937 and $\$ 600$ from 1938 to 1 inclusive. LANIER TOWNSHIP CENTRALIZED SCHOOL

O-BONDS DEFEATED-At SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. to issue $\$ 47,000$ schoo LICKING COUNTY (P. O. Newark), Ohio-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 20,500$ poor relief bonds offered on Aug. 29 V 143 , p. 1275 -Were
a warded to Prudden \& Oo. of Toledo as 2 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 158$. equal to 103.29, a basis of about $1.20 \%$. Dated July 1,1936 and due March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,200,1937$ and 1938 ; $\$ 2,300,1939$
LOCKLAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECTION The Board of Education has adopted a resolution to hold an election on Sept. 15 for the purpose of voting on a proposed $\$ 55,000$ school building
bond issue.
LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio-LIST OF BIDS-The following is a complete list of the bids submitted for the $\$ 137,000$ refunding bonds awarded on Aug, 24 to Stranahan,
as previously reported in-V. 143, p. 1443 .
 Braun, Bosworth \& Co., Toledo, and Ryan, Suther
 Prudden \& Co., Inc. Toiedo; McDonald-Coolidge \&
Co., Oleveland; Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, CinThe First Cleveland Oorp., Cleveland, and season-

3\% $\$ 956.15$
 ${ }^{2,3,055} 1,000$ Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Cincinnati; Grau \& Co., Cin Brockhaus \& Co.. Cincinnati; Bohmer, Reinhart Brockhaus \& Co., Cincinnati; Bohmer, Reinhart
\& Co., Cincinnati; Lawrence Cook \& Co., Cleve-
Mitcheli-Herrick \& Cond Oleveland, and Johnson
Kase \& Co., Cleveland
The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., Oincinnatian, \% 2,222.00 INVESTMENT -The $\$ 137,00023 \% \%$ funding bonds awarded On A FOR to Stranahan, Harris \& Co. of Toledo are now being offered to investors by the bankers at a price to yield $2.40 \%$ to optional date. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Sept. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due Sept, 1, 1951; callable sept, 1,1942 , or any interest date thereafter. Legality is to be
approved by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland. The bonds, in the approved by squire, sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland. The bonds, in the
opinion of counsel, are legal general obligations of the county and are payable
from ad valorem taxes levied on all taxable property in the county. from ad valorem taxes levied on all taxable property in the county.
LYNCHBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELEGTION-A special election is scheduled fuilding bonds will be submitted to a vote.
MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-BOND OFFER-ING-F. receive bids until 11 a
 payable semi-annually. Due on Oct. 1 as follows:- $\$ 54,000,1938 ; \$ 53.000$
$1939 ; \$ 54,000,1940 ; \$ 53,00,1941 ; \$ 54,000,1942 ; \$ 3,000,1943 ; \$ 54,000$,
$1944 ; \$ 53,000,1945 ; \$ 54,000,1946 ;$ and $\$ 53.000,1947$. Certified check for surer, required.
MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bedford), urer of the Board of Education, informs us that interest on district Treass now being met, but that principal maturing 1936 will be taken
future. MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Woodsfield,) Ohio-BOND OFFERING
Guy S. McKelvey; Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will re-
ceive bids until noon Sept. 21 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 19,300$ ceive bids until noon Sept. 21 for the purchase at not less than par of $\$ 19,300$
$41 / 2 \%$ special assessment road refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ except 43/\% special assessment road refunding bonds. one for $\$ 300$. Dated Oct. 1 April 1,1938 to Aprill 1,1947 , and $\$ 300$ Oct. 1,
$\$ 1,000$ each six months from
1947 . Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bid, payable to the Board of 1947. Certified check for $5 \%$ of an
County Commissioners, required.

NORTH CANTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Lester L. Braucher,
Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon Sept. 14 for the purchase of the Village Clerk,
following bonds: following bonds:
$\$ 13,300.005 \%$ general impt. refunding bonds. Denom. 10 for $\$ 1,000$;
6 for $\$ 500$ and 1 for $\$ 300$ Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,300$
$1937 ; \$ 1,000,1938,1939$, and 1940 , and $\$ 1,500,1941$ to 1946 1937; $\$ 1,000,1938,1939$, and 1940, and $\$ 1,500,1941$ to 1946 . Tax levies
9,089.60 special assessment refunding bonds. Denom. 1 for $\$ 1,089.60$
and 8 for $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,089.60$ Sept. 1, 1937, and $\$ 1,000$ and 8 for $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,089.60$. Sept 1,1937 , and $\$ 1,000$
yearly on sept. 1 from 1938 to 1945 , inci. Dated Sept. 1, 1936. Int. payable semi-annually. Certified check for NORWOOD Ohio
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A. M. Schoneberger, City Auditor, will receive bids until noon Sept, 14 for the purchase of $\$ 7,0004 \%$
street sweeper bonds. Denom. 4 for $\$ 1,000$ and 5 for $\$ 400$. Dated Sept. 1 , 1936 . Int. payable semi-annually. Due $\$ 1,400$ yearly on Sept. 1 from
1938 to 1942 , incl. Certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of bonds, payable 1938 to 1992 , incl. Certified che
OHIO, State of-REMOVAL OF FOOD SALES TAX HELD SERIOUS REVENUE MENACE-Ohio schools, county and municipal governments will face a serious financial condition when the sales tax on foods is removed by the voters if they approve the constitutional election, according to Earl E Hagerman, Dayton City Finance Director, and President of both the Ohio Municipal'League and the Ohio Municipal Finance Officers Association. it was soon found that schools, county, and municipal governments would collapse unless revenues were replaced," said Mr. Hagerman. "After much quibbling, the legislature enacted the 'State sales tax which has been pro-
ducing from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 60,000,000$ from this source. It has been estimated that the tax on food produces approximately $25 \%$ of the total sales tax collection, or something between $\$ 12,000,000$ and $\$ 15,000,000$
If the State sales tax is not re-enacted, the schools, county and municipal If the State sales tax is not re-enacted, the schools, county and municipal
governments will lose from 25 to $50 \%$ of their present operating income." Substitutes proposed include a State income tax, as well as an increase in the tax on tangible and intangible property, and additional tax on gasoline has been mentioned, in addition to an increased tax on utilities. Several
other new forms of taxes, usually referred to as nuisance taxes, also have other new forms of tax
been brought forward.
POWHATAN POINT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ special assess-
ment street improvement bonds offered on Sept. -V .143, p. 1124-were marded to the First National Bank of Powhatan on a bid of par for 4 s . awarded to the First National Bank of Pownatan on a bid or par for 4s.
Fox, Einhorn \& Co. of Oincinnati offered a premi um of $\$ 21$ for 41/s. Dated
Sept. 1, 1936. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500,1938$ to 1944 ; and $\$ 500,1945$. SOUTH AMHERST, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,000$ fire apparatus
bonds offered on Aug. $29-V .143$, p. 1124 -were awarded to Saunders, Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at a premium of $\$ 19$, equal to 100.475 ,
a basis of about $3.40 \%$. Dated Jan, 1936 . Due $\$ 200$ on April 1 and $0 c t$.
in each of the years from 1937 to 1946 ;incl. .

