

Formerly a Section of the
Commercial & Financial Chronicle

BANK ^{AND} QUOTATION RECORD

New York Stock Exchange

New York Curb Market Boston Stock Exchange

Chicago Stock Exchange Baltimore Stock Exchange

Detroit Stock Exchange Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Philadelphia Stock Exchange

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THE MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company of New York

Abstract of Statement December 31, 1927

Income during Year 1927	\$192,232,742.73
Disbursements under Policy contracts during year 1927	103,142,216.11
Reserves and Liabilities	761,640,408.80
Contingency and Dividend Funds	100,284,125.32
Assets	861,924,534.12
Insurance in Force	3,762,898,499.00
Annuities in Force	2,569,717.33

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BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

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REVIEW OF JULY—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

There were many interesting developments of one kind or another during the month of July, even though not all of them had an intimate or immediate bearing on everyday affairs. Among those connecting the United States with the outside world, chief place must undoubtedly be given to the carrying to a successful conclusion of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg's negotiations with the fourteen leading countries of the World for a multilateral treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Favorable replies were received during the month from all the fourteen nations to whom the Secretary had sent invitations on June 23 in which they were asked to subscribe to what amounted to little more than a simple declaration to renounce war for the future as a means of settling differences between themselves; and most of the principal countries, in signifying assent, felt impelled to attach reservations and conditions which will make it easy to disregard this simple declaration, if they see fit, since they must necessarily be the sole judge of the applicability of the reservations and qualifications which they have outlined. But even so, the mere agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy between and among themselves marks an important step forward in the direction of assuring international peace and guarding against the recurrence of future wars.

In the last analysis the obligation is merely a moral one, hedged about by restrictions and limitations, some of them, as in the case of Great Britain, exceedingly vague and indefinite—restrictions not contained in the words of the agreement, which is simplicity itself, but indicated in the notes of acceptances communicated to the Secretary of State and which therefore each nation must be allowed to construe for itself. But moral obligations are often, especially between nations, more effective than legal ones prescribed with great precision, and in the present instance any other kind of an agreement was clearly out of the question with the different countries, the United States not excepted, so jealous of what they deem their own prerogatives and individual spheres of action. The United States, for instance, would not allow any meddling by other countries with the Monroe Doctrine and would not permit its policy in that respect to be questioned. In that sense the restrictions simply ask mutual respect for one another's assumed rights as independent political entities. The important point is, to have them all agree not to resort pri-

marily to war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. It may well be that this simple agreement, providing no penalties or punishment for the violation of its provisions, will prove more effective in preventing war than any other similar document ever drawn up in the history of civilized nations. The different countries, having formally indicated their readiness to enter into a treaty of that kind, it is eminently fitting that President Coolidge should have felt that a solemn ceremony should attend the attaching of the signatures of the representatives of the countries that are to be parties to the same. It seems proper, too, that Paris should have been selected as the place for the ceremony, since the idea originated with M. Aristide Briand, though Secretary Kellogg extended its scope so as to make it a multilateral rather than a bilateral agreement. There is likewise appropriateness and grace in having Secretary Kellogg attend in person and sign on behalf of the United States on the date assigned for the ceremony, Aug. 27 or Aug. 28.

We do not think that any fears need be entertained that the United States Senate will not ratify the treaty when it is submitted to that body. There is not the slightest analogy between a simple declaration renouncing war and such a formidable and all embracing pronouncement as the Covenant of the League of Nations, which could not have failed perpetually to embroil the United States in the affairs of other countries with which it has no concern and ought not to have. Secretary Kellogg took pains to make this distinction plain when he stated orally on July 21 to newspaper representatives, that the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war would not entangle the United States in European affairs nor entail any obligations under the League of Nations. Mr. Kellogg was led to make these observations by the receipt of reports from Paris in which it was said that "all Europe regards the treaty as bridging the diplomatic gap" and that "the sponsorship of the anti-war treaty places on the United States a much greater responsibility than it would have borne as a member of the League of Nations." The multilateral treaty requires no affirmative action of any kind on the part of this country, Secretary Kellogg explained, and will no more involve the United States in European affairs, nor in the League of Nations, than the arbitration treaties which we have signed with most of Europe.

It deserves to be pointed out that the definite proposal that the powers of the world sign a multilateral agreement renouncing war as an instrument of national policy was submitted to the nations on June 23 by Secretary of State Kellogg in identical notes to fourteen Governments. A draft treaty was placed before each Government with a covering note which declared that the United States was ready to sign the treaty without qualification or reservation. The text of the draft treaty contained only minor changes from the original draft submitted by the Secretary on April 13 last to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The two main articles of the draft treaty and the third article providing for ratification remained unchanged. Article 1 provides that "the High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of

their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another." Article 2 follows with the statement that "the High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

The preamble of the draft treaty, as revised by Mr. Kellogg, was designed to give "express recognition to the principle that if a State resorts to war in violation of the treaty, the other contracting parties are released from their obligations under the treaty to that State." The new wording of the preamble is to the effect that the contracting Governments: "Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated; Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this treaty; Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy; Have decided to conclude a treaty . . ."

In the covering note to each Government, Secretary Kellogg reviewed the negotiations, which were begun Dec. 28 1927 between France and the United States, on the basis of Foreign Minister Aristide Briand's suggestion of June 30 1927 for a "Pact of Perpetual Friendship" between the two great Republics. Pursuant to the understanding reached in the preliminary discussions between Paris and Washington, the United States on April 13 the present year submitted the preliminary draft treaty to the five Governments named above and invited consideration and discussion. Secretary Kellogg recalled in his note that France on April 20 circulated among the interested Governments an alternative draft treaty containing six reservations or provisions. The note explained further that the American Secretary, in an address delivered April 28 before the American Society of International Law, fully explained the construction placed by the United States Government on the draft treaty proposed by it. Mr. Kellogg at that time also treated in detail the six major considerations brought up by France in its alternative draft treaty, and the remarks then made were repeated in full in the covering note of June 23.

The note stated further that replies had been received from all the Governments addressed without any dissent being expressed from the construction placed on the draft treaty by the American Secretary. Moreover, no Government "has voiced the least disapproval of the principle underlying the proposal of the United States for the promotion of world peace." Neither, finally, had any Government suggested any specific modifications of the text of the proposal of April 13. The United States Government, therefore, Mr. Kellogg stated, "remains convinced that no modification of the text of its proposal for a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war is necessary to safeguard the legitimate interests of any nation."

The reservations and considerations brought up by the French Government in its draft treaty of April 20 were again and more formally considered by Secretary Kellogg in the June 23 note. The United States Government, Mr.

Kellogg explained, "believes that the right of self-defense is inherent in every sovereign State and implicit in every treaty. No specific reference to that inalienable attribute of sovereignty is therefore necessary or desirable. It is no less evident that resort to war in violation of the proposed treaty by one of the parties thereto would release the other parties from their obligations under the treaty toward the belligerent State. This principle is well recognized. So far as the Locarno treaties are concerned, my Government has felt from the very first that participation in the anti-war treaty by the powers which signed the Locarno agreements, either through signature in the first instance or thereafter, would meet every practical requirement of the situation, since in such event no State could resort to war in violation of the Locarno treaties without simultaneously violating the anti-war treaty, thus leaving the other parties thereto free, so far as the treaty-breaking State is concerned. As your Excellency knows, the Government of the United States has welcomed the idea that all parties to the treaties of Locarno should be among the original signatories of the proposed treaty for the renunciation of war, and provision therefor has been made in the draft treaty which I have the honor to transmit herewith. The same procedure would cover the treaties guaranteeing neutrality to which the Government of France has referred. Adherence to the proposed treaty by all parties to these other treaties would completely safeguard their rights since subsequent resort to war by any of them or by any party to the anti-war treaty would violate the latter treaty as well as the neutrality treaty, and thus leave the other parties to the anti-war treaty free, so far as the treaty-breaking State is concerned. My Government would be entirely willing, however, to agree that the parties to such neutrality treaties should be original signatories of the multilateral anti-war treaty, and it has no reason to believe that such an arrangement would meet with any objection on the part of the other Governments now concerned in the present negotiations."

The modifications in the preamble of the draft treaty were explained as due to the desire of the United States Government to meet the points raised by other Governments, even though the United States Government "is satisfied that the draft treaty proposed by it on April 13 could be properly accepted by the powers of the world without change." "If," the note stated finally, "the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa and the United States can now agree to conclude this anti-war treaty among themselves, my Government is confident that the other nations of the world will, as soon as the treaty comes into force, gladly adhere thereto, and that this simple procedure will bring mankind's age-long aspirations for universal peace nearer to practical fulfillment than ever before in the history of the world."

Another important event in the country's foreign relations was the action of Secretary Kellogg in announcing the readiness of the United States to enter into negotiations at once with the Nationalist Government of China "in reference to the tariff provisions of the treaties between the United States and China" "in which it may be expected that full expression will be given reciprocally to the principle of *national tariff autonomy* and to the principle that the commerce of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the ports and the territories of the other treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the commerce of any other country." This stand was set forth in a note which Secretary Kellogg transmitted to John Van A. MacMurray, Minister in

Peking, for delivery to the Nationalist Foreign Office. The note was a reply to a communication on July 11 from Chao Chu-Wu, former Nationalist Foreign Minister who has been here in the United States for several weeks in the interests of his Government asking for tariff negotiations.

The announcement was followed almost immediately by the news that a new tariff treaty had been actually signed by the United States in China giving to the Nationalist Government complete national tariff autonomy on Jan. 1 1929 if ratified by that time. It was pointed out that both steps involved de facto recognition of the Nationalist Government which had established its control of the whole of China through its military successes in conquering Northern China (though Japan maintained its hold on Manchuria), and that de jure recognition would doubtless soon follow. It was also pointed out that while the new treaty annuls all unequal tariff treaties and treaty provisions, this means only the Treaty of 1903, as the nine-power treaty of 1921, which declares respect for Chinese sovereignty, independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, is still in force to cover other main points of this country's open door policy in the Far East. Mr. Kellogg's action was looked upon as an indication that the United States intended to emphasize its friendly feelings for Chinese National aspirations, which the Nationalist Government seemed to exemplify, without waiting for other Governments to take action in the matter—in which sense it had a significance extending beyond and outside the relations and affairs of the two countries immediately concerned.

In political matters, Governor Smith as the Democratic presidential candidate, executed what must be regarded as a master stroke of policy when on July 11 he had John J. Raskob chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Committee for the conduct of the Democratic presidential campaign. Mr. Raskob was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Motors Corporation, one of the largest and most successful industrial undertakings of the day, and had previously been classed as an adherent of the Republican Party. He is credited with having made a statement on June 26 (two days prior to Governor Smith's nomination for President on the Democratic ticket), that "business, little or big, has nothing to fear from Governor Smith." Mr. Raskob was one of a party of New York friends of Governor Smith attending the Houston Convention and his statement was telegraphed here by a correspondent of Dow, Jones & Co. from Houston and printed on that Company's news ticker. He has long been a personal friend of Governor Smith, is of the same religious faith, and, in particular, admires the Governor's stand on the liquor question and the Federal prohibition amendment, which he opposes with great fervor and intensity.

