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INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGES

	PAGE		PAGE
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS	15	BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE	66
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS	28	PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE	68
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE	38	PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE	70
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE	55	DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE	72
BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	61	LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE	74
CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE	64	SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE	76

INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS

	PAGE		PAGE
REVIEW OF DECEMBER	3	TEXTILE MANUFACTURING STOCKS	
STEAM RAILROAD BONDS	78	NORTHERN MILLS	96
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS	82	SOUTHERN MILLS	96
INVESTMENT TRUST ST'KS & B'DS	83	CANADIAN MILLS	96
JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS	84	MINING STOCKS	96
JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCKS	84	INSURANCE STOCKS & SCRIP	92, 120
FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS	103	REAL ESTATE TRUST & LAND STKS	95
REAL ESTATE BONDS	95	TITLE GUAR. & SAFE DEP. STOCKS	95
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS	85	U. S. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS	101
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS	90	CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS	103
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL. BONDS	93	FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS	102
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL. STOCKS	96	BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES	109
EXCHANGE SEATS	95	CANADIAN BANKS	119

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NO. 1.

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REVIEW OF DECEMBER—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

Considerations relating to the immediate future of trade and industry probably received closer attention during this, the closing month of the year, than at any other time in the history of the country. In view of the complete breakdown of the stock market during October and November, with the huge losses thereby entailed on the vast army of participants therein, comprising the greater part of the population of the country, as narrated in our review of November, everyone was anxious to know what effect the catastrophe was having upon or was likely to have upon general business. Trade reports clearly established the fact that as far as the leading or so-called key industries were concerned, trade had received a definite setback and apparently the setback was becoming more pronounced as the weeks passed by. At the same time, however, all the reports were so tinged with hopefulness—that is, seemed so confident of an early recovery and so imbued with the idea that the slowing down must be considered as lacking elements of permanency, and hence would prove only temporary—that positive conclusions as to what was really in prospect were rendered exceptionally difficult.

The Administration at Washington, aided by the country's leaders in industry, continued its efforts to minimize possible ill effects, the chief concern being to guard against the business community yielding to what might be called the psychology of gloom, under the influence of which utter paralysis in the industrial world might result, and idleness and unemployment might overtake large masses of the population. As to such unemployment among the laboring classes it must be said that there was little evidence of it during December, notwithstanding the growing reaction in trade, though this may have been misleading, owing to the short period over which definite trade recession has extended and the further fact that during the previous great activity labor was employed in many industrial lines virtually to full capacity, with little or no idleness, so that unemployment now, for a short time, would not have the appearance of anything very serious for the time being and would really be looked upon more in the nature of rest and respite, after long uninterrupted employment at high wages and hence be rather welcome than otherwise, especially at the holiday season. Accounts agree pretty well in saying that holiday trade at the department stores in December 1929 was not quite equal to that in December 1928, when it was, of course, exceptionally good, but the falling off appears to have been chiefly in the high-priced articles which find favor in flush times, especially among those who dabble in the stock market and feel prosperous when

paper profits keep accruing to their credit on the books of their brokers as prices mount steadily higher. In the month just passed the smash in the stock market eliminated this class of buyers altogether from the stores at Christmas. On the other hand, the great laboring masses appeared to have suffered very little impairment of their buying capacity.

As bearing upon the efforts of the Federal Government to minimize possible ill effects, it deserves to be noted that at the conference of representatives of industrial units held in Washington on Dec. 5, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, President Hoover, in addressing the gathering, stated that "the greatest tool which our economic system affords for the establishment of stability is the construction and maintenance work, the improvements and betterments, and general clean-up of plants in preparation for cheaper production and the increased demand for the future." At the outset the President told those present at the conference that "you have been invited to create a temporary organization for the purpose of systematically spreading into industry as a whole the measures which have been taken by some of our leading industries to counteract the effect of the recent panic in the stock market." He further said: "You represent the business of the United States, undertaking through your own voluntary action to contribute something very definite to the advancement of stability and progress in our economic life. . . . And this is not dictation or interference by the Government with business. It is a request from the Government that you co-operate in prudent measures to solve a national problem. A great responsibility and a great opportunity rest upon the business and economic organization of the country. The task is one fitted to its initiative and courage. Beyond this a great responsibility for stability and prosperity rests with the whole people. I have no desire to preach. I may, however, mention one good old word—work."

This conference of representatives of industrial and trade groups under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at which the President spoke resulted in the institution of measures for the creation of a national council of business men to guide industry and commerce through the present and any future economic disturbance. The first of two sections of the council was immediately organized in the appointment of an advisory sub-committee of 72, which, it was arranged, was to act in concert with an executive committee of the industrial conference held at the White House in November. Newspaper accounts said that the council would be complete with the appointment of the executive committee authorized by the White House conference, and that its members were to be named, as were those of the advisory committee, by Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce. It was pointed out that "thus the economic council, first of its kind in American history, will have two chambers which might be described roughly as a Senate and Assembly, and they will have the active co-operation of the Federal Government through the medium of the Department of Commerce, if not the President personally."

On Dec. 12 Julius H. Barnes announced the names of those who were to serve with him as members of the executive committee of the National Council of Business

men, authorized at the meeting held in Washington on Dec. 5. The list comprised the names of many eminent men, it being composed of the following:

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board, General Electric Co., and Radio Corp. of America, New York City.
 Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Steel Corp., New York City.
 Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City.
 Paul Shoup, President of the Southern Pacific RR., San Francisco.
 Clarence M. Woolley, Chairman of the Board, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., New York City.
 Henry H. Robinson, President of the Los Angeles-First National Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles.
 Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York.
 James Simpson, President of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.
 Cornelius F. Kelley, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York City.
 Elbert L. Carpenter, President of the National Lumber Mfrs. Assn., Minneapolis.
 Pierre S. du Pont, Chairman of the Board, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
 Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving Trust Co., New York City.
 George Horace Lorimer, Editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia.
 Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York.
 Alvan Macauley, President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit.
 John G. Lonsdale, President of the American Bankers' Assn., St. Louis.
 Stuart W. Cramer, Director of the Cotton Textile Institute, Cramerton, N. C.
 Charles Cheney, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, Manchester, Conn.
 Silas H. Strawn, Chairman of the Board, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.
 Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles "Times," Los Angeles.

In announcing the names of the committee, Mr. Barnes said:

"A preliminary study of the many reports submitted to the National Business Survey Conference, which met at Washington, Dec. 5, indicates that there is nothing to cause further timidity or hesitation, but rather warrants confidence in the early stabilization of business activity without justifying excessive optimism before the close of the test period of the next few months.

"Provisions for study and comparison of conditions in the various industries through representative trade organizations is being made by the formation of a large committee comprising competent and recognized leadership in the more important business fields. This committee will be announced later.

"To shape and direct major policies as occasion requires a small committee which can meet more frequently and act with greater despatch has been appointed to summarize and weigh the information obtained through the larger contact committee. In selecting this smaller committee, so that it would not be unwieldy in size, it has been necessary to choose from a wealth of proven leadership, ability and character.

"In enlisting the service of the members the Chairman of the Conference, with his assistants, has been guided by many considerations. Geographical distribution has been taken into account, but greater weight has been given to breadth of experience. Many of those selected have had this experience in various fields of business and in the direction of different types of industry.

"Necessarily in making up a small committee it was impossible to include many outstanding men of tried experience and judgment or to include representatives of every line of business, many of which are of great importance.

"The small committee will be called into consultation at an early date, but nothing of an emergency character exists in the present business situation to require undue haste in its work."

On Dec. 20 Julius H. Barnes also announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee of 140 representatives of business organizations whose task it is to observe and report on business trends in many lines for the benefit of the newly organized National Business Survey Conference. In letters to all the members of the Advisory Committee informing them of their appointment, Mr. Barnes called on them to report by Dec. 28 any significant changes in business trends up to Christmas Day. The reports to be submitted were to deal with trade conditions observed between Nov. 30, when full information on every phase of national commercial activity was collected, and submitted to the National Business Survey Conference on Dec. 3, and Dec. 24, when the holiday trade had passed its peak. In his letters to the 140 appointees, Mr. Barnes said:

"There is need for continuing interpretation by informed business executives of the situations in the trade lines. The reaction to the White House conferences and to the National Business Survey Conference, as well as the responses so far received from trade associations and chambers of commerce, indicate to a reassuring extent that the momentum of business will be maintained during the next few months. It seems desirable, however, that developments be closely observed during the period. . . . We desire to obtain your comments, in the light of the best information obtainable in your industry, covering any significant changes and trends which were not apparent on Dec. 5."

The advisory committee of 140 is intended as a continuing body whose function it will be to watch out for and advise of the existence of depressed areas in the business world.

The regular session of Congress opened on Monday, Dec. 2, and one of the first measures introduced was a resolution providing for a reduction of 1% in the corporation income

tax, and also 1% reduction in the normal taxes on individuals, applicable to incomes for the calendar year 1929 and payable in quarterly instalments during the calendar year 1930. This measure was speeded through Congress with great dispatch, it forming part of President Hoover's plan of relieving the country from tax burdens to the greatest possible extent in furtherance of his determination to maintain business activity and prevent any severe slump in business. The tax reduction resolution was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on Dec. 4, and passed by the House on Dec. 5 by a vote of 282 to 17. In the Senate some delay was encountered, but the resolution was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Finance on Dec. 9, and passed by the Senate on Dec. 14 by a vote of 63 to 14 in exactly the same form as received from the House, efforts in the Senate to amend it having failed. It reached the President on Dec. 16, who immediately affixed his signature, making it a law. The reduction applies only to incomes for the calendar year 1929. No progress was made with the tariff bill, and on Dec. 21 Congress took a recess over the holidays until Jan. 6.

The setback in trade found most pronounced expression in the iron and steel industry, and in the automobile industry, though in this last instance the recession was in considerable measure seasonal, intensified perhaps on this occasion by preparations for changes in car models. Mr. Ford, for instance, announced new body designs for his cars which were placed on exhibition on Dec. 31. This occasioned temporary interruption at some of the Ford plants, but in a statement given out at Detroit on Dec. 29 Edsel B. Ford expressed the utmost confidence that the business of the Ford Motor Co. in 1930 would see continued expansion and with that idea in mind he announced expenditures during 1930 of more than \$30,000,000 for plant development. This announcement, press accounts stated, followed news of the introduction of new body designs for Ford cars which, along with previously announced reduction in car prices and wage increases scaling upward from a minimum of \$7 a day, constituted the Ford program for 1930. It was stated that more than \$20,000,000 would be spent in 1930 for new buildings and plant additions, and in excess of \$10,000,000 would be expended for plant equipment. Mr. Ford said that the highest state of development in the history of the Ford Motor Co. had been reached during 1929, and added that still further development was contemplated during 1930, and this, he thought, would justify in part the increase in wages already announced, which would involve additional payments of \$20,000,000 a year to Ford employees.