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohi-BOND OFFERINGMay P. Foster, Olerk-Treasurer of the Board of Education, will receive $3 \%$ coupon, registerable as to prin. only, bonds: $\$ 550,000$ school building bonds. Due $\$ 22,000$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1938 600,000 refunding bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 266,000,1938$ to 1948 , Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated, Oct. 1, 1936. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. \&
o. 1) payable at the Ohemical Bank \& Trust Co. in New York. Certified check for 1 Lo or amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk-Treasurer. required. Legtal oppininan or squire, surchaser at his own expense. Bonds will be printed by the
bistrict.

Financial Statement
Total indebtedness including these issues, \$15,165,000.
4, 1936: Investments, $\$ 437,000$; caskeses collected by the County Treasurer for this fund must be turned over directly to the with Sitat

 Tax Rate for 1936 Collection

Debt Service Total

|  | operation | Debt Service |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Onside 10 mills | - ${ }^{3.525}$ | ${ }_{3} .056$ | ${ }_{5} .581$ |
|  | 5.5 | 3.11 | $\overline{8.643}$ |

## Tax Collection Report

 $\mathbf{x}$ Including previous year's delinquencies.
TRUMBULL COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGE. O. Rogers, Olerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive $4 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ D Dated Oct. 1,1936 . Interest payable April 1 and .ct 1 . Due su, 300 each six months from April 1, 1938 to Oct. 1 , 1947 , incl. Cert. check for $\$ 600$, payable to the
WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ohio-BOND SALE-The to Prud on \& Oo. of Toledo as 2 s , at a a premium of $\$ 158$, equal to 100.793 . a basis of about $1.85 \%$ Sannders, Stiver \& Co. of cieveland offered a
 WLECTION-A special election has been called for sept. Oh at which a ${ }^{2} L E C T I O N-A$
propal to issue $\$ 85,000$ ection ection bas been callding bonds.
WEST UNITY, Ohio-BOND ELECCTION-An election will be held on Sept. 24 on a bond issue of $\$ 28,000$ for construction of a water works system. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-The $\$ 537,000$
$31 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds being offered for sale on Sept. 14, as previously re$31 / \%$ refunding bonds being offered for sale on Sept. 14, as previously re--
ported in these columns- $V$. 143 , p. 1444 - will mature Oct. 1 as follows: ported in these columns-V. 143 , p. 1444 will mature, Oct. 1 as follows:
$\$ 53,000$ from 1941 to 1943 ; incl., and $\$ 54,000$ from 1944 to 1950 . incl. Bidders may name any other interest rate, althoung such rate must be ex. pressed in a multiple of are general tax obligations, issued within the 10 -millimitation, and maturing Oct. 1, 1936 .

## OKLAHOMA

ADA, Okla.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ incinerator bonds offered on

ADDINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Addington), OkIa.on Aug. $31-\overline{\mathrm{V}}$. 143, p. 1444 was awarded to the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Oklahoma City as 314 , w, paying a premium of $\$ 3$, equal
100.06 , a basis of about $3.24 \%$. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1943 incl
BARNSDALL, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-An election is scheduled fo Sett. 15 at which a proposition to issue $\$ 40,000$ water works bonds will be
voted upon.
DILL CITY, OKla-PPRICE PAID-In Connection with the sale of the
$\$ 6,000$ water works bonds to the Dill State Bank as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, as reported in these columns recks bonds to the Dill State Bank as $51 / \mathrm{s}$, as reported in these columns recently-V. 143, , . 1444 it is stated dy C. H. Feltman,
City Oler, that the bonds wer sold at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1939
to 1944 inclusive.
DILL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dill City), Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,500$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 31 .
Vili3, p. 1444 . Was awarded to the First National Bank Oklanoma City, according to
to 1948, and $\$ 1,500$ in 1949 .
DUSTIN, Okla.-BOND SALE-It is stated that a a $\$ 3,500$ issue of $6 \%$ semi-ann. water system bon
FAIR VIEW, Okla.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City Clerk the issuance of the $\$ 20,000$ in $3 \%$ water supply bonds by a larg approved Dece id a 11 years. He also reports that at the same election the voters rejected a proposal to issue $\$ 35,000$ in civic center bonds.
-. HEAVENER, Okla.- BOND SALE AUTHORIZED-It is stated by C. W. Mizell, City Clerk; that the sale of the following bonds has been
authorized: $\$ 19,000$ funding; $\$ 12,000$ city hall, and $\$ 4,000$ park bonds. KONAWA, Okla--BONDS DEFEATED-A proposed $\$ 65,000$ bond issue for construction of a municipal light and power plant was defeated
by the voters at a recent election.
LAMONT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 95, Okla.-
BOND OFFERING-John B. Cowen Jr., Cierk of the Board of Education will receive bids until 2 . Sept. 8 .' fierk or the boara

NOWATA, Okla-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on
Sept. ifor the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $\$ 30,000$ hospital
bonds.
OAKDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 97 (P. O. Anadarko), Okla. is reported to have purchased recently $\$ 1,100$ of school building bonds.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.- BONDS VOTED-The voters are said to have approved recently the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ in incinerator bonds BONDS CALLED-Joe Ammerman, City, Treasurer, is said to have
called for payment on Sept. 1 , a total of $\$ 256,600$ in $6 \%$ paving bonds. It is reported that the eity paid off $\$ 236,871.41$ in paring honds last year A
more than $\$ 15,000,000$ paving bonds is said to have been outstanding. It
is belt is believed that these will be retired up to 1940 .
OKLAHOMA, State of-MUNICIPAL CASH BASIS BILL STUDIED proposed by Stana Municipal League is said to have under scrutiny a bill proposed by State Senator Rorshack of Vinita, which would force all
municipalities to operate on a cash basis and would forbid the incurring municipalities to operate on a cash basis and would forbid the incurring
of indebtedness until funds are on hand for payment. It was stated by

Senator Rorrhack that it would require about three years for municipalities
to pay existing debts and to place the new system in operation.
REPRORT ON TAX COLLEGTIONS-The following information is Aug. 31:. $\$ 43,418,083$ collected in State taxes during the fiscal year ended " Douring the 12 months the Commission placed \$7,919,384 in the State Highway Department funds; $821,463,944$ into the state General Revenu
Fund to operate the various units of State Government; used $\$ 3,709380$ o retire part of the State debt; and placed $\$ 1,640,616$ in the Tax Com mission fund
reve the collections of $\$ 43,418,083$ was $\$ 12,296,976$ ahead of the previous year.
PERRY, Okla.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 118,000$ issue of water works extension bonds offered for sale on sept. $2-\mathrm{V} .143$, p . 1275 -was when a Government grant is received.

