

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

New York, N. Y.

February 24, 1936.

The annual meeting of the members of the Lead Industries Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Friday, February 24, 1936, at 12:30 P.M.

Present

F. A. Behr
F. O. Case
Clarence Glass
A. F. Bendelari
W. F. Maston
P. F. Sprague
F. M. Carter
Harold Powe
P. G. McKay
C. M. Chapin, Jr.
Clinton W. Crane
F. P. Colcord

Representing

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Lead Products Company
Anaconda Sales Company
Eagle-Richer Lead Company
Eagle-Richer Lead Company
Metals Refining Company
National Lead Company
National Lead Company
Reynolds Metals Company
St. Joseph Lead Company
St. Joseph Lead Company
United States Smelting Refining and
Mining Co. Inc.

F. F. Worzger, Secretary
B. L. Wiegfeld, Assistant Secretary

GUESTS

L. A. Salomon
V. Salomon

Republic Metals Corporation
Republic Metals Corporation

Represented by Proxy

American Metal Co. Inc.	Marks Lissberger & Son Inc.
Bunker Hill & Sullivan	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co. Inc.
Mining & Concentrating Co.	The North-Western Metal Mfr. Co. Inc.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	Northwest Lead Company
Crown Metal Company	Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
Dickson Weatherproof Nail Co.	Rochester Lead Works, Inc.
Federal Mining & Smelting Co.	Silver King Coalition Mines Co.
Federated Metals Corp.	Silverstein & Pinsof Inc.
W. B. Fuller & Company	Standard Rolling Mills Inc.
Hammond Lead Products Inc.	Tintic Standard Mining Co.
Hoeke Mining Company	White Metal Rolling & Stamping Corp.
The Lexin Metals Corp.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

The meeting was called to order with Mr. Clinton W. Crane in the chair.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting of June 13, 1935, were approved.

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February 28, 1936.

The President stated he had no formal report to make, but said a few words in relation to the success of the promotional work conducted by the Association during the past year.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as Exhibit "A" attached. In making his report, the Treasurer explained that the work of the Association was conducted under several separate funds, so that those members who had no interest in certain activities of the Association, would not be called upon to support those activities.

The Secretary's report was read and approved as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Lead Industries Association, covering 1935, the seventh year of its existence.

STATISTICS - There were no changes of any consequence in our statistical reports for 1935. In some directions, particularly in the statistics compiled on behalf of the products covered by the Metallic Lead Products Division of the Association, there is much room for improvement in the compilation of the data supplied. So many lead commodities are now grouped under one heading that the value of the reports is correspondingly diminished in following the trend of the metallic lead products industry.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

(a) N.R.A. - There is no need here of reviewing the experience of the Lead Industries Association with the N.R.A., a chapter which was closed when the Supreme Court made its decision. Suffice it to say, that the Lead Industries Association cooperated fully with the Administration during the life of the N.R.A., and, as members know, a redeeming feature of our experience is the fact that the cost to our industry was probably lower than for any other industry in the United States comparable in size. Considering the number of related industries represented in our Association from mining to fabrication of lead products, the cost was extremely small - about \$12,500. The termination of the Code focuses attention on the Lead Industries Association as a tool of the industry for solving those trade problems which can be legally handled through a trade association.

(b) Tariff - The Administration in Washington has actively continued its policy of concluding reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, and our Association has been vigilant in protecting the interests of its members whenever treaties of interest to us were under negotiation. The Trade Agreements Act, approved on June 12, 1934, gave the President the right to enter into reciprocal trade agreements without the approval of the Senate, and under this delegation of authority, the State Department has been acting as the agency through which the treaties are negotiated. In 1935, the Belgian agreement was signed, and to our surprise, contained a cut in the tariff on white lead. A strong protest was made to the President over this action. Fortunately for

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Secretary's Report - Continued

domestic lead mining and for the white lead industry, it has not so far resulted in any flood of importations from European white lead producers. We may point out that the cut in the rates to Belgium was promptly extended to other countries with which we have most-favored-nation agreements.