The setback in the steel trade in no small part was due to the falling off in the demand and orders from the motor industry, but there were some indications of a revival in the demand towards the close of December, and the optimistic talk of many of the automobile makers appeared to justify expectations of a change for the better early in the new year. During December, however, steel production in the United States fell to a low ebb. The "Iron Age," in its issue of Dec. 26, stated that mill operations had been sharply curtailed, with many units idle for the entire week. Raw steel output would not be cut down proportionately, but the average, counting suspensions, might not be more than 40% of capacity. The rate for December promised to be lower than that for any month, save in the summer of 1924, since the depression of 1921. The very severity, however, of the fourth quarter decline in production was regarded as the best promise of an early recovery. The thoroughness with which both manufacturers and consumers and warehouses had deflated their steel inventories definitely called for an improvement in tonnage releases in January. A rush of new business in January was not looked for, since it was realized that many buyers were awaiting further price tests, but betterment was expected in proportion to the damming up of requirements in the recent past. It was noted that the automobile industry, which had largely passed its inventory period, was continuing to increase its drafts on the mills. First quarter contracts for alloy steel bars had been placed by the largest buyers in the automotive field and fair January bookings from both motor car builders and parts makers had been entered for sheets, stripped steel and carbon steel bars. The Ford Motor Co. had made large purchases of automotive accessories and

was now understood to be aiming at an output of 125,000 cars in January. Steel producers were disposed to suspend judgment on the rate of recovery in motor car production until after the January automobile shows, when the reaction could be better appraised. However, steel interests, with a diversified trade, and not primarily dependent on business from motor car makers, looked for a substantial gain in mill operations, a number of them estimating that their ingot output for the first quarter of 1930 would average close to 75% of capacity.

It should be noted that the "Age," in stating that steel production for December might fall as low as 40% of capacity, did not mean that daily production had fallen to that figure, but merely that including holiday suspensions, which are always a feature during December, the total output might prove no greater than the figure given. The daily average appears to have got down to 60% of capacity. The United States Steel Corporation on the days when plants were working the latter part of the month ran at 64% of capacity, while the independent steel concerns had a rate of 62½% for their operating days. Prior to the Christmas holiday in 1928 the Steel Corporation was running at 83% to 84%, with independents at 79%, and the average at 81%. It deserves to be added, however, that at one time during the early months of 1929 steel plants were so pressed with work that they were estimated as working actually in excess of 100% of their theoretical capacity, and the drop from that figure to 60% in December, before the Christmas holidays, affords an indication of the extent of the reverse experienced by the steel trade from the peak figure of 1929. In its issue for Jan. 2 1930, the "Iron Age" had this to say in summarizing steel results for 1929:

Nineteen twenty-nine will be remembered for 10 months of unprecedented production followed by the sharpest decline since that of December 1907. Notwithstanding the drop in November and December, steel ingot output for the year, at 54,600,000 tons, exceeds the previous high total of 1928 by 8½%. [The compilation of the Iron & Steel Institute, issued subsequently, reported the production of steel ingots in the United States for the calendar year 1929 at 54,164,348 tons against 49,965,185 tons in 1928. For December the product was given as 2,896,269 tons against 3,513,025 tons in November, 4,511,650 tons in October, and 5,273,167 tons back in May, the maximum.]

The pressure for steel resulted in new records also in pig iron production, Lake shipments of iron ore and imports of iron ore, and, although no statistics are available, undoubtedly caused a peak consumption of scrap. Pig iron output, estimated at 42,700,000 tons, exceeded the previous high total, reached in 1923, by 5.8%, but fell short of 1929 steel ingot production by 11,900,000 tons.

Of greater concern to the trade than these past performances are the prospects for the coming quarter. The last seven days of December saw ingot output at between 40% and 50% of capacity, compared with 85% a year ago, but improvement is already under way and the current week will find production at 55% to 60% in the Valleys, at 60% at Chicago, and 65% at Pittsburgh.

In view of the relapse experienced, iron and steel prices were remarkably well maintained. The "Iron Age" made the composite price of finished steel, Dec. 30 1929, 2.362c. a pound, or the same as a month previously, but comparing with 2.391c. at the end of the previous year and a high for 1929 of 2.412c., reached on April 2. The composite price of pig iron on Dec. 30 was figured at \$18.21 per gross ton, as against \$18.29 a month previously, and comparing with \$18.46 at the end of 1928 and a high for 1929 of \$18.71 on May 14. In the case of both steel and pig iron the December figures were the lowest of the year 1929.

One of the favorable features in the outlook for the steel trade was the freedom with which railroad orders for equipment were placed. Some statistics collected by the "Railway Age" afford striking testimony in that respect. In its issue of Jan. 4 1930, the "Age" presented statistics which showed that the orders for equipment placed by the railways of the United States in 1929 were the largest in five years. The bearing of this on 1930 will appear when it is stated that a large part of the orders placed in 1929 for equipment and materials has not yet been filled and will, therefore, afford business to manufacturers in the early months of 1930. The "Age" finds that the number of locomotives ordered in 1929 was 1,197 as compared with 603 in 1928. The number built was 926 as compared with 590 in 1928. The number of new freight cars ordered was more than twice that of the previous year, being 111,218 as compared with 51,200 in 1928. The number built was 82,240 as compared with 46,060 in 1928. On information furnished to it by railways having one-half the mileage of the country and doing more than one-half the business, the "Age" bases an estimate that the total expenditures of the railways for new equipment and other improvements in 1930 will be \$1,050,000,000, or 25% more than in 1929.

In the case of the non-ferrous metals there was no change in the price of copper during the month, Lake copper at New York continuing to be quoted at 18½c. and electrolytic copper at 17½c. Still the tone at times appeared to be weak. A marked decline in the output of the metal appeared to be relied upon to stabilize prices. In November world production fell off 5,000 tons, it being 170,585 tons, or the smallest since February, at 167,090 tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The high mark of the year was April, with a production of 196,820 tons. The November production at 170,585 tons was considerably under that of November 1928, which was 183,813 tons. The price of lead at New York continued unchanged at 6.25c. Tin fluctuated in the usual erratic fashion, getting down to 38.25c. Dec. 6, then rising to 41.75c. Dec. 13, dropping back to 39.25c. Dec. 27, and being 39.30c. Dec. 31. In the case of petroleum and its products there were no especially striking features. The Oklahoma Corporation Commission on Dec. 23 ordered the continuance of oil curtailment in all flush pools in the State until April 1. Under the Commission's order the State's production will be held down to 641,000 barrels daily during January, 670,000 barrels daily during February, and 671,600 barrels daily during March. Potential output of the State without pro-ration is estimated at 799,500 barrels daily for January, 850,000 for February, and 922,000 barrels daily in March.

In the textile industries further rigorous efforts to curtail production of cotton goods were made. The price of cotton fluctuated irregularly, but on the whole tended downward. Middling upland spot cotton in New York, after being marked down from 17.35c. Nov. 30 to 17.30c. Monday, Dec. 2, rose to 17.55c. Dec. 3; this was the high figure of the month; by Dec. 16 the price was down to 17.00c., the low figure of the month; after a partial recovery the price was back to 17.00c. on Dec. 20. A recovery to 17.40c. on Dec. 26 and Dec. 27 ensued, with the price Dec. 31 17.25c. The Agricultural Department at Washington issued its final estimate of the 1929 cotton yield on Dec. 9, and put the probable production at 14,919,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, which was 90,000 bales less than the estimate a month earlier, but was nevertheless larger than expected, and this played its part in the decline in price. On Dec. 14 there appeared the Census monthly statement showing that the amount of cotton consumed in the United States during November had been only 544,150 bales of lint and 63,408 bales of linters, as compared with 611,173 bales of lint and 69,353 bales of linters in November 1928. The statistical report issued on Dec. 9 of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York was also bearish. Production during the five weeks ending Nov. 30 was reported at 345,146,000 yards, but shipments were only 276,377,000 yards, equivalent to 80.1% of production. Sales were no more than 222,911,000 yards, or only 64.6% of production. Stocks on hand increased from 362,657,000 yards Nov. 1 to 431,426,000 yards Nov. 30, and unfilled orders fell from 395,698,000 yards Nov. 1 to 342,232,000 yards Nov. 30. However, adherence to the policy of curtailment during December had the effect at least of improving sentiment. Some mills closed down for one week; others shut down entirely for two weeks. This situation prevailed in all sections of the textile trades, including cottons, silks, woollens, etc. The general feeling appeared to be that stocks in retailers' hands were low and that this would be reflected in better business and better prices shortly after the end of the year. Quotations for cotton goods at least were much firmer, with advances in certain cloths. Print cloths at Fall River for 28-inch 64x60 were marked down on Dec. 6 from 5½ to 5c.

In the woolen goods division conditions were quiet, this being seasonal and largely due to inventory taking. Raw wool prices continued the slowly declining tendency noted during most of 1929. One of the developments in the woolen trade was a very determined movement to sustain prices on men's wear wool goods for the remainder of the 1930 spring season. On Dec. 12 the Wool Institute announced that 165 mills had declared their intention of holding listed prices on all re-orders and new business placed on spring goods. It was estimated that more than 90% of the men's wear mills in the industry would continue to quote opening prices on all spring lines. Each mill, it was stated, acted individually by filing with the Institute a statement regarding its price policy. No pressure was being brought to bear on any concern, it was averred, each being requested simply

to make known its position in regard to prices on spring goods. Spring 1930 lines of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., and of companies represented by W. & J. Sloane as selling agents, were opened on Dec. 16 at prices which in the main followed the levels fixed by other companies the previous month. Newspaper accounts stated that plain and figured carpets in most cases were advanced from 3 to 5%, and that the hard surface floor covering division adhered generally to quotations made for the fall 1929 season. Raw silk prices further declined, to the lowest level reached, it was said, since 1920, chiefly because of a weak statistical position, raw stocks being large and importations of silk heavy. Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers at one time were down to \$4.50@4.55, but Dec. 31 were \$4.60@4.65, against \$4.65@4.70 Nov. 30; \$4.90@4.95 Oct. 31, and \$5.10@5.15 on Sept. 30, as also on Aug. 31. In the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra, after recovering from \$4.50@4.55, were \$4.60@4.65 Dec. 31, against \$4.65@4.70 Nov. 30, \$4.75@4.80 Oct. 31, and \$4.95@5.00 Sept. 30. Despite the low price of the raw material, silk goods were reported as being at unprofitable levels, these having declined even more than the raw goods. Crude rubber reached new low levels. The Rubber Manufacturers' Association of America put the consumption in the United States in November at 27,659 tons, against 34,455 tons in October, and 37,461 tons in November last year. United States stocks on hand and afloat at the end of November were 154,577 tons, against 138,318 tons at the end of October. The November consumption was the smallest since December 1927, and reflected the caution of manufacturers in reducing tire production owing to the stock market crash. Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery, after some recovery, were quoted at 16c. bid and 16¼c. asked as against 16½@16¾ Nov. 30; 18½@18¾ Oct. 31; 19½@20 Sept. 30; 20¼@20½ Aug. 31; 21@21½ July 31; 20½@20¾ June 29; 21½@21¾ May 31; 19½@19¾ April 30; 22½@23¼ March 30; 26¼@26½ Feb. 28; 22½@22¾ Jan. 31, and 18@18¼ Dec. 31 1928.