## Oregon Municipals CAMP \& CO., INC. <br> Porter Building, Portland, Oregon

## OREGON

EAGLE POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Eagle Point), Ore. -Biti OFFERING-Edith Weidman, District Clerk, will receive bids for $5 \%$ required.
JOSEPHINE COUṄTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Grants Directors is said to have approved the refunding of $\$ 21,000$ in $5 \%$ schoo Directors is said to have approved the rerunding or $\$ 21,000$ in $5 \%$ schoo WARM SPRINGS IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Vale), Ore.offered for sale on Aug. $29-V .143, p .803$ - was purchased at par by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the only bidder. Dated Jan. 1, 1935 WIGSHINGTON AND CLACKAMAS COUNTIES JOINT UNION For $B N D$ SALEE-Tbe $\$ 10,000$ issue of $31 / 3 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds offered for sale on Sept. 1-V. 14, D. 1276 - Was awarded to the Citizens Bank of Sherwood, at a price of 103.17 , a basis of a,
1936. Due from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1955 incl.

\$20,000 Northampton County, Pa.<br>41/4\% Bonds due April 1, 1957<br>Price: To Net $2.65 \%$<br>\section*{Moncare Biddle \& Co.}<br>1520 Locust Street Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

ARCHBALD, Pa.-BOND EXCHANGE-Joseph Kelly, Borough Solicitor, reports that $\$ 45,000$ refunding bonds are being issued in exchange
for a like amount of old indebtedness. The new bonds will mature $\$ 9,000$ Ior a like amount of old indebtednoss.
CLARION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corsica, Routei), Pa.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,00031 \% \%$ coupon emergency revenue W. B. Kennedy of Brookville at par plus a premium of $\$ 10$, equal to 100.50 , 1944. Redeemable on any interest payment date starting with sept. 1 .

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.-OPTION ON BONDS-A group composed of Glover \& MacGregor, Inc.; Pittsburgh, E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, has been granted an option, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, on the issue of $\$ 133.000$ refunding and improvement bonds unsuccessfuly offered as not to exceed
313 s. on Aug. 10 - 1143 , p. 803 The bonds are dated Aus 1,1936 and
and mature Aus. 1 as foillows. $\$ 13,000$, 1945; $\$ 10,000,1946$ to 1954 , incl., and
$\$ 15,000$ in 1955 and 1956 .
GIRARD, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-G. H. Covey, Borough Secretary, the purchase of $\$ 36,0002,214,21 / 2,23 / 4$ or $3 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, series of 1936 ight and power bonds. Dated Oct. 15, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 15 as Rollows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1938 to 1940 incl . interest payment, at par and accrued interest, after Occt. 15, 1914. 'Interest payable A. \& c . Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue. A certified checry for sis. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of issue by Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.
(The above issuae was originally offered as 3s on July 3 and the sale post-
poned pending a decision of the court concerning the loan.)
HAZLETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$

 Dated sept. 1, 1936. Due on sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000,1937$; $\$ 15,000$,
$1938 ; \$ 20,000,1939,1940$ and $1941 ; \$ 25,000,1942 ; \$ 50,000$, i $943 ;$ and $\$ 30,00,1944$. 1945 and 1946 .
Yarnall \& Co. of Philadelphia participated in the purchase of the issue The bankers are making public reoffering of the issue at pricess to yield from $0.75 \%$ to $2.30 \%$, according to maturity. The bonds, it is said ar exempt from all present Federal income taxes and tax free in Pennsylvania;
also legalinvestment for savings banks and trust funds in the states of
Pennsylvania and New York.
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.-BIDS RECEIVED-The Yollowing is a complete list of the bids, received for the $\$ \$ 24,000$ coupon bonds
awarded on Aug. 12 to Singer, Deane \& Scribner of Pittsburgh:

 READING, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 8500,000$ coupon or registered to an account composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Mackey, Dunn \& Co., Inc. both of New York, and George E. Snyder \& Co. Mo. of Philadelphia, as 2.20 s at a price of 100.487 , a basis of about 2.15\%. AWward of the issue was bonds are dated Sept. 15,1936 , and mature $\$ 25,000$ annually on Sept. 15
from 1937 to 1956 incl.
from 1937 to 1956 inc.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 45,000,000$
series BT tax anticipation notes offered on Sept. 1-V. $143, \mathrm{p} .1276$-Was
awarded to Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia, bidding for own account, on their 'all or none" bid of 99.52 for $11 / 2$ s. The notes are deemable prior to that date. The aqcepted bid was the only all or none tender received by the state. Various offers for part of the issue were ubmitted, although none was made by any New York banking house. for a block of $\$ 25,000,000$ as $11 / 2$ s and the First National Bank of Pittsburgh offered to pay 100.025 for $\$ 1,000,000$ as $1 \% / 8$.
The following is a complete record of the various tenders submitted for the above issue:
Name
Pitrst National Bank, Pittsburgh First Nationai Bank, Pitüburgh ohnstown Bank \& rrust Co., Johnstown Merchants Nat. Bank, Allentown State school Hmployees 'Retirement Fund of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. * Dougherty, Corrwand © Co., Pnilidedelphia
State Employees' Retirement Fund of the State Emmplowees' Retitrement Fund of the
Sommonweatth of ennylvania
State Employes' Retirement. Fund of the State Employees' Retirement . Fund of the Richfield Bank, Richfield -...-
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rate } \\ 11.2 \% & \text { Amount } \\ \$ 100,000 & \text { Price }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}200,000 & \text { Par } \\ 1,000,000 & 100.025\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}1000,000 & 100.025 \\ 100,000 & \text { Par } \\ 50,000 & \text { Par } \\ & \text { Par }\end{array}$ 300,000 Par $\begin{array}{ll}25,000,000 & 99.34 \\ 45,000,000 & 99.52\end{array}$ $1,000,000$ Par
1.000 .000 Par $500,000 \quad 99.75$

NOTES PUBLICLY OFFERED-Dougherty, Corkran \& Co of Phila delphia, the successful and only all or none bidder for the $\$ 45,000,000$
series BT tax anticipation notes sold by the State on Sept. 1, as reported above, made public reoffering of the obiigations on Sept. 2 priced to yield $1 \%$. They bear $11 / \% \%$ interest, are dated Sept. 1,1936 and mature May 31 . tax notes sold by the Stater last September, is securer by the generairevenues session and eleven measures enacted by the 1935 regular session or the Legislature and still in force. In this connection, it it pointed out that the State has alread deposited $\$ 9,000,000$ in a sinking fund
of the first issue of $\$ 50,000,000$, which matures on May 1,1937
The new taxes passed by the Legislature for the current issue of notes, it is said, included an increase from $6 \%$ to $10 \%$ in the corporate net income tax, estimated to yield $\$ 10,850,000$; the Pennsylvania parsonal property tax shares on banks and trust companies estimated to yield $\$ 2,500,000$; extending the inheritance laws to joint transfers, estimated to yield $\$ 500,000$;
utilities gross receipts tax incereased from 14 to 20 mills for six months estimated to yield $\$ 1,250,000$; corporate loans tax, estimated to yield
$\$ 3,000,000$; distilled liquor tax, $4 \%$ on sales to State stores $\$ 1,400,000$; ilinuor tax, $10 \%$ on siquor sold at state stores, $\$ 7,500,000$; a total of
$\$ 45,000,000$. $\$ 45,000,000$.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-BOND ISSUES APPROVED-The olirting is the latest report of the local bond issues approved by the De partment of internal Afrairs, Bureau of Municipal Affairs. The record
includes the name of the municipality, amount and purpose of issue and date of approval:

Municipality and Purpose-
Porter Township School District, Schuylkill CountyRashingtong boonded indebtedness. School District, Washington County furnishing school buildings; erecting and equipping and additions, acguiring land for school purposes.
New Brighton Borough, Beaver County-Paving oper stowe Township School District, Ailegheny County Paying operating expensesness $\$ 45,000$; fund floating indebtedness $\$ 2000,0000-$ Paying cost of combined gymnasium and auditorium Georges Township School Uistrict, Fayette County-
Funding floating indebtedness $\$ 12,000$, enlaryin Funding floating indebtedness \$12.000; enlarging, reparing and equipping high school building, \$J3.0ut County-Funding floating indebtedness- ${ }^{\text {Clearfied }}$ County-Refunding bonded indebtedness.:Making alterations and repairs and furnishing present schor baurord Township schoi District, Montgomery County-Erecting an addition to present schoo
building: equipping and furnishing same PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-NO TAX RISE EXPECTED-APter discussing declared that there will be no increase in next year's tax rate. Likewise there is little likelihood that the present total rateo of $\$ 2.625$ per $\$ 100$ wiil
be lowered. The figure includes $\$ 1.70$ for city-county operations and .925 be lowered. The figure inclu
cents for the school system.
PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERINGsealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern standard Time) on Sept.' 22, for the purchase of $\$ 1,000.000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon school bonds.
por

 1964 and 1965 and 834,000 in 1966 . Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Bids must be uriconditional
and for all of the bonds and accompanied by a certified check for $2 \%$ of the
 Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be frovnished by the district. Pay-
ment for the bonds with accued interest from Oct. 1. 1936 , must.be made ment for the bonds, with a
TELFORD, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-J. H. Woif, Borough Secretary, is offering for, Pale an issue of
in five years. Denoms $\$ 500$.
WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING${ }_{7: 30} \mathrm{p}$. m. Sept. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 68$ Board, will receive bids until


YEADON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Frank R. Culp, Borough Secretary, Will receive sealed bids until $7: 30$ p. m . on Sept. 24 , for the purchase of bonds. Dated Oct.' 1, 1936.' Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Oct.
 the same interest rate. Interest payable A. \& A. Bonds will be registerable as to principal only and will be delivered to the purchaser on or about
Oct. 8,1936 . A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for must accom pany each proposal. The bonds will be issued subject to the favorable

## RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-RE-OFFERING oF BONDS-Ladenburg, according to maturity, $\$ 1,536,000$ ofering at prices to yield 1,90 to $2.40 \%$
 bonds, issued for school purposes. in the opinion of counsel, constitute
ad valorem taxes which may be levied on all taxable real estate and tangible. ersonal property and from limited ad valorem taxes on all taxabie intangible personal property in the eity. The bonds, in the opinion of the bankers,
are legal investment for savings. banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
> $\$ 60,000$ City of Charlestown, So. Car. nds due Sept. 1, 1965 to 1972 inc
> McALISTER, SMITH \& PATE, Inc. 67 BROAD STREET NEW YORK

> Greenvilie. s. G.
> 4-6765

## SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), S. C.-BOND OFFERING
 clerk or the suproad bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, and must be the same for all of the bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.100$.
 suant to the Authority of Act No. 1010 , Acts of the General Assembly of the tax for payment. Prin. and int. (J\& \& J. payabe New York. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt erehasen. A certified check for
furnished at the expense of the purcher of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the county, is required.
Alternate bids as follows are invited:
Sealed bids are likewise invited to be made until the above date for the purchase of bonds fo the foreoing description subject to the following
conditions as to their delivery, namely: that of said bonds $\$ 220,000$ shall be delivered forthwith and paid for upon delivery, but that the remaining
$\$ 200000$ thereof shall not be delivered and paid for until one year from the $\$ 200,000$ thereof shall not be delivered and paid for until one year from the shall bear interest from the date of dellivery only. Refusal to bid on said bonds, to be delivered as contemplated in this statement, shall not affect the right to bid on said bonds as invited above.
incorrectly in these columns recently, being listed under the North Carolina incorrectly in these columns
reports.-V. 143, p. 1443 .)
HORRY COUNTY (P. O. Conway), S. C.-BOND SALE-It is stated by the County Board of Education that a $\$ 20,000$ issue of Myrtle
Beach school District No 13 bbonds was offered for saie on sopt. 1 and Was awarde
MANNING, S. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Oouncil has ORANGEBURG COUNTY (P. O Orangeburg), S. C.-BOND SALE

 The econd highest bid was an offer of 101.14 on 3s, tendered jointly by Edward B. Smith \& CO. of New York, and McAlister, Smith \& Pate. Inc. of
Greenville S. C . Third highest was an offer of 100.27 for $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted Greenville, S. S. Third highest was an offer of
by Lehman Bros. of New York, and associates.
SOUTH CAROLINA, State of-BOND SALE PLANNEDD-The State Will issue $\$ 250,000$ of tuberculosis sanatorium bonds, for the construction according to a dispatch from Columbia to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug. 29. It is said that the issue, authorized by the 1935 General Assembly, will mature in 25 years and will be retired from the income of 75 beds in the institution. Interest for the

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BRITTON, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Harry W. Nelson, City Auditor, will receive bids untill 8 p. m. Sept. D For the purchase of 110,000 5\% coupon municipal improvement bonds. Denom, 8500 . Dated sept. 1 . nated by the purchaser. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$. 1938 to 1953 , and legal opinion of Junell, Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey \& Barker of Minneapolis. CARTHAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carthage), S. Dak.gymnasium and auditorium bonds offered on Aug. 11-V. 143, p. $634-$ NORTHYILE (P. ORTHVILLE Northvile), S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING- Sealed bids wil be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}_{\text {. }}$ on Sept. 11 by Edith Percival, District clerk, for
the purchase of
De and int. (J. \& $\mathbf{D}$ D.) payable at' the office of the District Treasurer. These 1935, of which of a $\$ 300,000$ issue authorized at an election held on Nov. 26 . istration.
SALEM, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ issue of $\$ 4 \%$ semi Sept. 1-V. 143 , p, 1125-was awarded to the McCook County National Bank of salem, paying a premium of $\$ 402$ equal to 102.23 , a basis of about $3.76 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Sept. 1, 1939 to SISSETON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sisseton), S. Dak-BOND building bonds approved by the voters at the election held last June-V. 142筑. 4385 -it is reported by the Attorney for the District that the Board of Education has made application for a PWA grant and if funds are allocated
for tne project, it will be unnecessary to issue the bonds as the district wil for tne project, it will be unnecessary to issue the bonds as the district wion SOUTH DA KOTA, State of-TAX LEVY ON REAL PROPERTY its tax levy on real property for state purposes. It is said that south Dakota is abie to void this stax because it raises enough revenue in lieu
of that through its sales and net income taxes. In the past fiscal year the of that through its sales and net income taxes. In the past fiscal year the returns from these taxes is said to have been $\$ 2,732,847$, while
cellaneous taxes, including that on cigarettes, recelipts
were
$\$ 1,700,000$.
$\$ 50,000.00$
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Park 6s
due June 1, 1951 @ $5.10 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va. $\mathbf{A .}$ т. T. Tol. Rich. Va. 83

## TENNESSEE

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-A resolution is said $\$ 45,00$ in seewer bonds. The PWA is reported to have approved a loan of $\$ 66,000$ on the project.