Our treatment in the Belgian trade agreement led us to file briefs in support of existing tariffs on all lead products for the negotiations with Spain and Italy, France and Canada. Outside of a small cut in the rate on sub-oxide of lead (as published in the Swiss Treaty), there have been no further changes in the tariff structure as it relates to lead and lead products, announced in the treaties completed with Canada and several other nations.

In making our tariff presentation, special thanks is due to the cooperation of the Western Mining Associations, who were extremely helpful.

(c) Federal Housing Administration - We have acted in the interests of our membership in cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration, becoming a member of the Manufacturers Housing Display Council so as to keep abreast of the housing activities sponsored by the Government.

(d) Berry Conference - The Board of Directors of the Lead Industries Association carefully considered the advisability of supporting the so-called Berry Conference of recent memory, but unanimously decided not to participate in it.

(e) Drawback - For the benefit of our manufacturing members, the Lead Industries Association succeeded in procuring a liberalization of the Drawback Laws extending the three-year period prescribed in Section 313 (h) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to the exportation of drawback merchandise another year as it applies to importations made in 1931 and 1932.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) Plumbing Promotion Program - Continuing the program of 1934, much intensive work was done among master and journeyman plumbers, and plumbing inspectors in the United States during 1935, with two representatives in the field. Detailed reports were mailed to all members supporting the Plumbing Promotion Program from time to time, from which they have been able to judge the territory covered. Without the work the Association has done in the plumbing field in the last three years, I believe the use of lead would have further declined. In city after city, where the continued use of lead was threatened by the encroachment of substitutes, we succeeded in protecting our interests by having lead introduced in plumbing codes where it had previously been omitted.

Our plumbing efforts remain the most important promotional activity in the field and practically the only one. When we consider that less than \$14,000 was spent during 1935, and that the master and journeyman plumbers' organizations in State after State, as noted below, are now helping us to reintroduce lead, the expenditure of this sum appears to be already returning dividends.

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Secretary's Report (Continued)

Master or journeymen plumbers' organizations in the following states have passed resolutions favoring more lead in plumbing codes:

Illinois	Massachusetts	Ohio
Indiana	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Iowa	New Jersey	Vermont
Kentucky	New York	West Virginia
Maine		Wisconsin

A fair amount of sub-standard lead plumbing goods has been sold in the United States, some of which is now falling down on the job, causing us no end of trouble in trying to protect the name of lead, and seriously affecting the future of our industry. The manufacturers in our Association are holding meetings in an effort to solve this difficult problem.

We exhibited at numerous master plumbers conventions throughout the United States and particularly at the National Association of Master Plumbers in Chicago. Our field representatives appeared upon the program of many of these conventions and also spoke at local or district meetings.

Supplementing our direct contacts with plumbers, we published a second edition of the booklet LEAD PIPE and distributed wall hangers showing correct lead plumbing installations.

So successful has been the plumbing work that several of our members are desirous of increasing the number of men in the field. We now have two field representatives. During the Fall of the year, we made our first attempt to survey the plumbing situation along the Pacific Coast, where we had been led to believe other metals were being favored by plumbers at the expense of lead. We find, however, that the situation there is the same as it is in other parts of the United States, that it is susceptible of great improvement with the cooperation of plumbers and that they are anxious to help.

Lead remains without a peer for certain parts of the plumbing system, for example, service lines, bathroom waste lines, shower pans and as roof flanges. The work we have done will help to increase these outlets.