But complications beset Mr. Raskob in the assumption of his new duties, upon which he immediately entered with his customary energy. He at once arranged to have the Democratic National headquarters transferred to the spacious General Motors Building at Broadway and 57th Street, but this was not to the liking of his associates in the General Motors Corporation, many of whom belong to the opposite political party and all of whom felt that the General Motors Corporation should not appear to be prominently identified with either of the great political parties. On full consideration of the matter, Mr. Raskob came to the same way of thinking, and the upshot was his resignation from the Finance Committee of the Corporation. On July 24 Alfred P. Sloan, President of the General Motors Corporation, made public a letter that he had received the same day from Mr. Raskob in which the latter tendered his "resignation as Chairman of our Finance Committee, as a member thereof, and as a member of the Executive Commit-

tee, effective as of the date hereof." Mr. Raskob said that in the first place he found the duties imposed upon him as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee were such as to take all of his time and effort during the Presidential campaign. He added that: "Moreover, it is desirable for the public to know, as everybody in General Motors should appreciate, that the corporation is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, in politics. While all of its officers and employees are of course entitled to their individual views, the corporation must not be put in the light of taking sides for or against political parties, personages or questions." Mr. Raskob's resignation was of course accepted. He retains his position as Vice-President and as a member of the Board of Directors. Incidentally, it deserves to be pointed out that on July 27 the General Motors Corporation furnished a statement of its income for the half year ending June 30 which showed a continuance of the phenomenal prosperity which it has so long enjoyed; \$9.00 per share was earned during the first six months of 1928 (the shares have a par value of only \$25), as against \$7.18 in the first six months of 1927.

There was no change of moment in the domestic trade situation during July. The steel trade, as previously, gave an unusually good account of itself, with the volume of business larger than at the corresponding period in 1927. The automobile industry and the agricultural implement manufacturers also continued to be favored with prosperous conditions. On the other hand, however, the cotton goods industry remained in an unsatisfactory shape, while conditions were more or less spotted in many other lines of business. There was little indication of any improvement in railroad traffic or railroad revenues, and the returns of railroad earnings for the month of June which came in towards the close of July were almost uniformly poor, the exceptions being in the case of the railroads serving the spring wheat districts of the Northwest and the Texas & Pacific and a few others in the Southwest which are deriving important advantages from the oil developments in that part of the country. That railroad traffic as a whole was running very little heavier than a year ago, notwithstanding the greater activity of the steel industry and the increased output of motor cars, appeared from the statistics of railroad revenue freight loading. These showed a total of 3,942,931 cars loaded during the four weeks ending July 28 against 3,913,761 cars in the same period of 1927 and 4,148,118 cars in the corresponding weeks of 1926. Bituminous coal production also showed only relatively slight recovery considering that comparison is with the strike period last year. For the four weeks ending July 28 the U. S. Bureau of Mines reports the production of soft coal as 33,041,000 tons against 31,675,000 tons in the same period of last year and 39,112,000 tons in 1926. Anthracite output has run exceedingly small, being reported at 4,088,000 tons for the four weeks of 1928 against 4,784,000 tons in 1927 and 7,529,000 in 1926.

One favorable development, however, in the soft coal industry is to be noted, important not in its immediate results, but in the promise of improvement which it holds out for the future. We have reference to the fact that quite unexpectedly the United Mine Workers of America at a conference concluded at Indianapolis on July 18 decided to abandon the so-called Jacksonville scale as a basis for wage negotiations in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country and granted permission to each one of the districts to enter into settlements with coal operators "upon a basis mutually satisfactory." John J. Lewis, International President, made the announcement himself after the Policy Committee, which has control of strike policies between International Conventions, had concluded seven days'

consideration of the Union miners' position in the soft coal fields. The action of the Policy Committee grew out of the agitation of the miners of Southern Illinois for the right to negotiate separate agreements, unhampered by the restrictions set by the 1927 Indianapolis Convention, which had declared for the maintenance of the Jacksonville scale. This called for a wage of \$7.50 per day, at which figure it was impossible for the coal mine owners to work their mines at a profit, in competition with the product of the non-union mines of West Virginia and Kentucky where the pay was only \$5@6 per day. Adherence to the Jacksonville scale has almost ruined the soft coal industry, in what is known as the Central Competitive Field, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, but particularly the first three. Many of the mines in this coal area have been completely shut down for a long time, while the rest have been working only spasmodically in the endeavor to eke out a bare existence and been forced every now and then to give up the job because they were engaged in the impossible. To a rapidly increasing extent coal from the distant non-union mines supplanted the product of the local mines in the territory referred to. Other forms of fuel, such as oil at the low price to which the latter has fallen, have in some instances also crowded out high priced coal. Under the change now inaugurated officers of each district in the Union will be free to negotiate for wages on any basis deemed "mutually satisfactory," their action to be submitted for ratification by the district convention or by a referendum vote by the Union miners in the district. There can be no doubt that in the course of time resumption of mining will occur in many mines previously idle for longer or shorter periods, with beneficial results all around.

With reference to the steel trade the "Iron Age" of this city estimated the make of iron for July at 3,071,824 tons, which compares with 3,082,000 tons in June, and with 2,951,160 tons in July last year. The American Iron and Steel Institute calculates the production of steel ingots in the United States in July at 3,811,573 tons against 3,742,964 tons in June and 4,203,190 tons in May, but comparing with 3,204,135 tons in July 1927. As indicating the condition of the steel trade, the "Age" in its issue of Aug. 2 in bringing the situation down to the close of July, spoke very optimistically, saying:

"Market developments in steel are on the up side. Demand, which brought July output close to that of June, shows more of a tendency to expand than to contract in August.

"Bookings with most companies have slightly exceeded shipments, and unfilled orders have thus gained in the past month. There is less selling pressure, and here and there evidence of a disposition to cover for forward business.

"Operations are easily at a 75% of capacity rate, sustained by buying chiefly for immediate needs from many varied consuming industries.

"Bar mill products have bulked large in the unusual summer activity, which has brought sales in the last week, as in Chicago, to the average of the year to date.

"Sheets are moving in a better volume, with sheet mills generally operating at 85%. Some recession in fresh orders from the automobile builders is explained by delays in getting into full production on new models."

There were indications, too, that the steel producers were getting better control of the prices of their products, which has been the one weak feature in the situation, yet the "Age" made the composite price of finished steel July 31 2.319c. per pound, against 2.341c. a month previously, and the composite price of pig iron \$17.04 per gross ton, against \$17.25 a month previously. As to the minor metals the strength of copper, a feature for so many months, was well maintained, the price of electrolytic copper at New York remained unchanged throughout the month at 14.50c. Lake copper shaded off a trifle—from 14½c. to 14¼. The price of tin after renewed weakness the early part of the month showed recovery the latter part; from a low of 46.00c. there was a recovery to 48.00 July 24 with the price July 31 47.75c. Lead at New York declined from 6.30c. to 6.20c. In petroleum and its products the improving price tendency previously noted made further progress. As one

illustration, Pennsylvania crude oil was on July 9 further advanced for the second time within a month. The first increase which occurred on June 13 ranged from 10c. to 30c. per barrel on all grades except Corning and Ragland. Corning was later (June 29) increased 15c. per barrel. The second increase which occurred in July ranged from 15 to 20c. per barrel. In gasoline, also, the trend continued upward, numerous instances of this being reported in different parts of the country. Thus on July 27 the Standard Oil Company of New York advanced the price of gasoline 1c. a gallon in its territory, which includes New York and New England.

In the textile trades, the cotton goods industry remained depressed, notwithstanding that continued restriction of production was practiced and plans made to carry the restriction still further. The Census figures, published July 14, reported the consumption of cotton in the United States during June at 510,565 bales of lint and 63,587 bales of linters, compared with 659,841 bales of lint and 70,055 bales of linters in June last year. The strike situation at New Bedford did not improve. The mills reopened on Monday, July 9, in accordance with previous announcement, to give such of the operatives as chose a chance to return to work, but comparatively few availed of the opportunity, and such as did found themselves harassed by the pickets placed on guard by the Operatives' Association, who interfered to such an extent as to make necessary police and militia protection and resort to the courts. After a conference of more than three hours on July 5 between the Manufacturers' Advisory Committee and the General Strike Committee of the Textile Council which was held at the invitation of the State Board of Conciliation, with a view to postponing the reopening of the mills pending the submission of the differences to arbitration, the attempt had to be abandoned owing to the opposition of the representative of the workers. The price of cotton moved lower during the month, influenced by a number of considerations. In the first place, the report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington put the increase in acreage a great deal higher than any one had expected. It put the increase at 4,790,000 acres, or 11.4%. This was just twice the average increase indicated in private reports, which was 5.7%. Wild selling and a sharp decline in prices occurred as a result on July 9, future options dropping from 80 to 88 points. Improvement in weather conditions was another depressing influence, which gained weight as the month progressed; and the falling off in consumption by the mills, with plans for further restriction, certainly did not tend to improve the situation. Middling upland spot cotton in New York, against 23.10c. June 30 got down to 20.45c. July 31. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 in. 64 x 60 remained unchanged throughout the month at 6½c. In woolen goods the feature was the action of the American Woolen Co. in making an average reduction of 2c. to 10c. a yard in opening on July 23 its staple men's wear fabrics for spring of 1929, though low priced chevots were slightly higher than the list of last fall, while tropical worsteds for the coming summer season were marked up from a few cents to as much as 22c. a yard. Prominent numbers in the serge, unfinished worsted and French back families were readjusted downward quite sharply. This step by the largest factor in the industry created somewhat of a sensation in selling circles, as expectation had been general that prices for the new light weight season would remain unchanged or go slightly higher in line with the rise in raw material costs since the opening of the previous February. Conditions in the silk industry also were far from satisfactory. Raw silk prices, however, tended slightly higher, and Japanese crack double extra (20-22 deniers) July 31 were quoted at \$5@ \$5.10, against \$4.90@ \$4.95 June 30, \$5.05@ \$5.10 May 31, \$5.30@ \$5.35 on both April 30 and March 31, \$5.35@ \$5.40 Feb. 29, \$5.15@ \$5.20 Jan. 31 and \$5.05@ \$5.10 on Dec. 31. The crude rubber market stiffened somewhat and ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 19¼c.@19¼c. on July 31 against 18¾@19c. June 30, 19½@19¾c. May 31, 17@17½c. April 30, 27@27¼c. March 31 and 41¼@41½c. at the beginning of the year.

Grain prices suffered a further severe break during July, mainly on favorable advices regarding the crop situation

MONTHLY REVIEW

in this country and in the case of wheat, also the bright promise for the Canadian crop. The Agricultural Bureau report issued July 10 put the production of winter wheat at 593,782,000 bushels, compared with the Department's estimate of 512,252,000 bushels on June 1 and 479,086,000 bushels on May 1, and comparing with 553,288,000 bushels, the crop harvested in 1927. The condition of the spring wheat crop was not so favorable, and the Department forecast a yield of only 182,624,000 bushels, as against 243,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927 and 200,000,000 bushels, the five-year average of production. During July, however, prospects of this crop greatly improved. Estimates of the Canadian crop ran as high as 575,000,000 bushels. The July option for wheat at Chicago tumbled from \$1.39½c. July 2 to \$1.17½ July 31. The September option for wheat at Chicago fell from \$1.43 July 2 to \$1.20½ July 31. Weather conditions appeared to be propitious also in the case of corn and oats. In the July option for corn, however, a corner developed which sent the price up from \$1.03½ July 2 and \$1.03½ July 16 to \$1.15½ July 31. Indications of cornering operations were so strong that L. A. Fritz, the grain supervisor for the Department of Agriculture, communicated with Secretary Jardine and was instructed to act accordingly. The Federal law requires that brokers on demand shall give up the names of all customers who have open interests of large size in an option. Mr. Fritz asked for all open accounts above 100,000 bushels. The September option for corn pursued an independent course and after rising to \$1.02¾ July 5, fell to 90c. July 24, but recovered and closed at 94¾c. July 31. July oats at Chicago as against 54¾c. July 3, sold down to 36c. July 31. The sugar market developed further weakness showing again that efforts at price control such as the Cuban Government is engaged in are futile when underlying conditions themselves are not favorable. Cuban raw sugar declined from 2½c. June 30 to 2¼@2 5/16c. July 31. The Cuban Export Corporation disposed of 300,000 tons of sugar, mostly to Great Britain, but it did not serve to improve the price situation. The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York at the leading refineries ranged on July 31 from 5.55c. to 5.60c. as against a uniform price of 5.90c. at the close of June. Coffee prices advanced and No. 7 Rio was quoted July 31 at 17@17¼c. against 15¾ June 30, 15½c. May 31, 15½c. April 30, 15½@15¾c. March 31, 17c. Feb. 29, 14¾c. Jan. 31, and 14½c. on Dec. 31 1927.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN JULY.