The grain markets were again the subject of wide fluctuations. Particularly is this true of wheat. The Department of Agriculture on Dec. 18 made public its final estimates of the year's crop yields which, however, did not differ materially from the estimates of the previous month. The production of winter wheat was put at 578,336,000 bushels, or practically the same as the 578,673,000 bushels raised in 1928. In the case of spring wheat, however, the 1929 production showed a heavy falling off, the crop of durum wheat being put at 52,380,000 bushels, against 97,291,000 bushels in 1928 and the crop of other spring wheat being estimated at 175,792,000 bushels against 238,912,000 bushels, making the combined spring wheat production only 228,172,000 bushels compared with 336,203,000 bushels. The aggregate of all wheat, winter and spring, thus was 806,508,000 bushels, compared with 914,876,000 bushels in 1928. The production of corn was estimated at 2,622,189,000 bushels against 2,818,901,000 bushels in 1928, and the oats crop at 1,238,654,000 bushels against 1,439,407,000 bushels. The December option for wheat in Chicago, after the sharp recovery in November, following the break at the time of the panic in the stock market, sold up to \$1.32 on Dec. 3, but weakness developed, owing mainly to disappointing export demand and the large visible supply, which latter diminished more slowly than had been expected. By Dec. 20 the price was down to \$1.15¼, but a quick upward rebound then occurred, so that by Dec. 26 the price was back to \$1.27, and on Dec. 28 was quoted as high as \$1.27½. Two influences contributed to the recovery. The main one was the Argentine Government's estimate of the new wheat crop, which indicated a crop of only 143,000,000 bushels, or 175,000,000 bushels less than the crop of the previous year, and leaving an exportable surplus of only 56,000,000 bushels. This caused a sensational rise in all the leading wheat markets, but particularly at Winnipeg, the rise at that point being reflected in the New York market. About the same time, or shortly before, reports gained currency that the Federal Farm Board had announced its intention of pegging prices, or had expressed some sort of an opinion that prices were destined to go higher. The December option for wheat at Chicago, as a result of the violent fluctuations referred to, closed on Dec. 31 at \$1.27½ as against the low figure of \$1.15¼ recorded on Dec. 20. March wheat at Chicago sold up to \$1.39 Dec. 3 and after reaching a

low of \$1.21½ Dec. 20 closed Dec. 31 at \$1.32½. Other grains also fluctuated more or less erratically, though of course within much narrower limits. December corn at Chicago as against 88¼ Dec. 2, sold at 93½c. Dec. 24, but closed Dec. 31 at 85½c. March corn, on the other hand, was at its highest Dec. 3, at 97½c., and at its lowest Dec. 20, at 92¼c., with the close Dec. 31 at 92½c. Oats prices also moved up and down in an irregular kind of way, but closed substantially lower at the end of the month, when the price of the December option was 43½c. as against 48½c. Dec. 3. The closing price of the March oats option at Chicago Dec. 31 was 48c. against 51½c. Dec. 3. Coffee prices tumbled still lower as the result of the demoralization of Brazil finances and uncertainty with reference to future control of coffee in Brazil. No. 7 Rio for spot delivery at one time was quoted as low as 9c.; it closed Dec. 31 at 9½@9¾c. as against 10¼@11c. Nov. 30; 12@12¼c. Oct. 31; 15½@15¾c. Sept. 30; 16¼@16½c. Aug. 31; 18¼@18½c. back last Feb. 28. Sugar prices improved slightly. Cuban raw sugar, uncontrolled, sold up from 1 29/32 to 2 1/32c., and closing at 2c. The Cuban Single Selling Agency on Dec. 31 made sales at 2 1/32@2 1/16c. The wholesale price of raw sugar at the leading refineries was marked up on Dec. 18 to 5.10@5.15c., with the Spreckels Sugar Corp. quoting 5 points higher at 5.15@5.20c., which compares with 5c., the price fixed Nov. 19, with the Spreckels Sugar Corp. then quoting a range of 5@5.05c.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN DECEMBER.

Offerings of foreign government and corporate securities in the domestic market for December comprised the following leading issues:

FOREIGN FINANCING.

- \$30,000,000 Canadian Pacific Ry. 5% collateral trust gold bonds at 100 and int., due Dec. 1 1954. By syndicate composed of the National City Co.; Guaranty Co. of New York; Lee, Higginson & Co.; the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh; Bank of Montreal; Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc.; Dominion Securities Corp.; A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd.; the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- 30,000,000 Province of Ontario, Can., 5% bonds, due Dec. 2 1960, awarded to a syndicate headed by the National City Co. of New York, at 100.8099 (Canadian funds), a basis of about 4.95% and re-offered for public subscription at 101.50, yielding over 4.90%.
- 18,300,000 Montreal, Que., 4½% bonds, due in 1950 and 1970, awarded to a Bancamericain-Bair Corp. group at 92.8177 (Canadian funds), a basis of about 5.02% and re-offered for investment as follows: \$14,000,000, due in 1950, at 94 and int., and \$4,300,000, due in 1970, at 92.50 and int.
- 8,000,000 Province of Buenos Aires 6½% ex l. s. f. g. bonds of 1929, due June 1 1961. By the First National Corporation of Boston; Harris, Forbes & Co., and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.
- 6,000,000 Province of British Columbia, Can. 5½% Treasury bills, \$3,000,000 due on Nov. 25 1930 and 1931, sold to a group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. of New York at 99.25, a basis of about 6.03%.

Domestic offerings in December reached an aggregate well in excess of the small total for the month of November. Among the prominent offerings for December was the issue of \$72,335,000. Chicago & North Western Ry., 20-yr. 4¾% conv. gold bonds, series A at 100 and int. Two other noteworthy offerings were the \$60,000,000 issue of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., 10-yr. 6% gold debts., series B (with conversion and stock purchase warrants), at 99½ and int., to yield 6.07% and the \$28,500,000 issue of Middle West Utilities Co., preferred and common stock syndicate serial discount gold notes. The month's financing, classified as to the nature of business and size of issue, is shown below, the table including only issues of \$5,000,000 and above:

RAILROAD FINANCING.

- \$72,335,000 Chicago & North Western Ry. 20-yr. 4¾% conv. gold bonds, series A at 100 and int., due Nov. 1 1949. More than one-half of the issue was subscribed for by the shareholders of the company or their assigns. By Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Co.
- 5,895,000 New York Central RR. 4½% equip. trust gold cdfs. (second equipment trust of 1929) issued under the Philadelphia plan. Due serially from Dec. 1 1930 to Dec. 1 1944 incl. By Chase Securities Corp. and Freeman & Co.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING.

- \$60,000,000 Insull Utility Investments, Inc. 10-yr. 6% gold debts., series B (with conversion and stock purchase warrants), at 99½ and int., to yield 6.07% and due Jan. 1 1940. By a group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and including Continental Illinois Co., Inc.; Harris Trust & Savings Bank; Central-Illinois Co.; First Union Trust & Savings Bank; Field, Gloré & Co.; the Foreman-State Corp.; National Republic Co.; Insull, Son & Co. and Insull, Son & Co., Ltd.
- 28,500,000 Middle West Utilities Co. pref. and com. stock syndicate serial discount gold notes, due monthly on Dec. 20 1929 and each month thereafter up to Aug. 20 1930 incl. Offered by Hill, Joiner & Co., Inc.
- 15,000,000 Union Electric Light & Power Co. (Mo.) add'l issue of gen. mtge. gold bonds, 5% series B at 100 and int., due Aug. 1 1967. By Dillon, Read & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.
- 13,516,000 Detroit Edison Co. gen. & ref. mtge. gold bonds, series A at 100 and int., due Oct. 1 1949. A banking group headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc., and including Harris, Forbes & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Bankers Co. of New York; Otis & Co.; the Detroit Co., Inc. and First National Co. of Detroit, Inc.

- 10,000,000 **Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.** add'l issue of 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds, 5% series B at 99½ and int., due June 1 1961. By Dillon, Read & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co.
- 8,250,000 **West Texas Utilities Co.** add'l issue 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A at 93, to yield about 5½% and due Oct. 1 1957. By Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc. and E. H. Rollins & Sons.
- 6,450,000 **Standard Gas & Electric Co.** add'l issue of 100,000 shs. \$4 cum. pref. stock at \$64.50 per sh., yielding 6.20%. By H. M. Byllesby & Co.
- 5,000,000 **Illinois Power & Light Corp.** add'l issue of 1st ref. mtge. gold bonds, series C, 5%, 30 years at 94½ and int., maturing Dec. 1 1956 and yielding over 5¾%. By Harris, Forbes Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Field, Glore & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons and Spencer Trask & Co.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING.