COOKEVILLE, Tenn.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semiwas purchased by the First National \& Olitizens Benk of Cookeville, at par. Due $\$ 2,000$ from April 1, 1937 to 1945 , incl.
FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn. - BOND ELECTION - The Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution authorizing the calling of an election Aug. 29 to the voters.
GRUNDY COUNTY (P. O. Altamount), Tenn.-BOND SALE-The school bonds and is now offering to investors $\$ 25,000$ of the issue. Denom $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1936 . The bonds being offered to the public LOUDON COUNTY (P. O. Loudon), Tenn.-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 44.0004 \%$ semi-ann. school and court house
 the Cierk of the County Court that the bonds mature on Sept. 1 as fotolows:
$\$ 4.00,1939$ to 1947 , and $\$ 2,000,1948$ to 1951, making a basis of about
$3.09 \%$.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official list improvement bonds aggregating $\$ 140$ purchase of the two issues of coupon mprovement bonds aggregating $\$ 140,000$ the sa.e of which to Mackey,
Dann O. Inc. of
$29-\mathrm{V} .143$, p. 1445 : New York, was reported in detail in our issue of Aug. ,
Firstder- National Bank, Chemical
Bank and Trit Equatk and Trust Co Socurities Oorp., Union Federal securities Co-.........
 Securities Co- Co
Robbinson, Webster \& Gibson, Jack R. M. Dickson 8 O.O., John Nuveen \& © O. W. N. Estes \& Co Harris Trust \& Savings Bank,
Nunn Shwab \& Co Bancamerica Blair Corp., Nash-
 Mackey Dumn \& Co. (Award)....

| Rate | Street <br> $\%$ <br> Imp. Bonds | Rate | Gen. Imp. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bonds |  |  |  |


| 2 | $\$ 80,057.00$ | $23 / 4$ | $\$ 60,253.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


$\begin{array}{llll}21 / 2 & 80.247 .20 & 21 / 20,185.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}21 / 4 & 80,000.00 & 21 / 2 & 60,053.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}23 / 4 & 80,056.00 & 21 / 4 & 60,000.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}2 & 80,197.92 & 21 / 2 & 60,148,38\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}13 / 4 & 80,087.00 & 21 / 2 & 60,000.00\end{array}$
$21 / 280.064 .00 \quad 21 / 4 \quad 60,048.00$
$\begin{array}{llll}21 / 21 / 2 & 80,328.00 & 214 & 60,246.00 \\ 20,071.20 & 2 & 60,053.40\end{array}$

ROANE COUNTY (P. O. Kingston), Tenn.-BOND SALE-The o investors an issue of $\$ 75.0005 \%$ refunding basds series is made at par and accrued int. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, $1936{ }^{\circ}$ Trust Co. in New York. Due June 1, 1956 ; redeemable on any int. payCutler of Chicago. The bonds, in the opinion of counsel, constitute direct naxes against he county and are secured by direct unlimited ad valorem

## TEXAS BONDS

Boughs -is Sold - Quoted

# H. C. BURT \& COMPANY <br> Sterling Building <br> Houston, Texas 

## TEXAS

AMARILLO, Texas-BOND ofFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a - mo, (Central Standard Time) on Sept. . 1 , by by Leverne Calhoun,
Secetary Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 571,000$ issue of coupon refund-secretary-Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 571,000$ issue of coupon refund

 ill be considered on the basis of int., cost to the city, less premium bond (or) plus any fees or handing charges. Prin. and int payable at the The purchaser of the new bonds will be required to take up and pay off the optional bonds as they are presented at the paying agency after the call (These bonds are part of the $\$ 605,000$ issue offered on Decid is required which all bids received were rejected, as noted in these columns at that
time.)
BOND CALL-The above-named City Treasurer is calling for payment $\$ 45,0004 \%$ sowerage bonds, numbered 1 to 45 . Dated Dec. 1, 1904. $10,0005 \%$ engine house bonds, numbered 1 to 10. Dated Dec. 1,1905
 40,000 Due santitary seewer bonds, numbered 1 to 40. Dated April 1; 1910 $75.0005 \%$ onad. bridge and street bonds, numbered 1 to 75. Dated

 54,000 Aus\% funding bonds. Nos. 1 'to 54, incl. Dated Aug. 1, 1913 60;000 5\% sewer extension bonds, numbered 1 to 60 . Dated Dec. 1, 1921 30,000 Due from diarm system bonds, numbered 1 to 30 . Dated Dec. 1,
1921. Due from Dec. 1, 1942 to 1961.
 $13.0005 \%$ incinerator bonds. numbered 1961 is. Dated Dec. 1, 1921, 75,000 Due pam pang bends, numbered 76 to 150. Dated Dec. 1, 1921. The city owns $\$ 124.00044 .4$ funding bonds, dated Sept. 1,1931 . These
bonds are held by the Amarilo National Bank in lieu of registered warrants bonds are held by the Amarillo National Bank in lieu or Pregistered warrants
issued prior to Sept., 1931, and are available for immediate redemption.
*The 854,000 funding oonds, dated Aug. 1, 1913, are callable on int. paying date only. All other bonds and warrants are optional after a
certain number of years from date and can be called immediately.
CLEBURNE, Texas-BOND SALE-The City Council has sold \$201, $4 \% \%$ refunding bonds to the Brown-Crummer Investment Co. of Wichita. COLORADO, Tex.- BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 80,00043 / 4$ semi-annual refunding water works and sewer bonds have been purchased
by Donald $\mathrm{O}^{\text {r Neil }} \&$ Co. of Dallas. Dated April 1, 1936. Legal approval
by Charles \& y Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.
KENEDY, Texas-BONDS NOT REDEEMED-It is reported that the following bonds, called for payment on May 1 , have not been presented
for payment as yet: Entire issue of $5 \%$ sewer bonds, dated July 1.1916 .
and the entire issue of $5 \%$ water works bonds, dated July 1, 1916. Payable
at the First Nichols National Bank, in Kenedy. LIP
LIPSCOMB COUNTY (P. O. Lipscomb), Texas-BONDS DEFEATED for bridge maintenance.
 by the city, were taken by Dewar. Robertson \& Pancoast of San Antonio Who are now offering the issue to the publican at price of 102 ys sand accrued
int. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1936 . Prin. and semi-ann int (M. \& N. 1). payable at the Central Hanover Bank. \& Trust Co., in New