During July there was a marked decline in the number of new foreign security issues offered in this country. With the exception of two fairly large South American municipal offerings the financing was mostly of a minor nature from the viewpoint of size. A syndicate headed by White, Weld & Co. and The National City Co. offered \$23,000,000 State of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) 6% external gold bonds and a syndicate headed by Speyer & Co., Blair & Co., Inc. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. offered \$15,000,000 State of San Paulo (Brazil) 40 yr. 6% external gold bonds. The following table includes all the new foreign security issues offered in this country during July:

FOREIGN FINANCING

\$23,000,000 State of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) 6% external sinking fund gold bonds due 1968 at 94¼ and int., yielding from 6.40% to 7.63%, depending on the maturity and offered by a syndicate headed by White, Weld & Co., and The National City Co.

15,000,000 State of San Paulo (Brazil) 40 yr. 6% sinking fund gold bonds external dollar loan of 1928 at 94½ and accru. int. to yield 6¼% by a banking group headed by Speyer & Co., Blair & Co., Inc., and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.

3,400,000 Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank (Budapest) 7% 35 yr. sinking fund communal gold bonds at 95½ and int. yielding over 7.35% by Bauer, Pogue, Pond & Vivian and Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc.

3,396,000 City of Tucuman (Argentine Republic) 7% external sinking fund gold bonds due in 1951 at 96½ and accru. int., yielding over 7.30% by E. H. Rollins & Sons and H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.

125,000 "American Shares" of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., at \$24 per share by Chas. D. Barney & Co., and Lehman Bros. For each "American Share" there is deposited with the American Exchange Irving Trust Co. 4 ordinary shares of the company of the par value of 5 shillings each.

19,000,000 Rm. of new shares of Karstadt Inc. (Hamburg) taken over by a banking syndicate and Rm. 8,500,000 offered for subscription to present holders in the ratio of every Rm. 6,000 of existing shs. are entitled to subscribe for Rm. 1,000 of new shs. at the price of 150% of the par value, plus minor taxes.

In the domestic field new financing was also very light as compared with previous months. The most important was an offering of \$42,158,300 of capital stock of the New York Central RR. to common stockholders at par on the basis of one new share for each ten shares held. Notice of this offering has been public knowledge for several months, but it was only during July that the company received authority from the I.-S.C. Commission permitting the Company to issue the stock. Another large offering was an issue of \$12,000,000 Trans-Continental Oil Co., 1st mtge. 6½% gold bonds with detachable stock purchase warrants. The financing classified as to the nature of business and size of issue is shown below, the table including only issues for \$5,000,000 and above:

RAILROAD FINANCING.

\$42,158,300 Capital Stock of the New York Central RR., par \$100 to be subscribed for by common stock holders of record June 15, 1928, at par, on the basis of one new share for each 10 shares held.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCING.

\$12,000,000 Transcontinental Oil Co. 1st mtge. 10-yr. 6½% sinking fund gold bonds with detachable stock purchase warrants at par by Gorrell & Co., Inc., Stein Bros. and Boyce and Henry D. Lindsley & Co., Inc.

5,000,000 American Investors, Inc. capital has been subscribed for privately by directors and affiliated interests. The company was recently incorporated in Delaware and the above was the initial capital offering.

5,000,000 Gannett Co., Inc., 15-yr. 6% sinking fund gold debts. series A at 99¼ and interest by Hemphill Noyes & Co., Chemical National Co., Inc., Eastman, Dillon & Co. and S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.

211,991 Shares of Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., common stock at \$40 per share by The National City Co., Hornblower & Weeks and Cassatt & Co.

187,378 shs. of Cannon Mills Co. common stock of no par value at \$48 per sh. by The National City Co.

100,000 shs. of common stock (no par) and 100,000 shs. of 6% cum. pref. stock (\$50 par) of Metal & Mining Shares, Inc. in units consisting of 1 sh. of common and 1 sh. of preferred for \$70 per unit by P. W. Whiting & Co., Inc.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

\$13,000,000 State of Illinois 4% highway bonds due 1949 to 1954 inclusive. The issue was bought by a banking group headed by The Guaranty Co. of N. Y. and Lehman Bros. of N. Y. at 96.2676 or at a cost to the city of 4.25%. The issue was offered for investment at prices to yield 4.125%.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING.

\$5,600,000 General Water Works Corp. 15-yr. 5% 1st lien and coll. trust gold bonds series A at 90¼ and interest, to yield 6% and

\$1,650,000 3½-yr. 6% conv. gold debts. series A of the same corporation at 99¼ and interest, yielding about 6.24%. Both issues were offered by a syndicate headed by Howe Snow & Co., Inc.

During the month of July changes in dividend declarations were not as numerous as those for the month preceding which were exceptionally heavy. The following table gives the more important changes.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on com. increased from \$1.50 per share to \$1.75 per share.

American Machine & Foundry Co.—Quar. div. on com. increased from 50c. per share to \$1 per share.

Art Metal Works, Inc.—Initial quar. div. of 45c. per share on pref. stk and 37½c. per share on com. stock.

Bancillia Corp.—Stock div. of 2 sh. of stk. for each 100 shs. held in addition to a quar. cash div. of \$1 per sh.

Beacon Manufacturing Co.—Quar. div. on com. increased from 1½% to 2%.

Belding-Corticelli, Ltd.—Semi-annual div. increased from 3% to 3½%.

Belding-Hemingway Co.—Omits div. on com. On May 1 paid 50c. per sh. on this issue.

Budd Mfg. Co.—Defers div. on 7% pref. stock.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.—25% stk. div.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Extra div. of 20c. per sh. in addition to the regular quar. div. of 55c. per share.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Quar. div. increased from \$1 per sh. to \$1.25 per sh. on com.

Charis Corp.—Initial quar. div. of 50c. per sh. on com.

Chelsea Exchange Corp.—Initial divs. of \$1 per sh. on the class A and class B stocks.

Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.—Extra div. of \$5 per sh. and a quar. div. of \$1.50 per sh. as compared with previous quar. divs. of \$1 per sh.

Community Power & Light Co.—Div. of 75c. per sh. on com. Last div. on this issue was 60c. per sh. paid Jan. 28, 1928.

Consolidated Laundries Corp.—Quar. div. of ½ sh. of pref. stk. for each 100 shs. of com. stk. omitted.

Continental Mills.—Semi-annual div. increased from \$2 to \$3 per sh.

Courtauld's, Ltd.—Interim div. of 1s. a sh. on the ordinary stock as against 1s. 6d. a sh. paid at this time last year. In the meantime, however, capital of the company has been doubled through the payment of a 100% stk. div.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.—97c. per sh. div. on the "American Shares" as compared with \$1.45 per sh. a year ago.

Enamel & Heating Products, Ltd.—Initial div. of 50c. per sh. on com stock.

Equitable Casualty & Surety Co.—Initial quar. div. of 25c. per sh. on com. stk.

Evans Auto Loading Co., Inc.—100% stk. div.

Federated Business Publications, Inc.—Initial div. of 25c. per sh. on com. stk.

French Line.—A div. of \$2.54 has been paid on the "American Shares."

Globe Grain & Milling Co.—Quar. div. increased from 1½% to 2%.

Gold Seal Electric Co.—Quar. div. on com. omitted.

Grand (F. & W.) 5-10-25 Cent Stores, Inc.—Initial div. on com. of 25c. per sh.

Hammermill Paper Co.—25% stk. div.

Hart & Cooley Co.—Extra div. of 50c. per sh. in addition to regular quar. div. of \$1.25 per sh. On Apr. 2 last paid an extra of 75c. per sh.

Howe Scale Co.—Quar. div. on 7% pref. stk. deferred.

International Cigar Machinery Co.—Quar. div. on com. increased from 50c. per sh. to \$1 per sh.

International Printing Ink Corp.—Initial div. of 41½c. per sh. on com. and 1½% on the 6% pref.

Interstate Rys.—Quar. div. reduced from 30c. per sh. to 17½c. per sh.

Ile Royal Copper Co.—Semi-annual div. increased from 50c. per sh. to 75c. per sh.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.—New com. stk. to be placed on a \$1.50 annual div. basis. This will be equivalent to \$12 a sh. on the old com. stk. of \$100 par value, which was split up 8 for 1 and which was paying \$8 per annum.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.—62½c. div. on com. as compared with 75c. per sh. paid in Jan. last. The Apr. div. was omitted.

Lima Locomotive Works, Inc.—Omits com. div.

Marion Steam Shovel Co.—100% stk. div.

Mercantile Stores Co., Inc.—Quar. div. on com. increased from \$1 per sh. to \$1.25 per sh.

Nash Motors Co.—Extra div. of 50c. per sh. in addition to the regular quar. div. of \$1 per sh.

Northern New York Telephone Corp.—Quar. div. on com. increased from 2% to 2½%.

Ohio Seamless Tube Co.—Extra div. of 50c. per sh.

Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd.—Quar. div. on com. increased from 37½c. per sh. to 40c. per sh.

Packard Motor Car Co.—Extra div. of \$1 per sh.

Palmolive Peet Co.—32¼% stock div.

Pet Milk Co.—100% stk. div.

Richfield Oil Co. of Calif.—Quar. div. increased from 25c. per sh. to 50c. per sh.

Rockland & Rockport Lime Co.—Semi-annual div. on 7% pref. stk. deferred. Kidder Peabody & Co. will advance div. on request.

Ryan Car Co.—Defers 2% quar. div. on the 8% pref. stk.

Scotten, Dillon Co.—Extra of 2% in addition to the regular quar. div. of 3% on com.

Standard Paving, Ltd.—Initial quar. div. of 37½c. per sh. on com.

The Union Financial Corp.—Initial div. 37½c. per sh. on class A. stk.

Union Street Ry. of New Bedford.—Omits quar. div. of 1½% on com.

THE STOCK MARKET DURING JULY 1928.

The stock market during July quieted down. After the big collapse in prices during May and June, with the tremendous liquidation which this involved, and the virtual elimination of the outside public, business became more settled. The market was left almost entirely to the room traders and the professional speculators, who rapidly change their position from day to day, and who scalp for profits on either the up side or the down side. These traders and professional operators in their dealings were governed largely by the course of money rates and by the indications and views expressed with reference to the future of the money market. With a spurt upward in call loans they would make a drive against the market, breaking prices, while on a manifestation of easing in the money situation, or a drop in call loan rates, they engaged in moving prices up or would bring about a rise by covering their short contracts. The result was that the market displayed great irregularity, but on the whole developed growing firmness, especially the latter part of the month. Except in the case of shares which were weak for special reasons, not applicable to the market as a whole, it was easier most of the time to bring about advances than to precipitate declines, which explains the underlying tone of strength that was always in evidence and also indicated that the liquidation during May and June had been thorough and complete and that no further extensive selling was going on. The volume of trading was greatly reduced as compared with the enormous transactions which preceded and accompanied the break during May and June and yet was moderately large. On no full day's trading did the sales aggregate less than 1,000,000 shares and on at least three days they exceeded 2,000,000 shares, while on quite a few other days they came very close to being 2,000,000 shares. On July 11 when the market tumbled badly, the sales reached 2,796,520 shares—which nevertheless looks small alongside the aggregate of 5,052,790 shares sold on June 12, the high record in all time. The dealings for the whole month aggregated

39,197,238 shares, as against 63,886,110 shares in June and 82,398,724 shares in May, and compares with 38,575,576 shares in July 1927 and with 36,691,187 shares in July 1926.