- 250,000 shs. **Guardian Bank Shares Investment Trust** pref. non-cum. beneficial ownership cts. (with warrants) series J at market or about \$28 per ctf. By F. E. Kingston & Co., Hartford, Conn.
- 5,000,000 **United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. of Del.** 1-yr. 6% coll. trust notes at 100 and int., due Dec. 15 1930. By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

- \$130,100,000 **New York, N. Y.** \$27,000,000 4½% gold corp. stk., due Dec. 1 1979, and \$38,000,000 4½% serial bonds, due annually for a period of 50 years, awarded to a National City Co. syndicate at a price of 102.3437, a net int. cost to the city of about 4.351% and re-offered for public investment at prices to yield 4.10 to 4.30%; \$65,100,000 were privately purchased by the city's sinking funds which consisted of \$52,000,000 3½% rapid transit railroad const. bonds at par, due Dec. 15 1933, and \$13,100,000 3½% long-term gold corp. stk. and serial bonds.
- 41,000,000 **City and County of San Francisco, Calif.** 4½% Spring Valley water bonds, due from 1930 to 1970 incl., privately purchased by the Bank of Italy, San Francisco at par and re-offered by a nation-wide syndicate headed by the National City Co. of New York, at par, yielding from 4.25 to 4.50%.
- 24,266,000 **Detroit, Mich.** bonds, comprising seven issues maturing from 1930 to 1959 incl., awarded to a group headed by the Bankers Co. of New York, at 100.009 for \$12,313,000 4½% bonds, \$6,953,000 4¼% bonds and \$5,000,000 5% bonds, an int. cost basis of about 4.47% and re-offered for public investment priced to yield from 4.30 to 4.40%.
- 12,976,000 **Philadelphia, Pa.** improvement bonds awarded to a syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York, at a price of par as follows: \$6,620,000 bonds, due Dec. 2 1979, optional par or after Dec. 2 1949, sold as 4¼s, \$5,356,000 bonds, due Dec. 2 1979, optional par or after Dec. 2 1949, sold as 4¼s, and \$1,000,000 bonds, due Dec. 2 1944, without option of prior redemption were sold as 4¼s, and re-offered to the public priced to yield 4.25 and 4.30%.
- 7,278,000 **Chicago, Ill.** 4% bonds, consisting of seven issues maturing annually from 1931 to 1947, incl., awarded to a syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York, at 97.44, a basis of about 4.44%, and re-offered for public subscription at prices to yield 4.25 to 4.35%.

Changes in dividend declarations for December were again very numerous. The following table, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE DIVIDENDS.

- Acme Steel Co., Chicago.**—25% stock div. on the capital stock.
- Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.**—Extra div. of 10% and a quar. div. of 4% compared with 3% paid previously on the capital stock.
- Aetna Life Insurance Co.**—Extra div. of 4% on the capital stock.
- Aetna-Standard Engineering Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Airstocks, Inc.**—Special Christmas div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Albany & Susquehanna RR.**—Special div. of 2% on the capital stock.
- Alliance Realty Co.**—Quar. div. increased from 62½c. a sh. to 75c. a sh. on the common in addition to an extra div. of 50c. a share.
- Allied Products Corp.**—Initial div. of 50c. a share on the com. stock.
- Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.**—Quar. div. on common increased from 50c. to 75c. a share.
- American Candy Co.**—Resumed divs. on the 7% cum. pref. stock.
- American Commercial Alcohol Corp.**—2% stock div. on the com. stock.
- American Depositor Corp.**—Extra distribution of 40c. a share on the capital stock.
- American Founders Corp.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the old com. stock.
- American Hardware Corp.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock.
- American Ice Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a share on the common stock.
- American Maize Products Co.**—Extra div. of 80c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- American Screw Co.**—Extra div. of 1¼% on the common stock.
- American Snuff Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- American Superpower Corp.**—Initial div. of \$1 a sh. on the new com. stk.
- Art Metal Construction Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the cap. stock.
- Arundel Corp. (Balt.)**—Quar. div. on the com. stock increased from 50c. a share to 75c. a share.
- Associated Gas & Electric Co.**—Extra div. of 40c. a sh. on the class "A" stock.
- Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co.**—Partic. div. of 25c. a sh. on the class "A" stock in addition to regular quar. div. of \$1 a share.
- Associated Telephone Utilities Co.**—Com. stock placed on a 7% annual stock div. basis compared with 6% previously paid, partly in com. stock and partly in cash.
- Automobile Insurance Co., Hartford.**—Extra div. of 2% and a quar. div. of 2½% compared with 2% previously paid on the capital stock.
- Babcock & Wilcox Co.**—Extra div. of \$2 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Backstay Welt Co.**—Extra div. of 10c. a sh. on the common stock.
- (The) Bancokentucky Co.**—Initial div. of 20c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Bancomit Corp., N. Y.**—A div. of 40c. a sh. on the com. stock and 40c. a sh. on the com. "A" stock. Prior to the 2-for-1 split-up 75c. a sh. quar. was paid.
- Bastian-Blessing Co.**—Quar. div. on com. increased from 62½c. a sh. to 75c. a share.
- Bayuk Cigars, Inc.**—Quar. div. on com. increased from 50c. a sh. to 75c. a share.
- Borden Co.**—3% stock div. on the common stock.
- Boston Herald Traveler Corp.**—Extra div. of 10c. a sh. and a reg. quar. div. of 40c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.**—Stock div. of 1% on the ordinary shares.

- British-American Oil Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Building Products, Ltd.**—Quar. divs. on the class "A" and "B" com. stocks increased from 40c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- (F. N.) Burt Co., Toronto.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- (H. M.) Byllesby & Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the class "A" and "B" stocks for 1929; also special div. of 5% in class "A" stock on above issues.
- Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd.**—Extra div. of \$1 a share on the common stock.
- Cardiff Corp.**—Initial div. of \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- Carnation Co.**—Two stock divs. on the com. stock payable Jan. 2 1930, and July 1 1930.
- Carpel Corp.**—Quar. div. increased from 25c. a sh. to 37½c. a sh. on the com. stock. On Oct. 1 last, an initial quar. div. of 25c. a sh. and an extra of 12½c. a sh. was paid on this issue.
- Central RR. of New Jersey.**—Extra div. of 2% on the com. stock.
- Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a share on the com. stock.
- Checker Cab Mfg. Corp.**—Init. mthly. div. of 35c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Chicago Railway Equipment Co.**—Resumes divs. by payment of a 1% quar. div. on the common stock.
- Chicago Title & Trust Co.**—Extra div. of \$3 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Cincinnati Ball Crank Co.**—Init. quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stk.
- Cincinnati-New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.**—Extra div. of 3% on the common stock.
- City Ice & Fuel Co.**—Extra div. of 3% in stock, payable 1½% each on March 1 and Sept. 1 1930.
- City Machine & Tool Co., Toledo, Ohio.**—Extra div. of 40c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Cleveland Tractor Co.**—Initial div. of 40c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Commercial Solvents Corp.**—Quar. cash div. of 25c. a sh. on the new com. stock. Prior to split-up on a 10-for-1 basis, \$2 a sh. quar. was paid on the old common stock.
- Consolidated Steel Corp., Los Angeles.**—Initial quar. div. on com. stock of 25c. a share, payable April 1 1930.
- Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.**—Quar. div. on capital stock increased from 50c. a sh. to 75c. a sh.
- Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.**—Semi-annual div. increased from \$1 a sh. to \$1.20 a sh.
- Corn Products Refining Co.**—Extra div. of 3% on the com. stock.
- (The) Cream of Wheat Corp.**—Initial quar. div. of 50c. a sh. and an extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Crucible Steel Co. of America.**—Stock div. of 3% on the com. stock.
- Crum & Forster, Inc.**—Div. of 5% in class "B" stock on the class "A" and class "B" com. stock. Div. rate on the class "B" stock was increased from 8% to 10% per annum.
- Cuyamel Fruit Co.**—Resumes div. of \$2 a share on the common stock.
- Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.**—Extra div. of 2% on the capital stock.
- Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.**—Extra div. of 20c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Detroit Steel Products Co.**—Extra div. of 40c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Dolese & Shepard Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Donahoe, Inc.**—Extra div. of 10c. a sh. on the \$1 com. cl. "A" partic. preferred stock.
- Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.**—Extra div. of \$2.50 a sh. on the common stock.
- Eastern Rolling Mill Co.**—Extra cash div. of 50c. a sh. and a 2% stock div. on the common stock.
- Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd.**—Initial div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Electric Household Utilities Corp.**—Special div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Elgin National Watch Co.**—Extra cash div. of 40% on the capital stock.
- Ewa Plantation Co., Hawaii.**—Extra div. of 6% (\$1.20 a sh.) on the capital stock.
- Fairfax Airports, Inc.**—Initial div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Federated Metals Corp.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Federated Publications, Inc.**—Initial quar. div. of 30c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.**—Semi-annual div. on the capital stock increased from \$1 a sh. to \$1.30 a share.
- Fifth Ave. Bus Securities Corp.**—Extra div. of 32c. a sh. on the cap. stk.
- Foreign Power Securities Corp., Ltd.**—Initial interim div. of \$1 per sh. on the common stock.
- Formica Insulation Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Franklin Process Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Freeport Texas Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- General Electric Co.**—Quar. div. on com. increased from \$1 a sh. to \$1.50 a share.
- General Fireproofing Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- General Tire & Rubber Co.**—Extra div. of \$2 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Gibraltar Finance Corp. of N. Y.**—Initial div. of 10c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- (A. C.) Gilbert Co.**—Initial div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock, payable 25c. quarterly.
- Glens Falls (N. Y.) Insurance Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- (H. C.) Godman Co., Columbus, O.**—Stock div. of 1% on the com. stock.
- (W. R.) Grace & Co., N. Y.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Gray Processes Corp.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Great Lakes Towing Corp.**—Quar. div. increased from \$1.25 a sh. to \$1.50 a sh. on the common stock.
- Greenway Corp., Baltimore.**—Initial div. of 60c. a sh. and an extra div. of 20c. a sh. on the com. and class "B" common stock.
- Gruen Watch Co., Cincinnati.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stk.
- (The) Guenther Publishing Corp. (Publishers of the "Financial World"), N. Y. City.**—A div. of \$50 a sh. on the capital stock, compared with a div. of \$35 a sh. in 1928.
- (Rudolph) Guenther-Russell Law, Inc.**—Initial quar. div. of 50c. a share on the common stock.
- (W. I.) Hall Printing Co.**—6 2-3% stock div. on the common stock.
- Hanover Fire Insurance Co.**—Quar. div. of 40c. a sh. compared with 25c. a sh. previously paid and a special div. of 20c. a sh. on the cap. stock.
- Home Insurance Co., N. Y.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the new cap. stock.
- Houdaille-Hershey Corp.**—Quar. div. on class "B" stock increased from 37½c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Howe Sound Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Independence Fire Insurance Co.**—Quar. div. of 40c. a sh. on the capital stock. Previously semi-annual divs. of 30c. a sh. were paid.
- Industrial Rayon Corp.**—5% stock div. on the common stock.

- Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- Inland Investors, Inc.**—Extra div. of 15c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Insull Utility Investments, Inc.**—Stock div. of 6% on the com. stock payable 1½% quarterly.
- Intercoast Trading Co.**—Initial div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock payable quarterly.
- Interlake Steamship Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. and an initial quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the new common stock.
- International Proprietaries, Ltd.**—Extra div. of 10c. a sh. on the class "A" stock.
- International Shoe Co.**—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. compared with 62½c. a sh. previously paid on the common stock.
- International Superpower Corp.**—Stock div. of 2¼% on the cap. stock.
- International Text Book Co.**—Resumed divs. on cap. stock by payment of 75c. a share.
- Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Keystone Watch Case Corp.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.**—Stock div. of 5% on the com. stock.
- Landers, Frary & Clark Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Lanston Monotype Machine Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a share on the com. stock and a quar. div. \$1.75 a sh. as against \$1.50 previously paid.
- Lawrence Gas & Electric Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the cap. stock.
- Leath & Co., Elgin, Ill.**—Initial annual div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock payable in quar. installments of 25c. a share.
- Lehigh Valley RR.**—Extra div. of \$1 per sh. on the common stock.
- Loudon Packing Co.**—25% stock div. on the common stock.
- Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati.**—Special div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- McCull Corp.**—Initial quar. div. of 62½c. a sh. on the new com. stock. Prior to the 2-for-1 split-up \$1 per sh. was paid each quar. on the old common stock.
- McCord Mfg. Co., Inc.**—Special div. of 1-5th of a sh. of McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., cl. "B" stk. on each sh. of McCord Mfg. Co., Inc., com. stk.
- McKeesport (Pa.) Tin Plate Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stk.
- MacAndrews & Forbes Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Macmillan Petroleum Corp. (Del.)**—Extra div. of 2% in stock on the capital stock.
- Marlin-Rockwell Corp.**—Extra div. of 75c. a sh. and a special div. of \$1.50 a sh. on the common stock.
- Maryland Casualty Co., Balt.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the cap. stock.
- Maytag Co. (Del.)**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Mesta Machine Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. and an initial quar. div. of \$3 a sh. on the common stock.
- Middle West Utilities Co.**—Initial quar. divs. of 1-50th of a sh. on the com. stock and \$1.50 in cash (or 3-80th of a share) of com. on the \$6 convertible preferred stock, series "A."
- Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.**—Quar. div. on com. increased from 62½c. a share to 75c. a share.
- Morristown Securities Corp., N. Y.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. and a special extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the (no par) common stock.
- Murray Corp. of America.**—Stock div. of 2% on the com. stock.
- National Cash Register Co. (Md.)**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. "A" and "B" stocks.
- National Fireproofing Co.**—A div. of \$2 a sh. on the com. stock. This is the first distribution on this issue since 1903.
- National Recording Pump Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the conv. and managers shares.
- New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.**—Extra div. of 1% on the cap. stock.
- Newmont Mining Corp.**—Stock div. of 5% on the common stocks.
- New York Air Brake Co.**—Quar. div. increased from 75c. a sh. on the capital stock to 90c. a share.
- N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.**—Special div. of 5% on the capital stock.
- New York State Holding Co.**—Initial div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- New York Title & Mortgage Co.**—Extra div. of 2% on the capital stock.
- North American Match Corp.**—Initial div. of \$1.50 a sh. on the com. stk.
- Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago.**—Extra div. of 3% on the com. stock.
- Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd.**—Initial quar. div. of \$1 a sh. on the no par value ordinary shares.
- Onondaga Silk Co., Inc.**—Initial div. of 20c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Owens-Illinois Glass Co.**—Stock div. of 5% on the com. stock.
- Pauuhua Sugar Plantations Co., Hawaii.**—Resumed divs. on com. stock by a payment of 20c. a share.
- Pacific Coast Glass Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Packard Motor Car Co.**—A div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock payable March 12 1930.
- Parke, Davis & Co.**—Special div. of 35c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.**—Special dividend of 2% on the capital stock.
- Petroleum Exploration Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock.
- Petroleum Rectifying Corp.**—Extra div. of 35c. a sh. on the cap. stock.
- Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stk.
- Philadelphia National Insurance Co.**—Quar. div. of 30c. a sh. compared with an initial div. of 25c. on the capital stock.
- Plymouth Cordage Co.**—Extra div. of 1½% on the common stock.
- Pratt & Lambert, Inc.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock.
- Providence (R. I.) Gas Co.**—Extra div. of 20c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Prudential Co. (Md.)**—Extra div. of 18¼c. a sh. on the pref. stock.
- Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.**—Special div. of 80c. a sh. on the com. stock in addition to an increase in the quar. rate from 65c. a sh. to 85c. a sh. for the year 1930.
- Radio Products Corp.**—Initial div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Railway & Light Securities Co.**—Extra cash div. of \$3 a sh. on the common stock.
- Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.**—Extra div. of 4% on the common stock.
- Rome & Clinton RR.**—Semi-annual div. increased from 2¼% to 3% on the common stock.
- Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- St. Regis Paper Co.**—Initial quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the new common stock. Prior to the 4-for-1 split-up 75c. a sh. was paid quar. on the old common stock.
- Safeway Stores, Inc.**—Quar. div. on common increased from 75c. a sh. to \$1.25 a share.
- Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co.**—Extra div. of \$2 a sh. on the common stock.
- (Frank G.) Shattuck Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Shawinigan Water & Power Co.**—Quar. div. on capital stock increased from 50c. a sh. to 62½c. a share.
- Silver King Coalition Mines Co.**—Extra Christmas div. of 20c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Southern Dairies, Inc.**—Resumed divs. by payment of a quar. div. of 37½c. a sh. on the class "A" stock.
- Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.**—Extra div. of \$1.50 a sh. on the common stock.
- Sparta Foundry Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock in addition to a 25% stock div.
- Stahl-Meyer, Inc.**—Initial quar. div. of 30c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Standard Cap & Seal Corp.**—Extra div. of \$3 a sh. on the common stock.
- Stone & Webster, Inc.**—Initial div. of \$2 a sh. on the capital stock.
- (Nathan) Strauser, Inc.**—Initial quar. div. of 37½c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Superheater Co.**—Extra div. of 62½c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Taggart Corp.**—Initial quar. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Telautograph Corp.**—Quar. div. on common increased from 25c. a sh. to 30c. a sh. in addition to an extra div. of 5c. a share.
- (Seth) Thomas Clock Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Tide Water Associated Oil Co.**—Resumes divs. on the common stock at the rate of 60c. a sh. a year and payable semi-annually.
- Torrington Co.**—Extra div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford.**—Extra div. of 2% on the capital stock.
- Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.**—Stock div. of 6% on the common stock.
- Tuckett Tobacco Co., Ltd.**—Extra div. of \$2 a sh. on the common stock.
- Union Mortgage Co., N. Y.**—Extra div. of \$2 a sh. on the common stock.
- United Amusement Corp., Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock as compared with semi-annual divs. of 50c. a share.
- United Engineering & Foundry Co.**—Christmas div. of 30c. a sh. on the common stock.
- United Gas Improvement Co.**—Quar. div. of 30c. a sh. on the common stock compared with a quar. div. of 25c. a sh. previously paid on this issue.
- Universal Products Co., Inc.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. as against 30c. a sh. quar. on the common stock.
- United States Casualty Co., N. Y.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock increased from 75c. a sh. to \$1 a share.
- United States Cold Storage Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- United States Guarantees Co.**—Quar. div. on capital stock increased from \$3 a sh. to \$4 a share.
- U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.**—Extra div. of \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- Utah Copper Co.**—Extra div. of \$4 a sh. on the capital stock.
- Van de Kamps Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.**—Quar. div. increased from 37½c. a sh. to 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Virginian Ry.**—Annual div. on common stock increased from 7% to 8%.
- Waialua Agricultural Co., Honolulu.**—Extra div. of 60c. a sh. on the capital stock.
- Washington Oil Co.**—Quar. div. on common stock increased from 75c. a sh. to \$1 a share.
- Western Electric Co., Inc.**—Special div. of \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- Western Insurance Co.**—Initial div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Western Steel Products, Ltd.**—Special div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock.
- Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.**—Quar. div. on the common and 7% cum. & partic. pref. stock increased from \$1 a sh. to \$1.25 a share.
- Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.**—Initial quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.
- (William) Zoller Co., Pittsburgh.**—Initial quar. div. of 50c. a sh. in cash and 1% extra in stock on the common stock.
- Wiser Oil Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock.

UNFAVORABLE DIVIDENDS.

- Aetna Rubber Co.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Autosales Corp.**—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the pref. stock omitted.
- (The) Baldwin Co., Cincinnati.**—Quar. div. of 37½c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Buzza Clark, Inc.**—Quar. div. on the 7% cum. pd. stock omitted.
- Canadian General Investment Trust.**—Omitted divs. on the par \$100 stock of the Canadian General Investment Trust and the par \$100 stock of the Second Canadian General Investment Trust.
- Capital Traction Co.**—Quar. div. on common stock reduced from \$1.75 a sh. to \$1.50 a share.
- Century Electric Co.**—Quar. div. reduced from \$1.50 a sh. to \$1 a sh. on the common stock.
- Consolidated Lead & Zinc Co.**—Quar. div. on common stock reduced from 25c. a sh. to 12½c. a share.
- Devoe & Raynolds, Inc.**—Usual extra divs. of 15c. a sh. on the class "A" and "B" common stocks omitted.
- Eastern Mass. Street Ry.**—Quar. div. of 37½c. a sh. on the common omitted.
- Easy Washing Machine Co., Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Fashion Park Associates, Inc.**—Stock div. of ¼ of 1% usually paid with the reg. quar. div. omitted.
- Fraser Companies, Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Hayes Body Corp.**—Quar. stock div. of 2% on the com. stock omitted.
- International Germanic Co., Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the partic. pref. stock omitted.
- Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.**—Div. of 35c. a sh. on the capital stock. A div. of 45c. a sh. was paid in previous quarters.
- Jackson Motor Shaft Co.**—Quar. div. on common of 30c. a sh. omitted.
- Keystone Steel & Wire Co.**—Quar. div. on common reduced from 75c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Mills Alloys, Inc.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the class "B" stock omitted.
- Norfolk & Southern RR.**—Semi-annual div. of 1½% on the common stock omitted.
- Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Pedigo-Weber Shoe Co.**—Quar. div. reduced from 62½c. a sh. to 37½c. a sh. on the common stock.

(Robert) Reis & Co.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 1st pref. stock was omitted.

Shepard Stores, Inc.—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the class "A" stock omitted.

Shreveport El Dorado Pipe Line Co., Inc.—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.

Standard Investing Corp.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the common stock omitted.

Temple Corp.—Quar. div. of 45c. a sh. on the conv. pref. stock omitted.

United Hotels Co. of America.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cumul. preferred stock omitted.