 in thé city.
RICHLAND SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Richland Springs), Texas-BOND SALE- It is reported that $\$ 15,0004 \%$ semi-a
school bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Education.
STAMFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 52,0004 \%$ refunding bonds has been soxd as forlows:
$\$ 32,000$ to the State Board of Education and $\$ 20,000$ to the First Nationai Bank of Stamford.
TEXARKANA, Tex-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-Geo. L. Simp mortgage gas system revenue bonds offered by the city on Aug. $18-\mathrm{V}$. 143
 of \$1,000 each, dated July 27,1936 . 1. Principal and bemand in denomination

 from revenues of the gas platter of Chicago. Bonds are payable solely

TEXARKANA, Tex-BONDS EXCHANGED-It is stated by G. D. Garrett, City Secretary, that $\$ 118,4755 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds ap. proved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 29, have been exchanged
with the holders of Treasury warrants. Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due in 25 ears, optional in five years.
TEXAS,State of-REPORT ON TAX COLLECTIONS-Taxes collected ox locaing tits of government in Texas for 1935 aggregated 8133,429,149,
according aport by state Auditor O B. Sheffield. Delinquent taxes were reportad as s141, ,005,807. Indebtediess of counties and subu-divisions $\$ 27.308,295$ in time warrants and $\$ 666$ 39, 3741 in bonds. A deduction of $46.034,580$ in sinking funss gave a net indebtedness. of $\$ 647,665,457$.
Counties bore $\$ 160,583,223$, or $24.79 \%$ of the net indebtedness; cities, Counties bore $\$ 160,583,223$, or $24.79 \%$ of the net indebtednes
$\$ 223,308,251$ or $34.48 \%$, and districts, $\$ 263,753,981$ or $40.73 \%$.

# OFFERINGS WANTED <br> UTAH-IDAHO-NEVADA-MONTANA-WYOMING MUNICIPALS FIRST SECURITY TRUST CO. 

Phone Wasatch 3221 SALT LAKE CITY Bell Teletype: sL K-37

## UTAH

GARLAND, Utah-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election Will be held on Sept. 19 in order to have the
issuance of $\$ 432,000$ in Water system bonds.
HELPER, Utah-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Ernest Flain, City Recorder, that
authorized at an election held on Aug. 25 , were purchased by bdward $L$. authorized at an election held on Aug. 25, were purchased
Burton \& Co. of Salt Lake City. Due from 1938 to 1957.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah-BOND ELECTION NOT CONTEMPLATED will be called to have the yoters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 850,000$


## VERMONT

MIDDLEBURY FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Middlebury), Vt. V 143 , 277 - were 1,00 carded to Ban water bonds offered on Aug. 28 on a bid of par for ${ }^{23} / \mathrm{s}$. Jenks, Gwyne \& Co. of Burlington were second high, offering a premium of $\$ 202.68$ for $3 \%$ bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1936.
Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Aug. 1 from 1939 to 1956 , incl. Other bidders were:


## VIRGINIA

ALTAVISTA, Va .-BOND SALE-It is reported that $\$ 35,000$ refunding bonds have been purchased by Scott, Horner \& Mason, of Lynchburg, as
$3 \pi / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par.

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    NORTHWESTERN MUNICIPALS
    Washington - Oregon - Idaho - Montana
        Ferris & Hardgrove
    SPOKANE SEATTLE PORTLAND
Teletyp--SPO 176 Teletype-SEAT 191 Teletype-PTLD ORE 160
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## WASHINGTON

COWLITZ COUNTY DIKING DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Kelso) to have passed a resolution authorizing the issunty Commise of $\$ 39,000$ in refunding to have passed a resoution authorizing the issuance of $\$ 39,000$ in
bonds, to retire outstanding construction bonds of the county. SPOKANE, Wash.- BOND CALL-The City Treasurer is said to be
calling for payment on Sopt. 15 the following bonds:
Up to and including No. 11 of Local Improvement District No.


SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND CALL-H. L. Oollier, Oity Treasurer, is provement district bonds.
THURSTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 319 (P. O. Olyma. m. on Sept. 12, by J. R. Johnston, County Treasurer, for the purchase of semi-annually. Said bonds shall run for a period of 10 years, and said period shall begin (as nearly as practicable), equivalent to the life of the
improvements to be acquired by the use of the said bonds, provided, that improvements to be acquired by the use of the said bonds, provided, that
the school district reserves the right to pay or redeem said bonds, or any
of them, at any time after two years from date thereof. A certified check of them, at any time after two years fro
for $5 \%$ of the amount bid is required.

## WEST VIRGINIA

KENOVA, W. Va.-BONDS SOLD-TheFcitys has ${ }^{\text {T }}$ sold $\$ 29,000$ - $3 \%$
onds to the State School Fund Board. The bonds mature over a 20 -year period.

## WISCONSIN

IRON COUNTY (P. O. Hurley), Wis.-BOND ELECTION-An election is to be held on Sept. 15 at which the vo
issuing $\$ 160,000$ road improvement bonds.
LA CROSSE, WIS.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ issue of sewage diso a group composed of Lehman Bros. of New York, the Milwaukee Co, of Milwaukee, and the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, plus a
premium of $\$ 85.00$, equal to 100.2616, a basis of about $1.70 \%$ Dated Sept. 1,1936 . Due $\$ 30,000$ from Sept. 1, 1937 to 1946 , incl. The next
highest bid was submitted by a groun headed by the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, offering a premium of $\$ 750.00$ on $13 \% \%$ bonds.
BOND ELECTTION-A proposition to issue $\$ 75,000$. swimming pool
bonds will be placed before the voters for approval at an election scheduled bonds will be placed before the f .
for Sept. 15, according to report.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis:-BONDS SOLDMILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis, BONDS SOLD-
A syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of New York and including A syndicate headed oy Harsey, B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons,
the Bancamerica-Blair Corn, Harris \& Co., Otis \& Co. and Stix \& Co., was
Eldredge \& Co., Stranahan, Hen Eldredge \& Co., Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Otis \& Co. and Stix \& Co., was awarded the $\$ 2,500,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, relief bonds
offered on Aug. 31 D. $143, \mathrm{p}$. 964 . The price was 100.719 for $2 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{a}$ asis
Dasis offered on Aug. 31 Dat. 143, D. p. 964 . 1936 . Due Mare March
of about $1.89 \%$.
1937 to $1943 ; \$ 625,000,1944 ;$ and $\$ 1,000,000,1945$.
OTHER BIDS-Second high bid was submitted by Brown Harriman \&
Co., Inc., naming a price of 100.3187. Phelps, Fenn \& Co. presented the third high proposal, with 100.2199; Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc., was fourth third high proposal, with $100.2199 ;$ Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc. Was fourth
at 100,1699, and National City Bank of New York was fifth with 100.162.
Chase National Bank of New York and Northern Trust Co. bid 100.13 Chase National Bank of New York and Northern Trust Co. bid 100.13 for sixth in the bidding order and the Bankers Trust Co. of New York
and Edward $\mathbf{B}$. Smith \& Co., Inc., followed with 100.059. All those bids. were for $2 \%$ coupons.
First Boston Corp. and Harris Trust \& Savings Bank proffered 101.1095
for $21 / 4 \%$ obligations.
OREGON, Wis.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 46.000$ sewerage and sewage disposal plant bonds has been sold to Harlev. Ha
Madison as $23 / 4$, at a premium of $\$ 545$, equal to 101.184 .
PRESCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Prescott), Wis.-BOND on Aug. 20 - $\$ 10,143$, p. 1126 W. was sold to local purchasers, according to
the District Clerk. Dated Sept. 1, 1936. Due from March 1, 1939 to 1941.