(b) Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign - During its second year, the Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign continued to arouse intense interest among lumber groups on the importance of good paint on good lumber. As it stands today, the Campaign has the endorsement of the following influential lumber associations:

American Forest Products Industries Inc.	Fed Cedar Shingle Bureau
Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau	Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association
California Redwood Association	Southern Pine Association
Louisiana Fir Plywood Association	West Coast Lumbermen's Assoc.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association	Western Pine Association
National Retail Lumber Dealers Assoc.	Western Red Cedar Lumber

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Secretary's Report (Continued)

One result of the work has been the printing of Painting Instructions folders by regional lumber manufacturers associations, which have been distributed in the United States by the tens of thousands, inserted in bundles of lumber siding. We estimate that the regional lumber groups spent probably \$5,000 on their printing bill alone, cooperating with our Campaign, not to mention the labor of inserting the folders in the siding bundles. Evidence reaches us that not only is the distribution of white lead in oil growing in lumber yards, but many yards formerly handling prepared paint of questionable quality are now stocking superior merchandise. We know of at least one important paint manufacturer turning out a leadless product who has changed his formula to include a substantial amount of lead. The Campaign has been placed upon a broad basis and recommends as an answer to the poor paint problem either the use of a high grade mixed paint or white lead in oil. Results from the Campaign should accrue to us, as they apparently have, from the use of morewhite lead in oil paste paint or dry white lead in prepared paint.

The successful prosecution of the Campaign has not been without its troublesome problems, but the first two year's experience indicates that these are being happily solved and that the lumber industry is very desirous of having the Campaign continued. For the year 1936, two field men have been engaged rather than one as heretofore, so that a more intensive coverage of the retail lumber dealers is to be expected in 1936.

During the year we published a booklet, THEY JUDGE BY WHAT THEY SEE, which has had an unusually fine reception by lumber and paint companies. Three printings have had to be made to satisfy the demand and numerous unsolicited complimentary letters have been written to us about it.

PUBLICATIONS

(a) LEAD - Our house organ, LEAD, has a circulation now of 30,000, comprising a selected list of architects, master plumbers, engineers, educational institutions, master painters, etc. The editorial material included in our magazine has been principally original and the bulletin remains a useful publicity medium for our purpose. Many inquiries for lead can be directly traced to the influence of our magazine, not the least of which is the use of sheet lead on the Highway Reformatory in New Jersey, a huge metal job requiring about 75,000 lbs. of sheet lead. There is a large demand for some of our editorial material from abroad and it is being reprinted in British and French publications, not forgetting extensive reprinting in American plumbing, sheet metal and other periodicals. Our relations with foreign organizations having a promotion objective such as our own, are very cordial. We are constantly exchanging material of mutual interest.

(b) Contributed Articles - The staff of the Lead Industries Association contributed to a great number of papers throughout the year to various technical publications, such as the National Metals Handbook

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Secretary's Report (Continued)

In treating, the American Mining Journal, Mining Journal, Mining and Metallurgy, Food Industries, etc. Needless to say this has been practically no cost.

SHEET LEAD - In the Fall of 1935 we began the preparation of a Handbook on the use of sheet lead. We believe that when this volume appears, which we hope will encourage the wider use of sheet lead in building construction, it will do a lot to end the

Many cases of faulty installation of sheet lead have been examined by us after complaints were received from architects and others. I am pleased to report that these failures invariably the builder or architect has been gratified by the service because these failures invariably good name of lead from criticism and violation of the basic principles of sheet metal construction. Without this service, I am confident that the merits of sheet lead would have suffered. The Lead Industries Association is now the only source of assistance available to sheet metal workers and architects for aid in their sheet lead problems.

MEDICAL RESEARCH - We have contributed making an appropriation to Harvard College for use by Dr. and his associates at the Medical School, in their lead investigations. His work is progressing satisfactorily, according to latest reports, and it is quite likely that when the results are published, another signal contribution to medical research will have been made. We are constantly being called upon to contribute to medical research in connection with lead poisoning problems, where questions of lead poisoning cases far too numerous to detail. Lead poisoning, lead arsenate, lead compounds and their toxicity of lead compounds and their consideration and attention. Without the help of Doctors and specialists, we would indeed have been hard pressed to have these inquiries.