United Profit-Sharing Corp.—Semi-annual div. of 60c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.

United States Financial Corp.—Quar. div. of 30c. a sh. on the class "A" stock omitted.

United States Leather Co.—Div. of \$1 a sh. on the non-cumul. partic. & conv. class "A" stock omitted.

THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING DECEMBER 1929.

As might have been expected, after such tumultuous times as the Stock Exchange suffered during October and November, the market during December displayed considerable irregularity. Periods of strength alternated with periods of weakness, and the tone varied from day to day. At times there was quite confident buying, though only of stocks which were favorites for the moment or which seemed to possess special merit and appeared in the general view to be selling unduly low, while at other times selling predominated and carried prices down in quite violent fashion. In the closing days of the month, however, the market took a sharp turn upward, in which some large losses sustained in the middle of the month were quite generally recovered. There appeared to be no general bear attack on the market at any time, that is, no attempts to bring about breaks in prices by operators for a decline, though undoubtedly room traders were constantly on the alert to detect weak spots and sought to profit by their knowledge of the fact. Nor, on the other hand, were there any general attempts to lift the market as a whole; no wholesale group buying; in fact, no group buying at all such as had distinguished speculation on the Stock Exchange for so long a period prior to the panic. The panic had put an end to that kind of performances. Mass bidding up of prices, by large groups of operators concurrently engaged in raising prices, was a thing of the past. In a word, the market was left pretty much to itself, and in this state of things, with the public no longer in the market, having, been, in popular parlance, wiped out, the general drift of prices was downward until the latter part of the month, when a decided change for the better occurred, as already noted. This will explain why, notwithstanding the tremendous shrinkage in values which occurred in October and November, when the declines in prices reached proportions never previously witnessed in Stock Exchange history, numerous further low records for the year were established all through the list. In the majority of instances the low records established in November remained the low for 1929. Yet examination shows that no less than 263 stocks dropped lower in December than in November or October, though it should be noted that the stocks which dropped to new low levels consisted very largely of shares in which dealings as a rule were very limited, that is, stocks ordinarily quite inactive. In the case of such stocks no market at all can be found in periods of great demoralization such as distinguish panic periods, and the seller is obliged to accept any price that may be offered, whatever the sacrifice involved.

There was naturally considerable selling, and it proceeded from a variety of directions. Perhaps most of the selling represented deferred liquidation, consisting of accounts that the banks were obliged to take over during the panic in order to protect themselves so as to avoid the heavy losses that might have resulted if the collateral had been sacrificed while the panic actually raged. Presumably such stocks were fed out to the market at every opportunity, whenever it could be done without precipitating a new collapse of heavy proportions. The latter part of the month there seems to have been also considerable selling for the purpose of establishing losses in the Federal income tax returns. There was likewise more or less selling by disappointed investors and speculators, persons who bought at the period of severest break in October and November on the idea that a sharp upward reaction would follow, as had happened so often during the long period of ascending values, but now discovered that the recovery, at least in the stocks they had acquired, failed to materialize or was very slow in coming. In this state of things the trend of

prices was necessarily downward, separate stocks suffering in varying degrees, each controlled by its own set of circumstances. The last few days of the month, however, after liquidation on these various accounts had apparently been pretty well completed, the market bounded strongly upward, though selling for tax purposes continued right up to the last day.

As a matter of fact, the tone appeared greatly improved at the very opening of the month, and prices for a time quite generally advanced, though this proved deceptive as to the subsequent course of the market, which later suffered a renewed setback. Full day sessions were resumed on the Stock Exchange on Monday, Dec. 2, and it then seemed as if the restoration of normal conditions of trading might lead to the establishment of a higher level of values, as it actually did, but only for the time being. Room traders appeared to be very much impressed by the optimistic character of President Hoover's message, and they apparently used the message as a basis for a drive against the limited amount of short commitments outstanding. Beginning with Tuesday, Dec. 3, when the message appeared, the tendency of prices was upward, though evidently advantage was taken of the new strength to unload a considerable volume of recently acquired holdings and likewise also of stocks which the banking pool had been obliged to take over at the time of the panic and had not yet disposed of. On Thursday, Dec. 5, some downward reaction developed, but on Friday, Dec. 6, the market again began to take on what appeared to be its old time vigor, and prices spurted up with considerable rapidity as the result of a number of favorable developments. In the first place the United States Treasury, in making a new offering of Treasury certificates, fixed the rate of interest at only 3½%, against 4½% at the time of the September offering of certificates; the Directors of the General Electric voted to split up the stock on a basis of four to one, and the Allis Chalmers Co. increased its dividend rates from \$2 per share to \$3 per share. As an indication of the more confident spirit prevailing, General Electric showed a net advance for the day of 21¼, and United States Steel of 7. A further manifestation of the same apparently revived spirit appeared on Saturday, Dec. 7, on which day the volume of trading reached quite exceptional proportions, the sales at the half-day session on that day aggregating 3,002,560 shares. The following Monday, Dec. 9, the activity continued, the sales at the full day's session reaching 5,018,150 shares, which proved, however, to be the heaviest day's trading during the month. In the afternoon of that day prices receded somewhat, though this seemed to be the result mainly of profit taking sales customary after a several days' rise. On Dec. 10 a new demonstration of strength was staged on the testimony given the day before by Owen D. Young as President of the Radio Corp. of America on the subject of the unification of communication services of all kinds, in the course of which he cited facts and figures with reference to the Radio Corp. and the International Tel. & Tel., which were given a favorable construction, and under the influence of which substantial advances were established in the stocks mentioned as well as a number of others, such as American & Foreign Power, American Can, General Electric, U. S. Steel, the motor shares, besides several others, though there was, nevertheless, a considerable body of stocks which recorded losses at the end of the day.

But this last may be said to have marked the end of the upward movement except for the renewed advance in the final days of the month. The market now suffered several bad turns. On Dec. 11 considerable nervousness was in evidence, and on Thursday, Dec. 12, this nervousness became greatly intensified under the continued heavy outflow of gold; and when it was announced that two shipments of gold to London, aggregating over \$21,000,000, had been decided upon the market the suffered a bad break and prices tumbled in violent fashion, the weakness permeating the entire share list, with American Tel. & Tel. down 9½, American & Foreign Power 10, American Can 8½, Anaconda 3, Atchison 6½, U. S. Steel 10¼, New York Central 4, Auburn Auto 22, General Electric 12, North American 10½, and so on through almost the entire list. The Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount from 5½ to 5%, but this counted for little along side the

large outflow of the metal. On Dec. 13 the weakness was again in evidence, though as the day advanced some recovery ensued. On Saturday, Dec. 14, there was a sudden and unexplained revival of activity in the railroad list, all the leading railroad shares showing sharp advances. New York Central showed a gain for the day of 4%, Central RR. of New Jersey of 2½%, Delaware & Hudson of 3, Lehigh Valley of 6%, Missouri-Kansas-Texas of 5¼, Pere Marquette of 10, Pittsburgh & West Virginia of 10, St. Louis Southwestern of 6½, Wabash of 5%, and so on throughout the list. The upward movement in the rails carried most of the rest of the list with it, though there were, nevertheless, a few declines. This upward movement in the railroad group (which was not understood at the time, but which was probably based on the idea that the promulgation of its plans for grouping the railroads of the United States into systems by the Inter-State Commerce Commission which was then looked for would have a stimulating effect on prices of railroad shares) was continued at the opening of the market on Monday, Dec. 16, but was not maintained thereafter, the railroad shares again evincing a drooping tendency and the whole Stock Exchange list showing increasing weakness, which eventuated in violent declines on Friday, Dec. 20. On that day Montgomery Ward & Co. at one time was down nearly 10 points, and even after some recovery showed a net loss for the day of 7½, while Sears, Roebuck & Co. dropped nearly 11 points, with a net loss for the day of 5%. This was on rumors of a poor Christmas trade, though in reality the break doubtless resulted from foreknowledge of the appearance on Dec. 24 of the mid-winter sales catalogues of both companies showing reductions averaging around 10% in prices of a wide range of commodities. The continued large taking of gold for Europe were, of course, also a depressing influence, and remained an adverse feature through the rest of the month, the exports of the metal for the month aggregating over \$72,000,000. Call money rates on the Stock Exchange, which had been 4½% the greater part of the month, stiffened to 6% in the closing days of the month, but this was without influence, as money was in good supply at that figure. The railroad consolidation plan of the Commerce Commission was made public after the close of business on Saturday, Dec. 21, but was devoid of any stimulating effect, being too intricate for the popular understanding. On the contrary, on Monday, Dec. 23, the market showed unqualified weakness, in which the railroad list shared, the weakness being ascribed to selling to establish losses for the purpose of the income tax returns at the end of the year, and it was also attributed to what was termed deferred liquidation. On Tuesday, Dec. 24, however, recovery ensued, and thereafter the course of the market was once more reversed. On Thursday, Dec. 26, the recovery made further progress, and the same is true of Friday, Dec. 27, and, indeed, of the remaining days of the month, though on the Friday referred to the continued heavy outflow of gold caused some reaction in the last hour of trading. The final day of the month (Dec. 31) the market made an unusual display of strength, with brisk advances all along the line, notwithstanding extensive sales "for cash" representing tax selling deferred until the last minute. The result of the upward movement in the closing days of the month was to leave a large number of stocks, though by no means all, higher at the end of December than at the end of November.

The volume of trading for the month proved larger than for November, but fell below that of the same month in 1928. On the New York Stock Exchange the December sales aggregated 83,861,660 shares, against 72,455,420 shares in November and 141,668,410 shares in October, the high record, and comparing with 92,837,350 shares in December 1928. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales were only 26,816,900 shares in December 1929 against 29,529,835 shares in November and 62,015,430 shares in October and comparing with 28,334,955 shares in December 1928. As some indication of the course of prices during the month, American Tel. & Tel. closed Dec. 31 at 222½ against 223 Nov. 27, the latter the closing day for transactions on the Exchange in November. International Tel. & Tel. closed at 74¼ against 70½; General Electric at 243½ against 215½; General Motors at 40½ against 39¼; U. S. Steel at 171 against 162½; Radio Corp. at 44 against 33%; Bethlehem

Steel at 94¼ against 89%; Allied Chemical & Dye at 265 against 243½; Fox Film A at 22 against 56%; International Combustion Engineering (which went into receiver's hands) at 5¼ against 12½; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 48¾ against 56½; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 89¼ against 94%; International Nickel at 32¼ against 30%; Warner Bros. Pictures at 40½ against 42%; Western Union Telegraph at 197½ against 185; United Aircraft at 47¼ against 40¼; American Can at 122½ against 113; North American at 97½ against 89½; American Water Works at 94½ against 79%; Electric Power & Light at 52½ against 42; Pacific Gas & Electric at 52½ against 53¼; Standard Gas & Electric at 118½ against 109½; Public Service of New Jersey at 83½ against 78½; Anaconda Copper at 75¼ against 77¼; Kennecott Copper at 58½ against 57¼; Granby Consolidated Copper at 53 against 53½; American Smelting & Refining at 72½ against 70½; Abraham & Straus at 46 against 60; May Department stores at 52½ against 57; Macy (R. H.) & Co. at 145 against 148; Kaufmann Department Stores at 17¼ against 18½; National Bellas Hess at 10 against 15.