While the net changes for the month, comparing the closing prices July 31 with the closing prices June 30, are in great majority of cases small, this does not mean that fluctuations during the month were narrow. On the contrary, in the case of many of the high-priced specialties, which were a feature of the speculation during July as they had been for so many preceding months, the fluctuations were quite wide, though of course not anywhere near so extreme as during May and June. And while the professional element based its operations principally on the course of the money market, high money rates were not always a deterrent on operations for a rise. Prices moved upward at the beginning of the month, notwithstanding that call money on the Stock Exchange on Monday July 2 advanced to 10%, the highest figure touched since 1920. After reaching this extreme figure the tension in the money market relaxed considerably on the immediately succeeding days, and this furnished a new incentive for advancing prices. On July 5 Secretary Mellon's offering of long term Treasury bonds bearing only 3½% interest was hailed as an indication of easy money conditions for the future. On the other hand, the statement of brokers' loans issued after the close of business on July 5 showed that this class of borrowing was again increasing, which circumstance exercised somewhat of a dampening influence upon the ardor of the speculative community on succeeding days, with the result that parts of the early gains were lost. The following week the beginning of the advance in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Banks, acted as a seriously depressing influence. There was some manifestation of renewed strength on Monday, July 9 and Tuesday, July 10, but after the close of business on the latter day announcement came that the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago had raised its rate of rediscount from 4½ to 5% effective the next day—Wednesday, July 11. After the close of business on Thursday, July 12, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond also put up their rates to 5%, the advance taking effect the following day.

The announcement from the Chicago Reserve Bank had the effect of throwing the market into a state of renewed collapse, bear operators once more becoming active. Prices on July 11 tumbled all around, with startling rapidity, the break ranking among the worst in Stock Exchange history. Inasmuch as the crash in the market in May and June had eliminated the outside public, it was easy to bring about quick and heavy declines, in the absence of support from that quarter. The tone was somewhat better on Thursday July 12, and further recovery occurred on Friday, July 13, when it appeared that brokers' loans on the Stock Exchange had been substantially reduced following the huge increase the previous week, though the market on that day was at first unsettled on the news that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had also raised its rediscount rate. With the volume of trading so very much smaller than during the great activity of previous months, no difficulty was experienced in recording the transactions on the Exchange promptly, and the ticker was only four minutes behind on July 11 when the market broke so badly and the transactions aggregated, as already stated, 2,796,520 shares. The low figures of the month were generally recorded about this time—that is after the news regarding the advance in the Chicago rediscount rate. Several other Reserve banks also advanced their rates later in the month, but this had no effect on Stock Exchange speculation. As a matter of fact, call loans on the Stock Exchange the latter part of the month reflected considerable easing of the monetary strain, being quoted uniformly at 5½% beginning July 23, to the end of the month, except that on Monday, July 30, there was a spurt to 6%, and on Tuesday, July 31, to 8%, on preparations for the 1st of August interest and dividend disbursements. The latter part of the month with the call loan situation improved as indicated, there was evidence of the resumption of pool operations, these operations being mostly confined to movements in special stocks, generally of the high-priced type, which have so long been favorites for that purpose. The pools seemed to have no difficulty

in getting all the funds they needed in their operations for raising prices to higher levels.

The recovery of the market the last half of the month is chiefly responsible for the fact that the net changes for the month are relatively so small. Yet, as already indicated, the fluctuations in many special stocks covered quite an extensive range. General Motors shares displayed perhaps more irregularity than any of the other high-priced specialties, due maybe, to the fact that Mr. Raskob, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, was selected by Governor Smith to conduct the Democratic Party campaign for the Presidency. This stock sold down from 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ July 10 to 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 13 and closed July 31 at 192 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 190, the close on June 30. Montgomery Ward & Co. was one of the strong features of the month and sold up from 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 2 to 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31, making a new high record for the year. Sears, Roebuck & Co. advanced from 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 2 to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31. Radio Corporation of America sold up from 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 2 to 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 5, then dropped to 159 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 17 and closed July 31 at 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 185 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 30. Allied Chemical & Dye after dropping from 172 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 2 to 165 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 17, rose to 179 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 25, and closed July 31 at 175 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 171 June 30. Case Threshing Machine touched 356 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 5, a new high for the year, then dropped to 308 July 17, with the close July 31 at 325, against 338 bid and 340 asked on June 30. E. I. du Pont de Nemours after advancing from 375 July 1 to 391 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 10, fell to 363 July 13, but closed July 31 at 372, against 376 June 30. American Tel. & Tel. sold down from 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 3 to 172 July 24 and closed July 31 at 173 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 175 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 30. International Tel. & Tel., after rising from 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 2 to 174 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 5, was down to 165 July 16, and closed July 31 at 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 170 June 30. General Electric moved up from 150 July 2 to 155 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 5, then dropped to 142 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 17 and closed July 31 at 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30. American Smelting & Refining, opening July 2 at 192 $\frac{1}{4}$, dropped to 187 $\frac{1}{8}$ and then advanced to 205 $\frac{3}{4}$ July 31, a new high for the year, against 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30. Atlantic Refining also touched a new high for the year at 153 July 31 (the low for the month was 132 $\frac{7}{8}$ July 12), which compares with 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30. United States Steel ranged between 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ July 12 and 145 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 28 and closed July 31 at 142 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 137 $\frac{3}{8}$ June 30.

While other instances of extended fluctuations might be given, it is rather notable how slight the net changes for the month are in the case of many different groups of stocks. The copper group displayed perhaps as much strength as any other and many of the copper shares recorded new high figures for the year during July, and yet closing prices July 31 in many cases were not very much above those for July 30 after all. While Kennecott Copper closed at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31, against 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30, Anaconda Copper closed at 67 against 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30; Magna Copper at 50 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 52 $\frac{1}{4}$; Cerro de Pasco at 74 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 77 $\frac{1}{8}$; Chile Copper at 45 against 44 $\frac{3}{8}$, and Greene Cananea at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 104 $\frac{1}{2}$. The same remark holds true with reference to most of the motor stocks, aside from General Motors, already mentioned. Chrysler closed July 31 at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 30; Studebaker closed at 71 against 68; Packard Motor at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Nash Motors at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 88; Hudson Motor at 82 against 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Hupp Motor Car at 57 against 58. In the case of the rubber stocks, a successful drive was made against the shorts in United States Rubber. U. S. Rubber pref. closed at 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ July 31 against 59 June 30 and the common at 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 28 $\frac{3}{8}$; Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ and B. F. Goodrich at 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. The steel stocks also show relatively slight changes, notwithstanding the favorable reports regarding the steel trade which came from the trade papers week after week during the month, and the oil stocks likewise show only slight variations from the figures of the previous month; Bethlehem Steel closed July 31 at 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ June 30; Crucible Steel at 72 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 73; Midland Steel at 220, against 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Ludlam Steel at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 56 $\frac{1}{4}$. Standard Oil of New Jersey closed at 45 July 31 against 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ June 30, and Marland Oil at 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 35.

The railroad stocks belong in the same category with the rest in the matter of fluctuations. New York Central

stock sold down to 159 $\frac{1}{8}$ July 23, but this was ex-the rights to subscribe to new stock (which rights ranged during the month between 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$), as against 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 6 with the rights on. The close July 31 was at 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex-rights, as against 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 30 with the rights included. Texas & Pacific, on its phenomenal record of earnings, touched a new high for the year at 177 July 24 with the close July 31 at 170 bid and 174 asked, against 162 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 30. For most other railroad stocks, however, the net changes are more moderate, and in not a few instances there are net declines for the month. Ches. & Ohio closed July 31 at 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 181 June 30; Atchison at 188 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 188 $\frac{3}{4}$; Canadian Pacific at 207 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 205 $\frac{1}{4}$; Great Northern at 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 98; Northern Pacific at 96 against 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ bid and 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ asked on June 30; Wabash at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at 194, against 194 $\frac{1}{4}$; Southern Pacific at 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 121; Southern Railway at 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ against 150 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis-San Francisco at 113 $\frac{1}{8}$ against 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading at 101 against 102; Del. & Hudson at 191 against 190 $\frac{1}{4}$; Balt. & Ohio at 107 against 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Chic. & St. Louis at 128 against 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid and 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ asked June 30, and St. Louis Southwestern at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 85 $\frac{3}{4}$. The bond market, with money rates continuing to rule high, showed no recovery after the extensive decline during the first half of the year. In fact, in some instances prices moved still lower.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month of July—	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Stock sales—No. of shares	39,197,238	38,575,576	36,691,187	32,812,918
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad & miscell....	122,649,500	147,791,000	139,484,500	178,925,500
United States Govt....	25,776,500	19,813,900	19,243,850	31,639,510
State, munic. & foreign.	55,807,800	43,883,200	51,033,600	57,435,600
Total bond sales....	204,233,800	211,488,100	209,761,950	268,000,610
Jan. 1 to July 31—				
Stock sales—No. of shares	454,863,241	310,382,730	255,599,186	237,718,045
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad & miscell....	1,250,024,650	1,313,285,050	1,261,961,000	1,513,738,375
United States Govt....	126,819,250	195,219,600	175,409,650	266,977,360
State, munic. & foreign.	496,430,425	493,229,400	383,405,950	386,028,860
Total bond sales....	1,873,274,325	2,001,734,050	1,820,776,600	2,166,744,595

JULY FINANCING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury early in July made another attempt to refund a portion of the Third Liberty Loan bonds in advance of their maturity on the ensuing Sept. 15. The proposition was a decidedly bold one. In his financing of the previous month the feature, as noted in our narrative for that month, was the relatively high rates of interest he had to offer on short time borrowings, in view of the tension in the money market—4% per annum in the case of one series of Treasury Certificates running for six months and 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % in the case of another series running nine months. The result showed that the Secretary had calculated shrewdly inasmuch as the subscriptions aggregated far in excess of the offering. Now he offered a Government obligation for subscription and exchange, bearing only 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ % interest, but running for a relatively long term of years. The offering consisted of Treasury bonds maturing June 15 1943, but subject to redemption at the option of the United States on and after June 15 1940 in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days on four months' notice of redemption. The announcement came quite unexpectedly on July 4, and it came, too, after call loan rates on the Stock Exchange on Monday, July 2, had touched 10%, the highest figure recorded since Nov. 10, 1920. The proposition involved a combined offering of the new Treasury bonds for cash subscription and in exchange for the outstanding Third Liberty Loan 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. The cash offering was for subscriptions aggregating \$250,000,000 or thereabouts. The amount of the exchange offering was limited to the amount of Third Liberty bonds that might be tendered and accepted, Secretary Mellon stating that "if the amount of exchange subscriptions received by the Treasury is such that the allotted subscriptions to the combined offering aggregate \$500,000,000 or thereabouts, there will be no further offering of long term bonds in connection with the maturity of the Thirds." Tenders of subscriptions both for cash and for exchange had to be at par, but in order to make the exchange offering attractive to holders of the Third Liberty Loan bonds, the Secretary offered to pay interest in full to Sept. 15 1928 on

the Third Liberty bonds surrendered for exchange, while at the same time interest on the new Treasury bonds, delivery of which on exchange subscriptions was to be made on and after July 16 1928 (in the case of the cash subscriptions delivery was not to begin until Aug. 1 1928), was to begin July 16, holders of the Third 4½s making the exchange thus getting a gratuity of roughly two months' interest (July 16 1928 to Sept. 15 1928) at the old rate of 4¼%. In other words, a premium equal to one-sixth of 4¼% was offered as an inducement to the holder of the 4½s to make the exchange, this being equivalent roughly to .70 of 1%.