A problem of particular victim was the promotion of a chemical compound in Quebec which a law of that Province made it mandatory for paint manufacturers to add to their product as a medicinal ingredient to eliminate lead poisoning. We investigated the value of the chemical and found it worthless and have been successful in having the situation satisfactorily adjusted in Canada. It was essential from our point of view to stop fantastic legislation of this sort before it reached the United States.

CONCLUSION - The Lead Industries Association for the last five years has shown in a modest way what can be accomplished on behalf of the industry through the expenditure of relatively moderate sums for educational and promotional work. The results speak for themselves. In each case it is noteworthy that our activities comprise work with a fundamental bearing on the future of the industry, work which would have been an unfair financial load on any one member to carry, and work which the industry cannot afford to neglect. Take, for example, our campaign against the use of lead in solder. I know of no member who could

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or would look after the interests of lead as economically as it can be done through the medium of the Lead Industries Association, especially in cooperating with master and journeyman plumbers, or working with municipalities such as the Federal Government, in plumbing regulations relating to our industry. In similar vein, I do not see how any individual member could be expected to carry the burden of our work with the lumber associations on common paint problems.

The competition for existing markets may be keen, to be sure, among the fabricators of lead products, but there is another type of competition which is just as intense, if not more so, and that is the competition which lead meets every day from other metals and non-metallic products. It is in meeting this particular type of competition that the Lead Industries Association can do its best work. Unless the lead industry is organized to meet successfully the efforts of other great industries competitive with ours to widen the outlet for their own products at our expense, I think our metal will suffer. The Lead Industries Association, fortunately, seems to have found a place which helps lead successfully to meet this situation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Wade
Secretary.

A resolution expressing the appreciation of the members for the conduct of the work of the Association was adopted.

The Chairman stated that it was now in order to elect a new Board of Directors. The names and representation of the present Directorate was read, whereupon

A quorum being present, the following directs were duly nominated, and there being no other nominations, and all the nominees being eligible, the following were unanimously elected Directors of the Lead Industries Association for the ensuing year:

B. N. Zimmer	representing	American Metal Co. Ltd.
F. H. Brownell		American Smelting & Refining Co.
Clarence Glass		Anaconda Sales Company
S. A. Easton		Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.
A. F. Benedicari		Frue-Veich Lead Company
Ivan Peitler		Federated Metals Corporation
J. F. McCarthy		Hecla Mining Company
P. F. Sprague		Metals Refining Company
F. M. Carter		National Lead Company
O. H. Friendly		Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.
W. Y. C. Hunt		Reynolds Metals Company
Clinton W. Crane		St. Joseph Lead Company
W. Mont Perry		Silver King Coalition Mining Co.
J. W. Wade		Tintic Standard Mining Co.
P. Y. Robertson		United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company Inc.

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February 29, 1976.

The meeting adjourned at 1:55 P.M.

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Secretary.

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HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

22 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 15, 1936.

Lead Industries Association,
Graybar Building,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

We have made an examination of the accounts of your Association for the year ended December 31, 1935, and present our report consisting of the following:

Our certificate.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1935 and 1934.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the Years Ended December 31, 1935 and
1934.

Yours truly,

Haskins & Sells

N 2396.01

HASKINS & SELLS

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

22 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORKACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATE**Lead Industries Association:**

We have made an examination of the balance sheet of Lead Industries Association as of December 31, 1935 and 1934, and of its statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the years ended those dates. In connection therewith, we made a review of the accounting methods and examined or tested accounting records of the Association and other supporting evidence in a manner and to the extent which we considered appropriate in view of the Association's system of internal accounting control.

In our opinion, based upon such examination, the accompanying balance sheet, with the foot-notes thereon, and statement of cash receipts and disbursements, fairly present, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting consistently followed by the Association, its financial condition at December 31, 1935 and 1934, and its cash receipts and disbursements for the years ended those dates.