As a group, the railroad stocks were perhaps weaker than any other group excepting the department store and chain store stocks, notwithstanding the special upward movements in the railroad list referred to above, one reason for this being the poor returns of earnings that came in the latter part of the month for November. New York Central closed Dec. 31 at 170¼ against 174¼ Nov. 27; Baltimore & Ohio at 116½ against 117¼; New Haven at 111¼ against 110%; Chicago & North Western at 85 against 88; Great Northern at 95 against 97½; Northern Pacific at 84¼ against 91½; Pennsylvania RR. at 74¼ against 82¼; Union Pacific at 216 against 225; Southern Ry. at 136 against 134½, and Delaware & Hudson at 161½ against 166½. Some of the Southwestern roads, as also the Wabash group, proved special features of strength. Missouri Pacific closed at 87½ on Dec. 31 against 69 Nov. 27; Mo.-Kan.-Tex. at 50 against 37½; Southern Pacific at 124 against 119; Atchison at 224 against 221¼, and Wabash at 53 against 40. The bond market saw a partial ebbing away again of the special strength displayed in November; the better class issues lost fractional portions of the gains enjoyed during November. Convertible bonds fluctuated as in previous months with the stocks into which they are exchangeable.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month of December—	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Stocks sales—No. of shares	83,861,660	92,837,350	62,092,302	41,973,806
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscell.	197,426,000	132,361,000	181,151,100	194,936,000
United States Gov't	15,427,000	17,678,500	24,260,000	25,323,800
State, munic. & foreign.	62,692,000	53,416,500	66,578,500	83,626,000
Total bond sales	275,545,000	203,456,000	271,989,600	303,885,800
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—				
Stock sales—No. of shares	1,124,991,490	919,661,825	576,563,218	450,845,256
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscell.	2,182,392,300	1,967,173,650	2,142,367,700	2,004,266,900
United States Gov't	142,079,800	187,634,250	289,502,300	262,204,300
State, munic. & foreign.	657,827,100	748,626,425	837,167,200	720,661,950
Total bond sales	2,982,299,200	2,903,434,325	3,269,037,200	2,987,133,150

THE STOCK MARKET DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929.

To get the proper background for a study of the course of the stock market during 1929, which to the end of time will always be memorable for the huge speculative collapse which came in October and November, it is necessary to go back to the closing months of 1928 and note the remarkable state of things which then existed on the Stock Exchange. During the summer of 1928 stock market prices, in continuation of the bull movement which had prevailed for several years with only occasional downward dips to interrupt its onward and upward course, had made further prodigious advances, which then had culminated, or apparently culminated, in November of that year, on the triumphant election of Mr. Hoover, in one of the wildest crazes of speculation ever witnessed anywhere. In our review of the stock market for that month we remarked that the month would always remain one of the most notable in Stock Exchange history. For unbridled speculation, with unbounded advances in prices, and the overwhelming magnitude of the volume of trading, nothing even remotely like it had ever previously been witnessed. Speculation might indeed be said to have literally run riot. The whole country appeared to be seized with the notion that huge profits were to be made by gambling in stocks and to have developed an uncontrollable desire to acquire a larger or smaller block

of them, without regard to the cost. As a result, orders poured in on the Exchange in a veritable deluge, and prices leaped upward in a perfectly amazing way. The new upward swing was all the more remarkable in view of the long-continued and enormous antecedent rise in prices extending over a period of years, as stated, during which stock prices (barring two or three severe dips when the market became top heavy for the time being) had moved upward almost uninterruptedly and at a dazzling pace. Past achievement in that respect now paled into insignificance, and all previous records, no matter how striking, were outdistanced so as to appear trivial by comparison.

The new speculative outburst which then developed was based entirely on the outcome of the Presidential election which occurred on Tuesday, Nov. 6, and resulted in the great triumph of Herbert Hoover, besides continuing the Republican Party in power with increased majorities in both Houses of the National Congress at Washington. As the eight years' control of the National Government under Presidents Harding and Coolidge had been marked by great activity in trade and industry, the slogan during the Presidential campaign had become "Four Years More of Prosperity." Very naturally this was a fetching cry, appealing to the imagination of the entire population of the United States, and found response as well in foreign countries, very extensive orders to buy stocks coming from Europe to supplement the unparalleled volume of orders on domestic account. The effectiveness of the prosperity plea was easy to understand, and yet the fact that it should have come to play such a prominent part in stimulating speculation anew came very much as a surprise. A few instances of the rise in individual stocks which then resulted (November 1928) will perhaps best indicate the extent of the rise which occurred at that time. Radio Corp. of America achieved perhaps the most distinctive record. The stock had never paid a dividend. The price in the month of the Presidential election in 1928 shot up from 226 Nov. 5 to 400 Nov. 23; the previous Feb. 20 it had sold at 85¼. Montgomery Ward & Co. rose from 338 Nov. 1 to 439½ Nov. 30; Sears, Roebuck & Co. rose from 152½ Nov. 1 to 197½ Nov. 14; Wright Aeronautic jumped from 161 Nov. 1 to 289 Nov. 23; this last mentioned stock had sold the previous Feb. 27 at 69. International Nickel rose from 186¼ Nov. 8 to 227¼ Nov. 28; it had sold the previous Feb. 24 at 73½. Case Threshing Machine ran up from 395 Nov. 5 to 515 Nov. 23; this stock the previous Feb. 21 had sold at 247. And these illustrations could be continued almost indefinitely. These new advances, too, had developed in face of growing tension in the money market, the call loan rate on the Stock Exchange at the end of November getting up to 10% and even the time loan rate rising to 7%.

The very next month, however—that is, December 1928—the market suffered a severe setback and prices broke in perfectly alarming fashion. The December break may be said to have begun with the first day of the month, Saturday, Dec. 1, and to have gradually developed in force until the downward torrent was checked on Monday, Dec. 10. It proved one of the severest slumps in history, with large and violent declines all around. Almost immediately, however, recovery ensued, and the latter part of the month the market began to rebound with a vim and energy that carried everything before it, with the result that in very many instances the early losses were recovered, leaving the level of values higher than before, while in the case of many separate groups of share properties with favoring underlying conditions acting as stimulus, such as the copper group, as also in the case of several of the high-priced specialties, new peak records of prices for the year 1928 were established. From 385 Dec. 1 and 420 Dec. 5, Radio Corporation dropped to 275 Dec. 10, and was 374½ Dec. 31; Montgomery Ward & Co. dropped from 438½ Dec. 1 to 305½ Dec. 10. The new stock which was exchanged for the old on the basis of a greatly increased number of separate units, then advanced from 115¼ Dec. 17 to 156½ Dec. 28. Sears, Roebuck & Co., as against 194½ Dec. 1, declined to 154 Dec. 10, and closed at 179¼ Dec. 31; Wright Aeronautic, from 263 Dec. 1 and 276½ Dec. 4, fell to 196 Dec. 10 and closed Dec. 31 at 272. International Nickel sold down from 224 Dec. 1 to 200 Dec. 10, and then rose to 269½ Dec. 19; the certificates for the new stock which took its place closed Dec. 31 at 253½. Case Threshing Machine,

after falling from 475 Dec. 1 to 410 Dec. 10, rose to 490 Dec. 31.

This was the condition of things in which stock speculation started in 1929. Stocks had been carried to unparalleled heights the previous November in the frenzy of a post election craze which itself had no counterpart in the past, but this had been followed by a huge break in the market in the early part of December, only to be succeeded by a recovery in the case of the active speculative favorites no less spectacular than the break itself. The situation then was that prices were high, extremely high, that the speculative orgy had found no abatement, that the tension in the money market was unrelieved and growing severer, and that brokers' loans were steadily expanding and at an accelerating pace. The situation was one furnishing occasion for the gravest concern and even for downright alarm. Yet the speculative ardor was not dampened in the least in the face of these multiplying evidences of strain in every direction, and during the course of 1929 new high records of prices were established and new records of trading besides which previous high figures paled into insignificance.

Brokers' loans as the year progressed mounted higher and still higher, and the new additions, week after week, reached perfectly staggering proportions, and yet the speculative community, comprising a constituency not limited to the United States, but made up of all the countries of the world, gave no heed, persisting in its onward rush to the inevitable which came in October and resulted in complete collapse.

The worst of it was that the speculation of 1929, like that of the years immediately preceding, was to a steadily increasing degree being carried on with borrowed money. On that point it is only necessary to say that the monthly compilations of the New York Stock Exchange make it plain that during the two calendar years 1927 and 1928 "total net loans by New York Stock Exchange members on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York," almost doubled, rising from \$3,292,860,253 on Dec. 31 1926 (itself a figure of exceptional size) to \$6,439,740,511 Dec. 31 1928, an increase, it will be observed, in excess of three billion dollars. But the end was not yet. It was left for 1929 to demonstrate what could happen when speculation should literally run riot. In the first nine months of 1929 there was a further expansion in amount of over two billion dollars, the total Sept. 30 1929 standing at \$8,549,383,979, against \$6,439,740,511 on Dec. 31 1928. The reader should note well the fact that borrowing on the New York Stock Exchange alone (for, of course, there was borrowing, also, even if not on the same prodigious scale, at the various other Stock Exchanges throughout the country) in this period of two years and nine months increased in the enormous sum of \$5,256,523,726, rising from \$3,292,860,253 Dec. 31 1926 to \$8,549,383,979 Sept. 30 1929. Most important of all, the new loaning was done by outside lenders, and hence represented bank deposits against which the banks do not feel obliged to hold any cash reserves and which, accordingly, may grow without disturbing the bank equilibrium and without being reflected in the published statistics of bank liabilities. On that point the Stock Exchange figures furnish no information, and, as a matter of fact, Stock Exchange borrowers in obtaining loans at the banks can have no knowledge as to whether the credit which they are obtaining is supplied by the banks themselves, out of their own funds, or represents loans made for account of out-of-town banks or "for account of others." This precludes the Stock Exchange from classifying borrowing in that way. But the weekly Federal Reserve figures throw a flood of light on the matter. These Federal Reserve figures are of more limited scope than the Stock Exchange figures, and hence deal with smaller totals, and yet totals very large in themselves.