In offering this inducement of double interest the Secretary was repeating the course pursued by him in his earlier attempt at refunding these Third Liberty bonds in advance of maturity. This earlier attempt was made the previous January. Then an issue of 3½% Treasury notes, dated and bearing interest from Jan. 16 1928 and due Dec. 15 1932 but redeemable at the option of the United States at par on and after Dec. 15 1930, was offered in exchange for the Third Liberty Loan bonds. The latter were at the time selling at a slight premium of 23/32 or 75c. on each one hundred dollars, but the Treasury offered to pay interest in full on the Third Liberty bonds surrendered until March 15; \$607,399,650 Third Liberty bonds were tendered in exchange for such Treasury notes. The market price, however, of these same Treasury notes was only about 99 when the Secretary made his second attempt and offered long term Treasury bonds, bearing, as we have seen, an even lower rate of interest, namely, 3¾%. The first effect of the new offer of exchange was to cause a spurt in the price of the Third Liberty Loan bonds. They had sold on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business on July 3 at 100 1/32, but advanced to 101 on July 5. The advance, unfortunately, did not prove enduring, and the bonds immediately thereafter took a downward plunge, falling the very next week to 99 31/32. This was equivalent to a discount below par for the new 3¾% Treasury bonds, since any holder of the Third Liberty bonds by making the exchange could get the 7/10 of 1% interest which the Government was ready to pay in cash on the surrendered Third Liberty Loan bonds; when dealings in the new Treasury bonds actually began on the Stock Exchange on July 18 the bonds actually did sell as low as 99@99 8/32 and later in the month (on July 27) they got down to 98 20/32, with the close July 31 at 98.26. Nevertheless, the offer of the \$250,000,000 cash offering of the Treasury bonds proved a decided success. Books for the cash subscriptions were closed at the close of business on Saturday July 7, and it was later announced that these cash subscriptions had aggregated no less than \$743,767,700; and these subscriptions (payment for which was not required to be made until Aug. 1 1928, subscribers being obliged to pay accrued interest from July 16 1928 to Aug. 1 1928), were scaled down on a graded basis and a grand total of \$251,528,600 bonds allotted.

The explanation of the anomaly of cash subscriptions aggregating \$743,767,700 for the 3¾% Treasury bonds, which were destined immediately to be quoted below par, is doubtless that the subscriptions came largely through the banks, which are permitted to carry the subscription payments as Government deposits against which no reserves are required and of course also the bonds are available for borrowing at the Reserve institutions.

On the exchange subscriptions, the Treasury department was less fortunate. Though the offer of exchange remained open until the close of business on July 31, the goal of \$250,000,000 for these exchange subscriptions was not reached. As a matter of fact, the exchange subscriptions aggregated no more than \$106,500,000. This was the result notwithstanding that the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, in announcing on July 26 that the privilege of exchange would definitely expire on July 31, stated that "through the use of the radio, newspaper advertisements, placards and other methods of publicity, the Treasury had endeavored to inform every holder of Third 4½s of the exchange privilege and that banks throughout the country had lent their assistance in communicating the information to their customers."

THE MONEY MARKET DURING JULY 1928.

Tension in the money market remained unrelieved and the Federal Reserve banks found it incumbent to further advance their rediscount rates. Brokers' loans on the Stock Exchange showed renewed expansion on a large scale the first week of the month, but thereafter recorded contraction, but with an increase again at the end of month. On Monday, July 2, the call loan rate on the Stock Exchange touched 10%, after renewals had been made at 7½%, this 10% rate being, as has already been stated further above, the highest figure recorded since Nov. 10 1920. The next day even renewals were at 8%, but thereafter the situation eased to some extent, and after July 20 the Stock Exchange call loan rate was never higher than 5½%, though on July 30 there was a temporary spurt to 6%, and on July 31 a further spurt to 8% on the preparations for the 1st of August payments. In other branches of the money market no relief whatever was experienced from the money strain and indeed in the time loan division the tension further increased, while rates for bankers' acceptances were likewise marked up. This was the more noteworthy as the high money rates prevailing here had the effect of weakening all the foreign exchanges and of leading to the transfers of large supplies of foreign funds to the New York market. Ordinarily, the exceptionally heavy 1st of July interest and dividend disbursements in this country have the effect of weakening money rates at New York during July, but on the present occasion these seemed to be without influence either in the investment market (the bond market having remained depressed notwithstanding some recovery in the stock market), or in the money market. The New York City banks made a very determined effort to cut down the total of brokers' loans, nearly all the principal institutions notifying their customers that the accommodation extended to them would be restricted to a certain portion of the borrowing they had been allowed to do in the flush period before the May and June collapse in stock prices, and this requirement was rigidly enforced, too, as appears from the reduction which occurred during the month in the security loans of the New York City banks and trust companies. Very likely, however, this very action, had the effect of adding to the prevailing tightness in the money market, since this limitation of loaning, with the actual calling of loans in many cases, made it necessary for the borrowers to scurry around and obtain loans elsewhere. The result in any event was to lead to a considerable shifting of loans, and this process in itself is certain to have a stiffening effect on rates where it does not lead to an actual advance in the rate charged for accommodation.

If on the one hand the New York City banks made strenuous efforts to curtail the loaning on Stock Exchange account, and succeeded in so doing in no inconsiderable measure, on the other hand they were not able to reduce very greatly their borrowings at the Federal Reserve banks. All of this evidenced considerable underlying strain and in these circumstances it was little wonder that when on Tuesday, July 10, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago gave notice of an advance in its rate of rediscount from 4½% to 5%, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York should have promptly followed with a similar advance, two days later. The advance was at once evidence of the monetary strain prevailing and of the determination to take cognizance of it, if not to deal with it, thereby bringing Reserve rates more nearly in accord with actual monetary conditions.

Dealing now with the changes from day to day in the call loan branch of the market, it has already been indicated that the charge for renewals on Monday, July 2, was 7½%, the same as at the close of June, but that as the day advanced the rate on new loans got as high as 10%, a figure not previously reached since Nov. 1920. On July 3 the charge for renewals was marked up to 8%, but later in the day there was a drop to 5% on new loans. On July 5, after the 4th of July holiday, the renewal rate was put at 6%, with some new loans negotiated at 5%. On Friday, July 6, all loans were at 5½%, including renewals. The following Monday, July 9, the renewal rate was again 5½%, but with an advance to 6% on new loans. On July 10, all loaning was at 6%, including the charge for renewals. On

July 11, after the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in announcing late in the day before an advance in its rediscount rate, the renewal charge was again 6%, but with an advance to 7% on new loans. On July 12 the renewal charge was raised to 7%, with an advance on new loans to 8%. On July 13, which was Friday, the renewal rate was raised to 7½%, but before the close of the day there was a drop to 6% in the charge on new loans. The remainder of the month the rate for renewals indicates very closely the course of the call loan market generally. On July 16, this renewal rate was 6½%; on July 17 and July 18 it was 6%; on July 19 it was 5½%; on July 20, 5%, and the remainder of the month 5½% each day except that on July 31 the renewal charge was marked up to 6%, while on new loans there was a spurt to 8%.

In the time loan branch of the market, rates actually stiffened after very faint traces of an easier tendency for the shorter maturities at the very beginning of the month. On Monday, July 2, the 30-day rate was 6%, the rate for 60 and 90 days 5½% @ 6%, and the rate for 4 to 6 months 5¼ @ 5½%. On July 3 the quotation was 6% for both 30 and 60 days and 5½ @ 6% for all other maturities. On July 5 and 6 the quotation was 5¾ @ 5½% for all maturities from 30 days to 6 months. On July 9 and July 10 the rate was 5¾ @ 5½% for all dates of maturity and on July 11 and July 12 after the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in advancing its rediscount rate, it was 5½ @ 6%. On Friday, July 13, only the single figure of 6% was quoted, and this figure may be said to have been firmly maintained for all dates of maturity all the remainder of the month with very little money offered even at that figure, except that on July 20 a range of 5½ @ 6% prevailed for that one day for 60 and 90 day loans. The commercial paper market was extremely quiet with practically no business at all. But rates also moved higher, the advance occurring at the very beginning of the month and being firmly maintained the rest of the time. At the close of July names of choice character maturing in four to six months were quoted at 5 @ 5¼%, with only an occasional transaction at 5%; for names less well known the quotation was 5¼ @ 5½%, which also was the rate for New England Mill paper.

The most pronounced rise of all occurred in the rates for banks' and bankers' acceptances. On July 11, after the advance in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council for prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks was raised ¼ of 1% for 30 day bills and ¼ of 1% for all other bills, while on July 13 there was another advance of ¼ for 30 day bills and also for 120, 150 and 180 days. This was followed by an advance of another ¼ of 1% for 30 day bills on July 18, and an advance July 19 of ¼ for 150 days and 180 days. On July 25 rates were marked up ¼ of 1% more for bills of all maturities. This left the quotations at the end of the month 4¼% bid and 4½% asked for bills running 30 days, for 60 days and for 90 days; 4¾% bid and 4¾% asked for 120 days and 5½% bid and 5% asked for 150 and 180 days. For call loans against bankers' acceptances, the rate recorded at the close of June, namely 7%, was continued on July 2 and July 3, but a reduction to 5½% came on July 5, and to 5% on July 6. On July 10 there was an advance again to 6% and on July 13 a further advance to 7%. This was followed by a reduction to 6% on July 16, to 5½% on July 18, to 5% on July 19 and to 4½% July 20. On July 23 there was again a return to the 5% rate and this rate was continued unchanged the remainder of the month, except that on July 31 the rate was once more marked up to 5½%.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK.

Week Ended—	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.
Call Loans on Stock Exchange—					
Range for week (mixed & indus. coll.)	5-10	5½-8	5-6½	5½	5½-8
Week's average (mixed & indus. coll.)	6¾	6½	5¾	5½	7¼
Time Loans (Mixed and Industrial Collateral)—					
Sixty days	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6
Ninety days	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6
Four months	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6
Five months	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6
Six months	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6
Commercial Paper—					
Double and single names—					
Prime 4 to 6 months	4¼-5¼	5-5½	5-5½	5-5½	5-5½
Good 4 to 6 months	5¼	5¼	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5¼-5½

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

July 1928	Call Loans Secured by Acceptances	30 Days Bid & Ask	60 Days Bid & Ask	90 Days Bid & Ask	120 Days Bid & Ask	150 Days Bid & Ask	180 Days Bid & Ask
1				Sunday			
2	7%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
3	7%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
4				Holiday			
5	5½%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
6	5%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
7				Saturday			
8				Sunday			
9	5%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
10	6%	4¼-4	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
11	6%	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
12	6%	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
13	7%	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¼-4½	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
14				Saturday			
15				Sunday			
16	6%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
17	6%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
18	5½%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
19	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
20	4¾%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
21				Saturday			
22				Sunday			
23	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
24	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
25	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	5½-5	5½-5
26	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	5½-5	5½-5
27	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	5½-5	5½-5
28				Saturday			
29				Sunday			
30	5%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	5½-5	5½-5
31	5½%	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾	5½-5	5½-5

The advance in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks was the feature of the month. It was the third upward movement of the year, an advance from 3½ to 4% having occurred in Jan.-Feb. and another to 4½% in April-May, while now the rate was marked up to 5%. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago started the new upward movement, as it had the earlier advances. On July 10 announcement came that the Federal Reserve Board at Washington had approved the request of the Chicago Reserve institution for an advance from 4½ to 5%, the higher rate becoming effective the next day. As a matter of record, it deserves to be noted that the application to raise the rate of the Chicago Reserve Bank was voted by the directors of that institution as early as June 29 and that the action of the Reserve Board in approving the request was delayed for that length of time by inability to get the members of the Reserve Board together to act upon it. The delay led to considerable comment and discussion, but apparently there was no design in it. The "Wall Street Journal" on July 12 quoted Secretary Mellon as saying, just before sailing on his vacation trip to Europe, that "there is no significance whatsoever in the fact that the 5% Chicago rediscount rate was put into effect 10 days after the directors voted on it, nor was the delay due to desire to aid the Treasury financing. The fact of the matter was that at the time all the members of the Federal Reserve Board, excepting myself, were out of Washington, either on vacation or attending the convention."—meaning presumably the Democratic presidential convention at Houston, which was held June 26-29. Following the rise by the Chicago Reserve institution there was much speculation as to what course the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would take. The public was not left long in doubt, for when the directors of the New York Reserve Bank held their customary weekly meeting on Thursday, July 12, they promptly decided to move the New York rate also to 5%, the new rate going into effect Friday, July 13. If newspaper accounts are to be believed, some of the directors even favored an increase of a full 1%. At the same time announcement came that the Richmond Reserve Bank had likewise decided on July 12 to advance to 5%, the higher figure becoming effective July 13. On this last mentioned day the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta in turn moved up to 5%, the action becoming effective July 14. On July 18 the Federal Reserve of Boston and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis also received permission to raise their rate, effective the next day (July 19), while similar announcement with reference to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia came on July 25 effective July 26. On July 31 the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland was authorized to make the increase, effective Aug. 1. Thus eight of the twelve Reserve banks had adopted the higher rate by the end of July.

THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND MEMBER BANKS—BROKERS' LOANS.

Brokers' loans on the security of stock and bond collateral by the 45 reporting member banks in New York City which, after having reached a total of \$4,563,240,000 on June 6, had been reduced to \$4,159,264,000 June 27, showed a sharp upward turn again in the return for July 3, the total rising from \$4,159,264,000 to \$4,307,076,000. On July 11, however, the amount was down to \$4,242,699,000; on July 18 there was a further decline to \$4,194,415,000 and on July 25 still another decline to \$4,183,919,000, but on Aug. 1 an increase again to \$4,259,396,000. An important change, though, occurred in the sources of the contributions to the grand total of the borrowings. The loans made by the 45 reporting member banks for their own account after rising from \$941,346,000 June 27 to \$1,131,568,000 July 3 were sharply reduced in subsequent weeks and on July 25 were down to \$823,516,000, with the amount Aug. 1, however, \$928,466,000. On the other hand, the loans made for account of out-of-town banks after increasing from \$1,488,890,000 June 27 to \$1,511,506,000 July 3, continued to rise thereafter and reached \$1,602,482,000 July 18, with the amount July 25 \$1,551,758,000 and Aug. 1 \$1,498,299,000. Most noteworthy of all was the growth in the loans "for account of others," representing loans made by the banks for large depositors, both individuals and corporations. These depositors, not content with the 2% or 3% interest allowed them on their deposit accounts, compel the banks to loan out the money in the call loan branch of the market, where it has been possible to obtain rates of interest as high as 7% to 10% per annum. These loans "for account of others" after declining from \$1,729,028,000 June 27 to \$1,664,002,000 July 3, moved upward thereafter with great rapidity, reaching \$1,731,577,000 July 11, \$1,771,732,000 July 18, \$1,808,645,000 July 25 and \$1,832,631,000 Aug. 1. The expansion in these loans for account of others has been in progress for a long time, but especially since the beginning of 1928, with the result that loaning under this heading is now double that made by the reporting member banks for their own account, whereas formerly the amount under that heading was the smallest of any under the three headings. The change is revealed in a very striking way when comparison is made between the amounts under the three heads for the latest date with the figures for the corresponding date the year before. This shows that the loans for own account by the reporting member banks were only \$928,466,000 Aug. 1 1928, against \$1,109,556,000 Aug. 3 1927, but big increases have occurred under the other two headings and particularly in the amount "for account of others." The loans for account of the out-of-town banks at \$1,498,299,000 Aug. 1 1928 compare with \$1,189,518,000 Aug. 3 1927, while the loans for account of others at \$1,832,631,000 compare with only \$872,771,000, having thus more than doubled. As this development is considered fraught with the possibility of serious consequences the banks began holding conferences for dealing with it and early in August the New York Clearing House took definite action to that end.

In the case of the New York Stock Exchange figures, which are compiled only monthly and show the totals at the end of the month, a further small shrinkage occurred in July, following the big contraction recorded during June. As pointed out many times in the past, the Stock Exchange tabulation is more comprehensive than the weekly returns of the Federal Reserve Board, and consequently the totals are larger. The amount for July 31 is \$4,837,347,579, against \$4,898,351,487 June 30 and \$5,274,046,281 at the end of May. This shows a decrease from the peak figure of \$436,698,702, but at \$4,837,347,579 July 31st, 1928, comparison is with only \$3,641,695,290 July 30 1927, and no more than \$2,996,759,527 on July 31 1926.

In the returns of the Federal Reserve banks themselves the feature was the continued heavy borrowing of the member banks, as represented by the discount holdings of the Reserve institutions. The volume of these discounts at no time during the month fell below \$1,000,000,000. From \$1,031,874,000 June 27 the total rose to \$1,191,010,000 July 3, then fell to \$1,011,757,000 July 18, and was \$1,025,109,000 July 25 and \$1,085,776,000 Aug. 1. On Aug. 3 1927

the volume of these discounts was only \$445,373,000. The holdings of acceptances, however, were reduced during the month, the amount falling from \$223,432,000 June 27 to \$169,083,000 July 25, and \$165,879,000 Aug. 1. Holdings of United States Government securities also fell somewhat lower, and after having risen from \$211,937,000 June 27 to \$219,565,000 July 3, fell to \$207,641,000 July 25 but were \$211,663,000 Aug. 1. The result altogether was that total bill and security holdings, after having risen from \$1,467,733,000 June 27 to \$1,620,729,000 July 3, was down to \$1,402,323,000 July 25 but up again to \$1,463,808,000 Aug. 1, at which latter figure comparison was with only \$1,031,835,000 Aug. 3 1927. The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation after increasing from \$1,604,635,000 June 27 to \$1,660,132,000 July 3, in connection with the holiday demand for cash, diminished thereafter, and on July 25 was down to \$1,606,582,000 with an increase again to \$1,612,690,000 Aug. 1. Gold reserves after being pulled down from \$2,583,310,000 June 27 to \$2,546,490,000 July 3, were up to \$2,604,031,000 July 25, with the amount Aug. 1 \$2,599,538,000. This was notwithstanding the large further gold exports.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING JULY.

Further large declines occurred in sterling exchange during July as a result of the continued high money rates at this center. In fact, it may be said that the market for sterling almost became demoralized, and the rates for sterling declined not only to the lowest figures of the year, but fell below gold parity. And what is true of sterling exchange is true also of the rates on most of the continental exchanges, and the explanation of the weakness and depression is found in the single fact that every one wanted to make remittances to New York and to take advantage of the high money rates ruling here. All through the month sterling exchange was under constant pressure, and almost from beginning to end quotations steadily declined. The advance in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks was of course a further weakening influence, while the repeated advances in bankers' acceptance rates in this market contributed to the same end. At the close of the month three months' bills in London were quoted at 4 1/4 @ 4 5/16%, while the rate for 90 day acceptances in New York was 4 3/4% bid and 4 5/8% asked. International balances gravitated to New York throughout the whole month and in fact have been doing so since about the middle of June, and the decline in exchange on nearly all the Euro-

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON IN POUNDS STERLING.

Date	Bankers' Bills.		Cable Transfers.		Sight.	Sixty Day.	Ninety Day.	Documents for Payment Sixty Day.	Seven-Day Grain.
	Sight.	60 Days.	Sight.	60 Days.					
1--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
2--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
3--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
4--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
5--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
6--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
7--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
8--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
9--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
10--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
11--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
12--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
13--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
14--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
15--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
16--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
17--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
18--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
19--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
20--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
21--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
22--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
23--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
24--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
25--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
26--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
27--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
28--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
29--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
30--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
31--	4.86 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.87 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.82 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2

pean centers showed that the money position on this side was being felt throughout Europe. The latter part of the month bankers were momentarily expecting an increase in the discount rate of the Bank of England in the endeavor to prevent gold exports from London to New York, which became a possibility with the decline in the rate for sterling bills to below gold parity. Bankers put the gold import point for sterling at this center at 4.85 3/16 for cable transfers. The Bank of England was able largely further to augment its gold holdings, week by week, the increase for the week ending July 4 being £1,141,114; for the week ending July 11, £923,683; for the next week, £1,586,992, and for the following week £76,478, but with a decrease of £2,361,358 in the week ending Aug. 1 and naturally did not want to see the aggregate very appreciably reduced, in view of the preparations being made for the amalgamation of the fiduciary currency with the Bank of England note issues. Sight bills on London fell from 4.87 11/32 July 2 to 4.85 7/32 July 31. Cable transfers dropped from 4.87 3/4 July 2 to 4.85 19/32 July 31. Further large gold shipments were made from New York during July, notwithstanding the drop in exchange rates, but these consisted mainly of earmarked gold for account of the Bank of France. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York puts the gold exports for the month at about \$72,000,000, of which \$61,500,000 consisted of ear-marked gold for France, \$4,000,000 for Italy, \$3,000,000 for Poland, \$3,000,000 for Brazil and relatively small sums for various other destinations. There was an offsetting movement, however, in the importation of \$8,000,000 gold from the Dominion of Canada, this being attracted here by the high money rates at this center, Canadian exchange having ruled at a quite heavy discount especially the latter part of the month.

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Rates on the Continental exchanges also moved still lower during July and for the same reason as in the case of exchange on London, namely, the high money rates ruling at this center and the desire to employ foreign funds in this market at those rates. In many cases exchange declined to the lowest figures of the year. An especially sharp break occurred in the German mark, checks on Berlin dropping from 23.89 July 2 to 23.78 July 13, and bankers stated that there had been quite a demand for dollars in German centers as a result of the high money rates in New York, this movement acting to offset in part the flow of American funds to German centers growing out of the extensive borrowing here on German account. Later in the month Berlin exchange sharply recovered, the mark rising to 23.88 on July 28, with the range July 31 23.85 1/2 @ 23.87 1/4. The Bank of Germany reduced its note circulation the first week of the month 247,541,000 marks, the second week 201,682,000 marks, and the third week 237,549,000 marks, with 581,842,000 marks increase the fourth week of the month. The Bank also kept enlarging its gold holdings, reporting 21,560,000 marks increase the first week of the month, 21,873,000 the second week, 21,557,000 marks the third week and 50,847,000 marks the fourth week. French exchange also moved lower and checks on Paris declined from 3.92 1/2 July 2 to 3.91 July 11, with the range July 31 3.91 3/16 @ 3.91%. The Italian lire followed the general trend, with the resignation of Count Volpi as an additional depressing agency though it was denied that the resignation was forced or had any connection with Italian affairs or reflected financial weakness of any kind. Checks on Italy as against 5.25% July 2, were down to 5.22% July 11 and again July 31. As noted

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Table with multiple columns for exchange rates (Paris, Swiss, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Italian, Greek, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Berlin, Vienna, Spanish) and rows for dates from May 1 to 31. Includes sub-columns for Bankers' Checks and Cables.

above, \$4,000,000 gold was exported from the United States to Italy during July. The Greek drachma showed no changes of moment during the month. The Polish zloty, after weakening from 11.20 to 11.15, advanced to 11.45 the latter part of the month, but dropped back to 11.20. The Austrian schilling did not vary from 14.08, though the National Bank of Austria on July 17 advanced its rate of discount from 6% to 6½%; it had been reduced on Jan. 27 from 6½% to 6%.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war reflected the general downward trend. The Dutch guilder declined from 40.30 July 2 to 40.18½ and after recovering to 40.25 July 20, moved lower than before, to 40.16½ July 31. Swiss francs fluctuated within a much narrower compass and yet declined from 19.27¼ July 2 to 19.24¼ July 17, and again on July 31. The Scandinavian exchanges went through a closely similar experience, the Danish crown on checks declining from 26.80 July 2 to 26.68 July 31, the Swedish crown dropping from 26.83 July 2 to 26.74½ July 31, and the Norwegian crown falling from 26.76 July 2 to 26.68 July 31. The Spanish peseta moved irregularly up and down, quite independently of the general course of the exchanges, and yet the trend here was also unmistakably towards lower levels. The high figure of the month for checks was 16.53½ July 7 and the low figure 16.42 July 14 with the range July 31 16.43@16.45 against 16.47@16.51 July 2. Summaries of a royal decree issued at Madrid at the end of June show that it authorizes the Spanish Government to take measures to combat the depreciation of the peseta, which is declared to be the outcome of speculative maneuvers and totally unjustified. A committee is to be formed which will have as President the Minister of Finance and will include other State officials, together with three representatives of the Bank of Spain. The committee will have at its disposal a sum of 500,000,000 pesetas, of

which half will be provided by the Treasury and half by the Bank of Spain, and, if found necessary, the amount of the credit may be increased later. One-third at least of the credit must be represented by gold.