Haskins & Sells

New York,

February 15, 1936.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONBALANCE SHEET,
DECEMBER 31, 1935 AND 1934

	DECEMBER 31,.....	
	1935	1934
<u>A S S E T S</u>		
CASH,.....	\$19,728.90	\$ 7,015.39
DUE FROM MEMBERS - NET,.....	636.75	352.25
ADVANCES:		
for traveling expenses,.....	800.00	500.00
for Code Authority expenses,.....	-	1,950.16
MEDICAL RESEARCH - EXCESS OF PAYMENT OVER CHARGES TO MEMBERS,.....	-	1,535.25
TOTAL,.....	<u>\$21,165.65</u>	<u>\$11,353.05</u>

<u>R E S E R V E S</u>		
RESERVES,.....	<u>\$21,165.65</u>	<u>\$11,353.05</u>
Reserves consist of:		
Ordinary Fund,.....	\$19,189.25	
Plumbing Promotion Fund,.....	1,414.88	
Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign,.....	561.52	
TOTAL,.....	<u>\$21,165.65</u>	

NOTES: No effect has been given in the books of account or in this balance sheet to accrued expenses at December 31, 1935 and 1934.

The costs of furniture and fixtures and automobile have been written off to expense.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONSTATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1935 AND 1934

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	1935	1934
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR,.....	\$ 7,015.39	\$10,834.48
RECEIPTS:		
From members - Assessments:		
Ordinary budget:		
Prior year,.....	\$ 493.50	\$ 761.50
Current,.....	39,668.50	33,996.75
In advance,.....	-	183.50
Plumbing promotion:		
Prior year,.....	7,676.00	-
Current,.....	14,925.00	310.25
Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign:		
Prior year,.....	227.50	-
Current,.....	13,800.00	13,572.50
Code Authority - For expenses advanced,.....	1,950.16	-
Total receipts,.....	\$78,740.66	\$48,824.50
Total,.....	\$85,756.05	\$59,658.98
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Ordinary budget:		
Expenses:		
Salaries,.....	\$18,160.65	\$16,062.81
Rent, light, and water,.....	2,219.61	1,669.40
Printing,.....	6,808.80	6,580.59
Travel expense,.....	956.69	1,220.54
Telephone and telegraph,.....	627.78	831.17
Books and subscriptions,.....	355.83	264.43
Stationery and office supplies,.....	427.72	702.53
Entertainment, luncheons, etc.,.....	113.48	121.52
Premium on treasurer's bond,.....	25.00	30.00
Expense of annual meeting,.....	70.55	93.15
Association dues,.....	78.00	75.00
Professional services,.....	100.00	69.15
Postage,.....	831.50	827.53
Miscellaneous,.....	441.00	285.12
Total expenses,.....	\$31,216.61	\$28,832.94
Advances for traveling expense - Net,.....	-	450.00
Furniture and fixtures,.....	216.34	434.59
Total disbursements - Ordinary budget - (Forward),.....	\$31,432.95	\$29,717.53