## WYOMING

CARBON COUNTY (P. O. Rawlins), Wyo.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on
by the voters.

## Canadian Municipals

Information and Markets

## BRAWLEY, CATHERS \& CO.

25 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO
ELGIN 6438

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-SPECIAL TREATMENT ASKED ON CARTAIN BONDS H Holdser of Provincial 43\% bonds due 1951, which were oririnaly isanees, are planning protective action indepoveriment from
Wheat Pool guaranter that which may be taken by other bondholders, according to Edmonton
advices. This particular group, it is said, contends that since the reduction in Interest payments, on that specific issue accrues to the Wheat Pool The news report, goes on to say as follows: . Alberta Wheal Pool agreed to reimburse the Province for principal and interest in annual amortization per annum, the extra $\frac{1 / 2}{}$ of $1 \%$ being provided to take care of exchange premiums since the bonds are payable in Now York as weal as in Canada. The contract provides, however. that at the end of the contract period any
excess paid by the Pool to the Government over its actual disbursements for excess paid by the Pool to the Government over ts acte alt.

Saving Accrues to Wheat Pool
Thus the situation arises that any saving arising out of the Province refusing to meet its contractual obigations on this particular issue wil
automatically accrue to the benefit of the Alberta wheat Pool The Government will be making no permanent saving for itself but will be building up another and corresponding contractual obligation. While the bondhorders are not In a position to enforce their contract, the Alberta Pool will be able
to enforce its contract by applying the principle of a contra account HONDED DEBT AND REPORT ON OPERATIONS-As of June $30,1936$. BONDED DEBT AND REPORT ON OPERATIONS-As of June 30, 1936 , financial report for the first three months of the current fiscal year issued by

Receipts for the three months- April, May, and June-totaled $\$ 4,949,920$ while payments were $\$ 5,320,24$, resulting in a cash deficit of $\$ 370,326$
compared with a cash dericitor $\$ 882,156$ for the corresponding period last
year. In 1935 recipips were $\$ 4,114,052$ and year. In 1935 receipts were $\$ 4,114,052$ and payments $85,096.209$. 8 .
Receipts in the three months showed an increase of $\$ 836.868$ compared with the similiar perirod last year. Cash deficit of $\$ 370,326$ was a decrease of
$\$ 611: 830$ compared with the previous year. Increase of the income tax schedule resulted in a total collection of
$\$ 842,40$, compared to $\$ 491,798$ for the same period last yar $\$ 842,440$ compared to $\$ 491,798$ for the same period last year . $154,199,010$ an increane of $\$ 632,000$ since March 31 of ofthis year A Atter deducting, from for loans, advances to accounts receivable; 3389,249 for net assets of working
advances, and $\$ 16,109,642$ for the Baker report valuation of the Alberta Govances, and telephones, the the the general debt of the Province is stated by
Goverment the report to be $\$ 129,79,491$. the report to be $\$ 129,679,491$.
CANADA (Dominion of)-MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATE FINANCcial and municipal financing during the month of August totaled $\$ 20,514,-$ capital, according to figures compiled by pood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd. Aer canita, according the month was placed in the Canadian market and consisted almost entirely of a $\$ 20,000,000$ issue of 3 -month treasury nills sold.
by the Government on August 15 , at an all time record high for such financ-
ng, at an average price of a $.689 \%$ yield basis. The total compares with For the first eight months of this year yinancing totaled $\$ 684,397,615$, Treaty exceeaing the voiume in that period in any or the preveristed years. 1934, a total or $\$ 258,300,217$. Or the total for the first eight months of Cornorate financing for the first eight months of this year totaling $\$ 173,725,724$ also was the largest volume in that period in any of the pro ceding four years and comparess with $\$ 23,310,000$ in 1935 and $\$ 37,76,596$
in 1934 Oo this year's total $\$ 163,247,224$ was for refunding and $\$ 0,778,500$ for new capital.
DRUMMONDVILLE, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph Marier, Secre-tary-Treasurer, will received sealed bids until 8 p . m. on Sept. 15 for the $\$ 86,000{ }^{4} 1951$ inprovement bonds, due serially on Aug. 1 from 1937 to $77,000{ }^{4 \%}$ improvement bonds, due serially on Aug. 1 from 1937 to The bonds are dated Aug. 1, 1936.
EDMONTON, Alta.-ACCEPTANCE OF SCRIP PROHIBITED BY COURT-An interim injunction prohibiting the city of Edmonton from

Court. one for the city and one for which it had not authority under corporate
powers. KEMPTVILLE, Ont-BOND OFFERING-R. J. Patterson, Village Clerr,
42 , wonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 21$
bil
 each issue, also a tender for the combination of loans, are invited.
ONTARIO (Province of)-GROSS DEBT UP $\$ 15,172,596$-The Prov-
ince's gross debt was shown as $\$ 689,558,513$ at the end of the fiscal year ince's gross den in the public accounts statement issued Sept. 1. The gross debt increased by $\$ 15,172,596$ over the 1935 fiscal year figure, the data showed.
Deficit for
Deficit for the fiscal year was placed at $\$ 13,342,705$; approximately the Onount morecast by relieq cost $\$ 21,813,368$. Excluding this from ordinary
Unemponment expenditure, the Government indicated a surplus of $\$ 8,475,662$.

## Ordinary revenue was $\$ 65,726,988$

OTTAWA, Ont.-STARTS ISSUANCE OF SCRIP-The city will begin soon a pretiminant. issue of scrip for relier purposes. By sept. 15 it is
proposed to use this method of relief for all purposes except rent and medical
services. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ scrip differs from the Alberta variety in not requiring stamps. It really consists of the promissory note or the city issued with assurance to tradesmen that it will be redeemed by the city for cash on demand. Tillion pieces were ordered from an Ottawa engraving firm. The
 scrip we preliminary issue is to permit parents to buy shoes_and clothing for children starting school Sept. 1 .
 dienne Nationale and Ernest Savard, Ltd. both of Mortrean, at a Mrice of 101.15 , a
OUEBEC (Province of)-INDUCTIOXN OF NEW ADMINISTRATTION effects, from an investment viewpoint. of the recent decisive victory of the Union, National Party in the Provincial election, has been a p porgressive City of Montreal, according to a report on the subject in the Aug. 27 issue
 levels, morevever, has been, accompanied by a resumption of considerable
trading in the bonds. This improvement in condition, the ". Monotary trading in the bonds. This improvement in condition, the "Monetary market on the election results, and, in a larger sense, "its inception was probably of a technical nature correcting a market condition reflecting the cumuative uncertainty of the past
cussion, the newspaper says.
The for its direction and maintenance are matters of immediate concern. A pre-war creation appointed for the purpose of consolidating credit and the
rescue of several of the smaller muntipalities of the district whicn had been forced to default, it has constituted an added financial.burden on the city: for many years it, has been contended that there in a mplie justification for a
carful consideration of the need to broaden this responsibility. As evidence careful consideration of the need to broaden this responsibentyality under the new Provincial Administration the bonds of the Commission, which represent the consolidated financial strength of all its members, have been actively firmer and higher during the past 10 days.