The South American exchanges remained dull, with the Argentine peso at times showing weakness, due to a strike which tied up exports. Pesos for checks declined from 42.52 July 2 to 41.85 July 12, but subsequently recovered and was 42.24@42.25 July 31. The Brazilian milreis on checks advanced from 11.86 July 3 to 12.00 July 18 and was 11.90@11.96 July 31; \$3,000,000 in gold was shipped from New York to Brazil during the month. Some of the other South American exchanges declined sharply, possibly due to the monetary tension at New York. The Chilean peso fell from 12.20 July 2 to 11.94 July 23, and was \$12.06@12.10 July 31. The Uruguayan peso was quoted at 97.40@102½ July 31 against 102.10@102½ July 2.

In the Far Eastern exchanges the feature was the renewed weakness of Japanese yen. Checks on Yokohama declined from 46.44 July 2 to 45.15 July 27 and were 45.20@45.30 July 31. The decline may have been due to the development of new causes of friction between Japan and China respecting control of Manchuria. The Chinese exchanges moved irregularly, being governed more or less, as always, by the fluctuations in the price of silver, which also moved more or less irregularly. Dollars on Hong Kong for checks were 50.15@50 3/16 July 31 against 50 7/16 @50½ July 2, but on July 20 were as low as 49%. Tael on Shanghai were 65½@65 9/16 July 31, against 66@66 1/16 July 2 after having been down to 64¼ July 20. Rupees on Bombay were 36.13@36.20 July 31, against 36.24 @36.25 July 2. The Imperial Bank of India which on June 21 reduced its discount rate from 7% to 6% made a further reduction on July 19 to 5%. The price of silver in London was 27¾d. per ounce July 31 against 27 7/16d. June 30.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES.

July	Canada Dollar		Czechoslovakia Kronen		Bucharest Lei	Polish Zloty	Hungary Pengo	Serbia Dinar	Bulgaria Leo	Finnish Markka	Argentina Peso		Brazil Milreis	
	Checks	Disc.	Checks	Disc.							Checks	Cables	Checks	Cables
1	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.52	42.50a42.52	42.60a42.63	11.88a11.97	11.92a12.00	
2	1/4% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.52	42.46a42.50	42.57a42.58	11.86a11.96	11.92a11.99	
3	1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.52	42.37a42.50	42.45a42.60	11.88a11.95	11.94a11.98	
4	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.51 1/2 a2.52	42.35a42.40	42.46a42.50	11.85a11.96	11.91a11.99	
5	1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.52	42.35a42.40	42.46a42.50	11.88a11.96	11.94a11.99	
6	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.71 1/2	2.52	42.27a42.40	42.38a42.50	11.88a11.98	11.94a12.01	
7	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
8	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
9	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
10	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
11	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
12	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
13	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
14	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
15	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
16	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
17	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
18	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
19	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
20	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
21	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
22	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
23	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
24	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
25	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
26	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
27	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
28	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
29	1/4% a 1/2% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.48	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72	2.52	42.24a42.30	42.35a42.40	11.88a11.97	11.94a12.01	
30	Par a 1/4% pr.	2.96	a2.9615	.62	11.20	17.40	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72 1/2	2.51 1/2 a2.52	42.24a42.25	42.30	11.90a11.96	11.96a11.99	
31	1/4% disc.	2.96	a2.9615	.61 1/4	11.20	17.40	1.76 a1.76 1/2	.72 1/2	2.51 1/2 a2.52	42.24a42.25	42.30	11.90a11.96	11.96a11.99	

Table with columns: Sales in July Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like Clev Short Line 1st gu 4 1/2, Cuba Northern Rys 1st 5 1/2, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in July Value, BONDS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1928 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like National Ry of Mexico, Nat RR Mex prior lien, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in July Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like South Pac RR, Southern Ry, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in July Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds like Gotham Silk Hosiery, Gould Coupler, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in July Value, BONDS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds such as N.Y. & W. Coal & RR 5 1/2%, Docks & Impmt ex 5%, etc.

SALES TO AUG. 1.

STOCKS

Price about Jan. 3 1928.

PRICES IN JULY.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: In July, Since Jan. 1., N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Price about Jan. 3 1928., July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest., Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest., Highest.). Rows include various stock listings such as NY Lack & Western, NY NH & Hartford, etc.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-STOCKS

SALES TO AUG. 1.

STOCKS

Price about Jan. 3 1928.

PRICES IN JULY.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table with columns: In July, Since Jan. 1., Shares, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Bid., Ask., July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest., Range since Jan. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

z Ex-dividend. a English shillings.

Table with columns: SALES TO AUG. 1., STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), PRICES IN JULY., RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. Includes sub-columns for Bid., Ask., Sale Prices, and various stock names like Houston Oil of Texas, Internat Agriculture, etc.

Table with columns: SALES TO AUG. 1. (In July, Since Jan. 1.), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price about Jan. 3 1928., PRICES IN JULY. (July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.). Rows list various stocks like Martin Parry Corp., Mexican Petroleum, etc., with their share counts and prices.

s Ex-dividend.

SALES TO AUG. 1.

STOCKS

PRICES IN JULY.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table with columns: In July, Since Jan. 1., N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Price about Jan. 3 1928., Bids., Asks., July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest., Sale Prices., Range since Jan. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

z Ex-dividend. a This price is after distribution of dividends in shares of United Cigar Stores at the rate of 38.85 shares for 100 shares of United Retail Stores. c Ex-300% in stock. * No par value.

SALES TO AUG. 1.

STOCKS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Price about Jan. 3, 1928.

PRICES IN JULY.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table containing stock listings with columns for sales volume, share counts, bid/ask prices, and price ranges since January 1st. Includes various stock names like Tidewater Assoc Oil, Timken Roller Bear, and many others.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In July, Since Jan. 1.), NEW YORK CURB MARKET (INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par), Price about Jan. 3 1928. (Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN JULY. (July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

For footnotes see page 50.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In July, Since Jan. 1.), NEW YORK CURB MARKET (INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par), Price about Jan. 3 1928. (Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN JULY. (July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

For footnotes see page 50.

AGGREGATE SALES.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Price about Jan. 3 1928.

PRICES IN JULY.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table with columns: In July, Since Jan. 1., Bid., Ask., July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest., Lowest., Highest. Includes sub-section 'BONDS (Continued)' and various stock entries.

For footnotes see page 50.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS, PRICE about Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Sonatron Tube Co, So Cities Util class A, etc.

* No Par Value. x Ex-dividend.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS, Price about Jan. 3 1928, PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like Pacific Invest 5s, P C Pochontas deb 7s, etc.

Table with columns: Shares, Par., STOCKS, and price columns. Rows list various stock issues like Boston & Albany, Boston Elevated, Chic Jct Ry & U S Y, etc.

* No par value.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In July, Since Jan. 1.), BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS (Libby McNeil Libby, Loew's Theatres, etc.), Price about Jan. 3 1928 (Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN JULY (July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

* No par value. a Assessment paid. z Ex-dividend

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In July, Since Jan. 1.), BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS (Price about Jan. 3 1928., Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN JULY (July 2., July 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.). Rows include various bond and stock listings such as Titusville Iron Wks, Atlantic Coast Line, and American Wholesale.

* No par value.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In July, Since Jan. 1.), PITTSBURGH BONDS, Price about Jan. 3 1928 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Lists various bond issues like Independent Brewing 6s, La Belle Iron Works 5s, etc.

Detroit Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Sales. 1928. 1927.
July Jan. 1 to July 31 Shares 287,459 112,350
4,408,165 1,265,382

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (Shares, Since Jan. 1.), DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS, Price About Jan. 3 1928 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN JULY (July 2, July 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stock issues like Allen Indus Inc common, Allison Drug Store conv, Arctic Dairy Prod com, etc.

*No par value. z Ex-dividend.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "I" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds from Canadian Northern to Delaware & Hudson, including details like maturity dates and interest rates.

Ⓛ Basis. Ⓜ This price includes accrued int. Ⓝ Last sale. Ⓟ In London. Ⓠ Dollar per 500 francs or £20. Ⓡ Nominal. Ⓢ Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "g" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as Great Northern, Western Fruit Express, and Kentucky & Indiana Term RR, along with their respective bid and ask prices and interest rates.

b Basis. / This price includes accrued interest a Dollars per 1,000-face bond. & Last sale. | In London. n Nominal. s Sale price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "i" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as NY Central & Hud Riv, NYO Lines, Pennsylvania Company, St Louis Iron Mt & Sou, etc., with their respective bid and ask prices.

Ⓛ Basis. / This price includes accrued interest. Ⓜ Dollars per 1,000-franc bond. Ⓚ Last sale. / In London. Ⓝ Nominal. Ⓞ Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad securities such as Tampa & Jacksonville, Wheeling Term 4s 1940, and Detroit Hills & S W (guar).

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. y Ex-rights † No par value.

RAILROADS—INVEST. TRUSTS—JOINT STK. LAND BK.
NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks and Bonds, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks and Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various financial instruments like Railroad Securities Co., Western Maryland Ry, and various trusts and bonds.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. y Ex-rights. † No par value.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

Large table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask. Contains detailed listings of bonds and stocks from various regions and companies, including Agricultural, First Trust of Chicago, and others.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "T" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Columbia Gas & Elec Corp, Des Moines & Cent Ia Elec Co, and Fall River Elec Light Co, along with their respective bid and ask prices.

o Basis. This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Los Angeles.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "r" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Mobile Gas Imp & ref 7s '51 J&D, N Y Municipal Ry Corp, Northwest Louisiana Gas, etc.

1/2 Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. * Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. The table lists various utility bonds such as Southern Ohio Elec Co, Southern Ohio Pub Serv Co, etc., with their respective bid and ask prices.

f Flat price. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS AND STOCKS

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NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table containing columns for Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility companies and their financial instruments with corresponding prices and terms.

g Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share not per cent. h Ex-stock dividend. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-warrants. v Old stock. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

Table with 4 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask. and 4 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask. containing various utility stock listings such as Marconi Wire, Montreal Power, and various gas and electric companies.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share, not per cent. h Ex-stock dividend. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-warrants. v Old stock. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous bonds with their respective prices and terms.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Quotation prices. s Sale price.

Main table listing various industrial and miscellaneous stocks. Columns include Stock names, Par value, Bid, Ask, and Per share. It is divided into several sections: 'INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS', 'REAL ESTATE TR & LAND STOCKS', and 'TITLE GUARANTEE & SAFE DEPOSIT STOCKS'.

Purchase also pays accrued dividend. Price per share, not per cent. Last sale. Par value \$100. Nominal. Canadian price. New stock. Ex-cash and stock dividend. Ex-stock dividend. Ex-div. Ex-rights. Ex-warrants. Without par value.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Table with 15 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Per share. The table lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Chic Junc Rys & Co, Cushman's Sons, Federated Metals, and Gt Atl & Pac Tea, providing their current market prices and share information.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share, not per cent. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price t New stock u Ex-cash and stock dividend. e Ex-stock dividend. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock, Par, Bid, Ask, and Price. It is organized into several columns of data.

a Purchaser also pays accrued div. d Price per share, not per cent. & Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t Now stock

Table with 15 columns: Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective bid and ask prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued div. d Price per share, not per cent. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-cash and stock dividend. v Ex-stock dividend. w Ex-100% stock dividend. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. † Without par value.

Table listing various bonds (Bonds, FOREIGN GOVTS., CANADA, FOREIGN CITIES, &c.) with columns for Bid, Ask, To Net, and interest rates. Includes entries like German extl 7s 1949, Argentine Republic Internal 5s of 1949, and various Canadian Dominion and Provincial bonds.