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	1935	1934
TOTAL - (Forward),.....	\$85,756.05	\$59,658.98
DISBURSEMENTS - (Forward),.....	\$31,432.95	\$29,717.53
Plumbing promotion:		
Expenses:		
Salaries,.....	\$ 5,250.00	\$ 3,825.00
Travel expenses,.....	4,636.22	3,500.58
Advertising,.....	720.14	120.50
Printing,.....	1,221.37	49.49
Mailing,.....	340.07	27.50
Miscellaneous,.....	1,414.65	590.85
Total disbursements - Plumbing promotion,.....	\$13,582.45	\$ 8,113.92
Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign:		
Expenses:		
Salaries,.....	\$ 5,275.00	\$ 4,800.00
Travel expenses,.....	4,488.85	3,604.02
Printing,.....	2,385.22	453.10
Mailing,.....	752.08	147.12
Miscellaneous,.....	2,810.60	2,322.49
Total expenses,.....	\$15,711.75	\$11,326.73
Advance for traveling expenses - Net,.....	300.00	-
Total disbursements - Forest Products - Better Paint Campaign,.....	\$16,011.75	\$11,326.73
Medical research - Payment to Harvard Medical School,.....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 1,535.25
Code Authority - Advances for expenses - Net,.....	-	\$ 1,950.16
Total disbursements,.....	\$66,027.15	\$52,643.59
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR:		
On deposit with The Chase National Bank of the City of New York,.....	\$19,628.90	\$ 6,915.39
On hand,.....	100.00	100.00
TOTAL,.....	\$19,728.90	\$ 7,015.39

MEMBERS OF THE LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Alpha Metal & Rolling Mills, Inc., 363 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 The American Metal Co., Inc., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 American & Foreign Lead Refining Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 Anaconda Lead Products Company, East Chicago, Indiana.
 The Andrews Lead Co., Inc., 20-42 Grand Ave., Long Island City, N.Y.
 Barker Mill and Sullivan Mining and Consolidating Co., Kellogg, Idaho.
 Cambridge Smelting Company, 130 Pacific Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 *Cerro Copper Corp., 46 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Bunka, Utah.
 Crown Metal Company, 117-9 East Washington Street, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 Dayrock Mining Company, Wallace, Idaho.
 Jackson Waterproof Mill Co., P.O. Box 334, Evanston, Ill.
 The Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Temple Bar Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Euston Lead Co. (The Glidden Co.) 500 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.
 Evans Lead Company, Charleston, W. Va.
 Federal Mining & Smelting Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 Federated Metals Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 The Flann Lead Co. Inc., Bradley Ave. & School St., Long Island City, N.Y.
 W. P. Fuller & Co., 301 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Gardiner Metal Co., 4820 South Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co., 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hammond Lead Products Inc., First Trust Building, Hammond, Ind.
 Hecla Mining Company, Wallace, Idaho.
 Hercules Mining Company, Wallace, Idaho.
 Hudson Smelting & Refining Co., 85-95 Hyatt Ave., Newark, N.J.
 Imperial Type Metal Co., 3400 Aramingo Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 International Smelting & Refining Co., (Anaconda Sales Co., Agents),
 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 The Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Co., 6016-6120 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 Kahn Brothers, 785 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 The Levin Metals Corp., Monsanto Post Office, East St. Louis, Ill.
 Marks Liseberger & Son, Inc., 23-01 Borden Ave., Long Island City, N.Y.
 Metals Refining Co. (The Glidden Co.) Hammond, Ind.
 Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc., 50 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
 National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 Northwest Lead Company, 1744 Fourth Avenue, South, Seattle, Wash.
 The North-Western Metal Manufacturing Co. Inc., 1328 N. Second St., Minneapolis, Min.
 Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co., Continental Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Reynolds Metals Co., Inc., 19 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.
 Rochester Lead Works, Inc., 380 Exchange Street, Rochester, N.Y.
 St. Joseph Lead Co., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Sherman Lead Company, Wallace, Idaho.
 The Sherwin-Williams Co., 101 Prospect Ave., N.W., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Silver King Coalition Mines Co., 1010 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Silverstein & Pinscf, 1123 West 14 Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Standard Rolling Mills, Inc., 143 Jewell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sunshine Mining Co., Miller Building, Yakima, Wash.
 Tamarack & Custer Consolidated Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho.
 Tintic Standard Mining Co., Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 United American Metals Corp., 196 Diamond St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 United States Smelting Refining and Mining Co. Inc., 57 William St., New York, N.Y.
 White Metal Rolling & Stamping Corp., 80 Moultrie St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 *Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

* Associate Member.

February 28, 1936.