Extent of Improvement
So much for the nature of the improvement nom market sentiment. Tene
extent of it is best appreciated by a direct comparison of present repreextent of it is best appreciated by a direct comparison ago.
sentative quotations with those prevailing two weeks ago.


REPORTS $\$ 1,923,175$ DEFICITended June 30,1936 reports a deficit or or $\$ 1,923,175$, mubch less than had been February 1935, the there \$40,589,474 and revenues at $\$ 38,666,299$. In hebruary 1935, the then Provincial Treasurer, Honoraber R. F. Stockweli and revenues at
SASKATOON, Sazk.-TAX COLLECTIONS AT RECORD LEVELSThe city's 1936 tax collection record to date in the best since the bevinining
 collections totaled $\$ 1,101,634$, an
corresponding period of last year.
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.- BOND SALE-R. A. Daly \& Co. of Toronto have purchased an issue of $\$ 50,00031 / 3 \%$ impro.
of 100.50 a basis of about $3.46 \%$. Due in 1951 .
LECTIONS IMPROVVE-With more than three-quarters of Vancouver's tax levy for 1936 already paid into civic coffers. an encouraging improvement venue Jones.
shercentage collections of both current taxes and arrears up to Aug. 15
showed e satisfactory increase over similar figures for 1935 and a marked jump prom 1934 . Total receipts this year were $\$ 9,309,892$, comprising $\$ 7,753,390$ in current
taxes or $76.54 \%$ of the $\$ 10,129.277$ levy; and $\$ 1,566,592$ in tax arrears, representing $18.69 \%$ of the $\$ 8,327,140$ accumulated arrears as at Jan. 1 . VICTORIA, B. C.-TO DISCUSS REFUNDING WITH BONDshortly for Toronto, New York and London to interview bondholders in connection with a p plan to refund Victoria's civic debt, according to press adives from the city.
Unded the plased by the City Council Aug. 31 , Victoria's bond
indebtedness of $\$ 1,556,222$ at rates of 4.60 to $4.75 \%$ would be refunded indebtedness of $\$ 12,656,222$ at rates of 4.60 to $4.75 \%$ would be refunded


[^0]:    200 Years of Commercial Banking CHIEF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 3 Bishopgate, London, England

    HEAD OFFICE-Edinburgh General Manager William Whyte
    Total number of offices, 254
    Assnclated Bank; Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

[^1]:    a Not inoluded in totals, b No clearings available. *Estimated.

[^2]:    Excess of repayments and collectlons (deduct).

[^3]:    + "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.
    $\times$ These are certilticatee given by the United Statee Treasury for the gola taken
    over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Janal 31, 1934, devalued from over from the reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan. 31 . 1934, devalued from
    100 cents to 59.08 cents, these certificates belng worth lese to
     under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

[^4]:    *"Other cash" does not Inolude Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.

[^5]:    Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon
    bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
    
     ${ }^{1}$ Treas. 2\%/s, 1945-47

[^6]:    Lanova Corp.-Registers with SEC-
    See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 1404.
    Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.-Listing of Certificates of Deposit for 1 st Mtge. $6 \%$ Convertible Gold Bonds
    of The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of certificates of deposit representing $\quad$ bonds, due July 1, 1954. The certificates of deposit are to be issued by bonds, due July 1, 1954. The certificates of deposit are to be issued by terms of a readjustment agreement, dated Aug. 20,1936 , between the company and those holders of the bonds who become parties to the readjust-
    ment agreement. See also V. 143, p. 1235 .

[^7]:    
    
    
    

     Total _-_ ...... |  |
    | :--- |
    | 35,477,239 |
    | $36,468,697$ |
    | Earned surplus_-. |
    | $5,014,472$ |

     (H.) Simon \& Sons, Ltd.-Earnings-

    | Calendar Years- | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Operating profit | c $\$ 25,800$ 6,600 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{b} \$ 33,222 \\ & 8.928 \end{aligned}$ | 193 | 1932 |
    | Net earnings | \$32,400 | \$42,150 | \$42,492 | \$41,648 |
    | Depreciation-- |  |  | 5,456 | 12,849 |
    | Reserve for income taxes | 5,000 | 4,220 5,310 | 8,664 | 8,829 |
    | Other reserves. |  |  | 4,100 | 88,695 |

    
    Deficit for year-..--- $\quad \$ 8,263$ sur $\$ 9,048$ sur\$24,272 $\$ 91,539$
    a Includes $\$ 15,279$ profit on redemption of preferred stock. b Less direc tors fees of of Dividends paid on preferred stock to Dec. 1,1934 .

[^8]:    Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings.Gross from railway-...--
    Net from railway
    From Jan. 1 .--
    Gross from railway
    Gross from railway
    Net after rents. 761,011
    209,076

    122,834 $\quad$| 730,806 |  |
    | :--- | :--- |
    |  | 226,998 |

[^9]:    Nominal

[^10]:    

[^11]:    ## offerings-Wanted <br> New York State Municipals <br> County-City-Town-School District Gordon Graves \& Co.

    | MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE |
    | :--- |
    | 1 WALL ST., N. Y. |
    | Whitehall 4-5770 |

    ## NEW YORK

    BUFFALO, N. Y.-BORROWING CAPACITY-As of July 1, 1936 the legal borrowing power of the city as reported by the Comptroner was
     $\begin{array}{r}\$ 14,593,275.41 \\ -24,040,861.59 \\ \hline\end{array}$
    Less exemptions from limitation $\qquad$
    Net, subject to limitation--
    Lega limit (10\% of assessed $\mathbf{v}$ - $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 9 0}, 552,413.82 \\ - \\ \hline 60,331 ; 731.50 \\ \hline\end{array}$

    Effective borrowing capacity- $\qquad$ \$5,779,317.68 Relief Expenditures
    The expenditures for this purpose during the past four fiscal years of the city have been as follows:
    Social welfare ** $1932-33$
    $\$ 8.219,480$
    $1,605,598$ $1933-34$
    $\$ 7 ., 926,623$
    4
    4 $1934-35$
    $\$ 9,667,60$ $\stackrel{1935-36}{\$ 2.053 .039}$
     Net cost to city- $\overline{\$ 6,--488,501} \overline{\$ 4,351,645} \xlongequal{\$ 6,451,988} \xlongequal[\$ 5,808,830]{ }$ * Comprises home relief, soldier relief and administration thereof.
    Of the city's net cost in 1935-36, about $\$ 600,000$ was paid from that year's