Bottom text providing abbreviations: b Basis, c Basis \$5 to the £, f Flat price, i In London, m Dollars per rubles flat, n Nominal, p Per £20, r Canadian price, s Sale price, t Per 1,000 guilders, u Dollars per 1,000 lire flat, v Dollars per 1,000 francs, w Dollars per 500 francs, y Per £200, z Per £300 bond.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net. for various states including Ontario, Quebec, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, and Harlan County. Includes specific bond details like 'Ottawa City 5s '29-'45' and 'Indiana (see footnote k)'.

b Basis. / Flat price. n Nominal. k Tax-exempt; under a law approved March 9 1903 and which went into effect April 23 1903, bonds issued after that date by State or municipal corporations are tax-exempt, and those sold on a better basis. o Tax-exempt; under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909, bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these sell on a better basis. s Sale price.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Main table with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, To, and Net. Includes sections for NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, HOBOKEN, and NEW MEXICO.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal.

Table with 12 columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, To Net, Bonds, Bid, Ask, To Net, Bonds, Bid, Ask, To Net. It lists various municipal bonds from different states including New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and North Dakota, with details on terms and prices.

* Subject to taxation. By an amendment to the constitution of Ohio adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation. Bonds issued prior to Jan. 1 1913 are exempt from taxation. b Basis, d Now part of N. Y. City. / Flat price, n Nominal.

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Oklahoma. Columns include Bond description, Bid, Ask, To Net, and other financial details.

ⓑ Basis, / Flat price, n Nominal.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net. Rows include Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Utah, Vermont, and Washington. Each row lists bond details like issuer, amount, and date.

CONNECTICUT—(Concluded)

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Waterbury, Old & Mrs. Nat Bk, Waterbury Nat Bank, Colonial Trust Co, Merchants Trust Co, Waterbury Trust Co.

DELAWARE—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Wilmington, Central Nat Bank, Farmers' Bank, Industrial Trust Co, Nat Bk of Delaware, Union National Bank, Delaware Trust Co, Equitable Trust Co, Security Trust Co, Wilmington Trust Co.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Nat. banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Washington, Columbia Nat Bank, Commercial Nat Bk, Bank of Comm & Sav, Departmental Bank, District Nat Bank, Farm & Mech Nat, Fed'l Amer Nat Bank, Franklin Nat Bank, Liberty Nat Bank, Lincoln Nat Bank, Merch Bk & Tr Co, Mt Vernon Sav Bank, Nat Bank of Wash'n, Nat Capital Bank, Nat Metropolitan Bank, Riggs National Bank, Second Nat Bank, Secur Sav & Com Bk, Wash'ton Sav's Bk, Amer Secur & Tr Co, Continen'l Tr Co, Nat'l Sav & Tr Co, Munsey Trust Co, Union Trust Co, United States Sav Bk, Wash Loan & Tr Co.

FLORIDA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Jacksonville, Atlantic Nat Bank, Barnett N B of Jack, Citizens Bank, Florida Nat Bank, People's Bank, Lakeland, First National Bank, Lakeland State Bank & Trust Co, Miami, Bk of Bay Biscayne, City National Bank, First National Bank, First Tr & Sav Bank, Miami Beach First National Bank, Third Nat'l Bank, Biscayne Trust Co, Trust Co of Florida, Orlando, First Nat Bk & Tr Co, Orlando Bk & Tr Co, St Bk of Ori & Tr Co, St. Augustine, First National Bank, People's Bk for Sav, St Augustine Nat Bk, Commercial Bank, St. Petersburg, American Bk & Tr Co, Cent Nat Bk & Tr Co, First National Bank, Tampa, Citizens Bank & Tr., Exchange Nat Bank, First National Bank, First Sav & Trust Co, Nat City Bk, Tampa West Palm Beach, The Citizens Bank, First-Amer Bk & Tr Co.

GEORGIA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Atlanta, American Sav Bank, Atl & Lowry Nat Bk, Citiz. & So. Nat'l Bk, Fourth Nat Bank, Fulton Nat Bank, Ga Sav Bk & Tr Co, Atlanta Trust Co, Trust Co of Georgia, Augusta, Georgia RR Bank, Citiz. & So. Nat'l Bk, Nat Exchange Bank, Union Savings Bank, Columbus, Columbus Bk & Tr Co, Fourth Nat Bank, Home Savings Bank, Merch & Mech Bank, First Nat Bk of Col, Third National Bank, Macon, Citiz. & So Nat'l Bk, Fourth Nat Bank, Macon Nat Bank, Macon Savings Bk., Savannah, Citiz. & So Nat'l Bk, Exchange Bank, Liberty Bk & Tr Co, Savannah Bk & Tr Co, Citizens Bk & Tr Co, IDAHO—National banks June 30, Boise City, Boise City Nat Bank, First Nat of Idaho, Pacific Nat Bank.

ILLINOIS—National Banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Aurora, Adams State Bank, Aetna State Bank, Albany Park Nat Bk, Ashland 63rd State B, Alliance Nat Bank, Ashland State Bank, Atlas Exch Nat Bank, Austin National Bk, Austin State Bank, Bank of America, Beverly State Sav Bk, Boulevard Bridge Bk, Boulevard State S Bk, Bowmanville Nat'l Bk, Broadway Nat Bank, Bryn Mawr State Bk, Binga State Bank, Build & Merch St Bk, Calumet Nat Bank, Capital State Sav Bk, Central Mfg Dist Bk, Chic Lawm State Bk, City State Bk of Chic, Cont'l Nat Bk & Tr Co, Columbia State S Rk, Commercial State Bk, Community State Bk, Cosmopolitan St Bk, Cottage Grove St Bk, Credit State Bank, Crawford State S Bk, Depositors State Bk, Division State Bank, Douglass Nat Bank, Drexel State Bank, Drivers Nat Bank, Elston State Bank, First Englew State Bk, First Italian State Bk, First National Bank, First Nat Englew State, Foreman Nat Bank, Fullerton State Bank, Garfield State Bk, Guardian Nat Bank, Halsted St State Bk, Hamilton State Bk, Harbor State Bank, Humboldt State Bk, Hyde Park State Bk, Immet State Bank, Immigrant State Bk, Independence St Bk, Irving Park Nat Bk, Irving State Savs Bk, Jackson Park Nat Bk, Jefferson Park Nat., Kaspar Amer St Bk, Kenwood Nat Bank, Lake View State Bk, Lawndale Nat Bank, Lawndale State Bk, Lincoln State Bank, Logan Sq St & Sav Bk, Mad & Red State Bk, Mad Sq State Bank, Market Trad St Bk, Marquette Pk St Bk, Marshall Sq State Bk, Metropolitan State Bank, Mutual Nat Bk of Ch, Nat Bk of Republic, Nat Bk of Woodlawn, North Builders Bank, North Ave State Bk, Noel State Bank, Oden National Bank, Old Dearborn St Bk, People's Stk'y & Sav Bk, Phillip State Bk & Tr, Pioneer Tr & Sav Bk, Portage Park Nat Bk, Prudential St Savs Bk, Public State Bank, Reliance Bk & Tr Co, Roseland State S Bk, Schiff Tr & Sav Bank, Second Citizens St Bk, 2d N W State Bank, Second Security Bk, Security Bank, Service State Bank, Skala State Bank, So Chicago Sav Bk, South Shore State Bk, South Side Tr & Sav, Southwest State Bk, State Bk of Chicago, Stock Yards Nat Bk, Stk Yds Tr & Sav Bk, Stony Isl State S Bk, Transportation Bank, 26th St State Bank, Union Bank of Chic., Union State Bk of S Ch, United State Bank, Universal State Bank, Univ St Bk of Chic., Washington Pk N Bk, West Engw Tr & S Bk, W Highland State Bk, West Madison St Bk, West Side Nat Bank, West Town State Bk, Amalg Tr & Savs Bk, Auburn Pk Tr & S Bk, Bway Tr & Savs Bk, Calumet Tr & Sav Bk, Central Tr Co of Ill., Chic City Bk & Tr Co, Chicago Trust Co, Citizens Tr & Sav Bk, Commerce Tr & S Bk, Congress Tr & S Bk.

* Sale price. † Branch of Savannah. b New stock. c March 31 1928. d Dec. 31 1927. e Controlled by Atlanta & Lowry National Bank. Feb. 28 1928. f Last sale. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

ILLINOIS—(Concluded).

Table listing financial data for Illinois banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

IOWA—(Concluded)

Table listing financial data for Iowa banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

INDIANA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Indiana banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

KANSAS—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Kansas banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

KENTUCKY—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30

Table listing financial data for Kentucky banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

LOUISIANA—National Banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Louisiana banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

IOWA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing financial data for Iowa banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

* Sale price. x Private banks, stocks closely held. a Feb. 28 1928. b New stock. c March 31 1928. d Dec. 31 1927. f Citizens Union-Fidelity unified certificates. g National Bank of Kentucky Louisville Trust unified certificates. h April 10 1928. i Last sale. n Change of title to the Central National Bank & Trust Co. of Peoria effective Aug. 1 1928. r Consolidated statement. s Trust funds. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

NEW JERSEY—(Concluded)

Table listing banks and trust companies in New Jersey with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Share.

NEW YORK—(Continued)

Table listing banks and trust companies in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Share.

NEW YORK—National banks (except New York City), June 30; State institutions, June 30 1928.

Table listing national banks and state institutions in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Share.

Table listing banks and trust companies in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Share.

* Sale price. c Dec. 31 1927. d Last sale, 300. e July 3 1928. f Feb. 28 1928. k Capital increased to \$2,500,000 effective July 9 1928. l Last sale. r June 30 1928. t New stock. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

NEW YORK (Concluded)

Table of financial data for New York banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

NORTH CAROLINA—Nat. banks June 30; State institutions June 30;

Table of financial data for North Carolina banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

NORTH DAKOTA—Nat. banks June 30.

Table of financial data for North Dakota banks, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

OHIO—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table of financial data for Ohio national banks and state institutions, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

* Sale price. a Feb. 28 1928. b Member West Coast Bancorporation. c Dec. 31 1927. g New stock. l Last sale. x Ex-dividend.

OHIO—(Concluded)

Table of financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

Table of financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

Table of financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

Table of financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

Table of financial data for Ohio banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

* Sale price. a Feb. 28 1928. b Member West Coast Bancorporation. c Dec. 31 1927. g New stock. l Last sale. x Ex-dividend.

PENNSYLVANIA—Nat. banks (except Phila.) June 30; State inst. June 30.

PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded).

Table with multiple columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bld., Ask., Per share. Includes sub-sections for Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Reading, Scranton, and various bank names like Allentown Nat Bank, First National Bank, etc.

* Sale price. b March 12 1923. c June 30 1927. d A mutual savings bank without capital stock. e Feb. 28 1923. g Acquired the Peoples Trust Co. June 30 1923. i Last sale. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

VERMONT—National banks June 30; State Institutions June 30.

Table listing Vermont banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

VIRGINIA—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing Virginia banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

WASHINGTON—National banks June 30; State Institutions June 30.

Table listing Washington banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

WEST VIRGINIA—National banks June 30; State Institutions June 30.

Table listing West Virginia banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

WISCONSIN—National banks June 30; State institutions June 30.

Table listing Wisconsin banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

WYOMING—National banks June 30.

Table listing Wyoming banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

CANADA.

Returns are all of date May 31 1928.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table listing Nova Scotia banks with columns for Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

ONTARIO.

Table listing Ontario banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

QUEBEC.

Table listing Quebec banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Table listing Saskatchewan banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. prices.

* Sale price. a Dec. 31 1927. b Feb. 28 1928. c Member of the Marine Bancorporation. d Purchased by Second Ward Savings Bank. q Con- solidation with the Seaboard National Bank June 30 1928. f On March 1 1928 the Japanese Commercial Bank and the Oriental American Bank con- solidated under the title Pacific Commercial Bank. l Last sale. n Nominal. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.