From these Federal Reserve figures it appears that in the two years of 1927 and 1928, that is, from Dec. 29 1926 to Dec. 26 1928, brokers' loans by the reporting member banks in New York City increased from \$2,787,761,000 to \$5,091,427,000, but that the loans made by the reporting member banks for their own account were very little larger, being \$1,109,301,000 at the end of 1928 as against \$1,008,235,000 at the end of 1926. In other words, the expansion was almost entirely in the loans made by outside lenders, and representing deposits against which, as stated, the

banks are not accustomed to hold any cash reserves. In the two years the loans for account of out-of-town banks increased from \$1,021,747,000 to \$1,659,899,000, while the loans made "for account of others" jumped from \$757,779,000 to \$2,322,227,000. On top of this, there came the remarkable further expansion in 1929. The total of brokers' loans by the reporting member banks in New York City reached its maximum on Oct. 2 1929, just before the panic broke in all its violence, the total then being \$6,804,000,000 as against \$5,091,427,000 on Dec. 26 1928. The whole of this further addition of \$1,712,573,000 occurred in the outside loans, the loans made by the reporting member banks for their own account standing at only \$1,071,000,000 Oct. 2 1929 against \$1,109,301,000 Dec. 26 1928, but the loans for account of out-of-town banks standing at \$1,826,000,000 against \$1,659,899,000, and the loans "for account of others" being up to the prodigious figure of \$3,907,000,000 against \$2,322,227,000. In other words, outside lending stood at no less than \$5,733,000,000 Oct. 2 1929, as against \$3,982,126,000 Dec. 26 1928 and \$1,779,526,000 December 1926. These comparisons tell plainly the story as to the means by which the speculation was carried to such extremes before the whole structure collapsed of its own weight.

It is rather difficult to indicate the extent of the further rise in 1929 in the case of the stocks especially distinguished in that way—that is, the prime speculative favorites. This follows from the fact that so many shares were split up into smaller units and, accordingly, the later prices are for units greatly diminished in size, thus hiding the real extent of the advance. Thus the stock of the Radio Corp. of America, which in 1928, as noted further above, sold up from 85¼ Feb. 20 to 400 Nov. 28, advanced still further and reached 549 March 16; but after March 1929 this stock never again sold on the old basis, the new shares instead being traded in and these new shares, representing a much smaller unit, five new shares having been given in exchange for one share of old stock. This new stock sold up to 114¾ in September 1929, which looks small alongside the high figure of 400 recorded in 1928, but is really the equivalent of 573¾ for the old stock. During the panic, which came in October, this new stock sold as low as 26, which is the equivalent of 130 for the old stock. From these comparisons an idea can be gained at once of the extent of the rise and the precipitate fall during the panic. Montgomery Ward & Co., which in 1928 had advanced from 117 Jan. 19 to 439½ Nov. 30, in 1929 sold entirely on the new basis, but this was after stockholders had received two separate rights to take new stock at low figures. On the new basis the stock naturally sold at much lower figures, which, however, represented a higher price than before, taking into consideration the increase in the number of shares. This splitting up of shares and diluting of stock issues played an important part in fanning the speculation, since it so greatly increased the number of separate units, and the speculative fraternity did not always bear in mind that quotations were now for much smaller units, but did recollect that the stock once sold much higher and got the notion that it might again sell at the former figures. But it is not necessary to confine ourselves to instances of this kind as examples of spectacular rises in 1929, followed by most violent declines when the speculative bubble burst. U. S. Steel, after the increase in stock in April, sold up from 163 in May to 261¼ in September, and dropped to 150 during the panic in November. General Electric sold up during 1929 from 219 in March to 403 in August, only to drop to 168½ in November, though with a recovery in December to 257 on news that this gilt-edged stock was also to be split up on the basis of four-to-one if stockholders at a meeting in January 1930 gave approval. American Tel. & Tel. advanced from 193¼ Jan. 1929 to 310¼ in September, and then dropped to 197¼ in November, with the close Dec. 31 at 222½. Allied Chemical & Dye jumped from 241 in January to 354¼ in August, and then tumbled to 197 in November, with the close Dec. 31 at 265. Railroad stocks moved within much narrower limits, and yet a few of the high-priced speculative favorites distinguished themselves in much the same way. For instance, New York Central sold up from 178½ in March to 256½ in August, and touched 160 in November, with the close Dec. 31 at 170¼. Union Pacific, after selling at 209 in March, touched 297½ in August, and dropped to 200 in November, with the close Dec. 31 at 216.

The foregoing deals with the fluctuations in a few selected stocks. Taking the share list as a whole the collapse in October, while long inevitable, came, when it did eventuate, with a suddenness that was staggering and reached proportions that were appalling. Figures compiled by the New York Stock Exchange show that in the three months from Sept. 1 1929 to Dec. 2 the market values of listed stocks declined from \$89,668,276,854 to \$63,589,338,823, being a shrinkage of over \$26,000,000,000. This is after a substantial rebound the latter part of November, and it is obvious that at the low point reached in November the shrinkage was of vastly larger proportions. The figures, too, relate simply to stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. They do not take account of the shrinkage on the New York Curb Exchange, where the declines were equally severe. Nor do they take into consideration any of the out-of-town stock exchanges, where speculation raged just as wildly as at New York, and where the collapse in values was just as pronounced as here. Of course these outside exchanges are of minor size, alongside of New York, the sales on the New York Stock Exchange for the calendar year 1929 having been 1,124,991,490 shares and 919,661,825 shares in the calendar year 1928, and the sales on the New York Curb Exchange 477,278,130 shares in 1929 and 221,171,781 shares in 1928. Yet the outside exchanges can be by no means ignored, especially as speculation on them has been enormously increased in recent years. On the Chicago Stock Exchange, for instance, the sales reached 81,656,500 shares in 1929 against 39,404,216 shares in 1928. If the declines on these other exchanges, which embrace many stocks not on the New York list, should also be calculated it is plain that the aggregate would run far in excess of that found for the New York Stock Exchange alone. In our review covering the month of November we gave some calculations made by Vice-President Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. in the Nov. 15 "Business Bulletin" of the institution, in which it was shown that "in six weeks, from the middle of September to the end of October, the market value of the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange shrank by about \$32,000,000,000," which, Mr. Ayres pertinently observed, was "more than the entire cost of our participation in the World War, plus all that we loaned to the Allied Nations." In this calculation Mr. Ayres brought his figures down only to the end of October. Further extensive declines on the Stock Exchange occurred during the first half of November, and outside the New York Stock Exchange the fall in prices, as already remarked, was equally severe, and, in not a few instances, of far greater severity. This prompted us to say that taking into consideration also the decline in bank stocks throughout the country, which had been skyrocketed in the same way and which during the panic on the Stock Exchange plunged downward in the same precipitate way, it seemed no exaggeration to assert that the aggregate depreciation could not have been less than \$50,000,000,000.

Up to the time of the great break in the market in October, while the course of prices was mainly upward, yet downward reactions were of growing frequency, indicating developing nervousness, though the recoveries were equally prompt, thereby preventing the impairment of speculative confidence which might otherwise have ensued. The one downward plunge of major proportions, preceding the final collapse, came in May. But prior to the May break there were numerous minor breaks, with some developments highly suggestive of a precarious state of things. During January the market, while showing considerable irregularity and manifesting weakness on more than one occasion, and not infrequently showing a hesitating, halting tone, nevertheless displayed considerable strength, with bullish sentiment always dominant. Easier money conditions, as a result of the customary return flow of money from the interior, after the close of the old year, were favorable to a renewal of bullish tactics. In February a severe break occurred the early part, but later in the month there was sharp recovery, whereby a good part of the early losses was cancelled and in not a few instances new high records established. The early break was precipitated by the action of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington in seeking to prevent the further diversion of bank credit to the Stock Exchange and by the action of the Bank of England in raising its rate of discount from 4½% to 5½%. The later recovery followed when it was seen that the Federal Reserve authorities were really confining their restrictive measures within a narrow and limited scope. In March the market suffered a violent upheaval. The collapse grew directly out of the tension in the money market, which kept steadily growing worse as the month progressed, and finally reached an acute stage. On Monday, March 25, call loans on the Stock Exchange, after having been renewed at 9%, rose by rapid steps to 14%, the highest figure reached since July 1 1920. The next day the money situation reached an acute stage. The renewal rate for call loans was fixed at 12%. But from this there was an advance to 15%, then to 17%, and finally to 20%. Outside of the Stock Exchange, according to some reports, as high as 22% and even 25% was paid for small amounts of money on call. It was then that the episode in which President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank figured and which has since become famous occurred, Mr. Mitchell announcing that "so far as this

institution is concerned, we feel that we have an obligation, which is paramount to any Federal Reserve warning, or anything else, to avert, so far as lies within our power, any dangerous crisis in the money market." With that idea in mind, Mr. Mitchell authorized the offering of quite liberal supplies of funds to stem the upward flight of interest rates. The effect on the stock market was magical. It reversed its course, and in the last hour of the day's session, between two o'clock and three o'clock, prices rallied as never before. The losses earlier in the day had been of sensational dimensions; in the rally at the close these losses were, in not a few instances, completely recovered, leaving closing prices actually better in some cases than the closing prices the day before. The next day, March 27, the National City Bank further announced that it was ready to place \$25,000,000 more in the call loan market, \$5,000,000 at 16% and a like amount for each succeeding rise of 1% up to 20%. Other banks now followed the action of the National City, and the crisis was ended. Evidently the National City was not obliged to use any of the \$25,000,000 offered, inasmuch as the call loan rate on the Stock Exchange on that day never got above 15%. The next day (Thursday, March 28), after the renewal rate on the Stock Exchange had been fixed at 15%, there was a drop to 8%, with the result that the tone on the Stock Exchange now became positively buoyant. During April the market showed more or less irregularity, and there were many days of weakness and depression, during which quite a considerable number of stocks dropped to the lowest figures of the year, but the market, nevertheless, developed growing strength as the month progressed, particularly during the last half, when (barring two or three days during which the money tension again became acute and caused a setback) it swept along to steadily rising levels.

In May there came the one overruling period of great depression upon the Stock Exchange prior to the complete collapse the following autumn. During May the drift of prices may be said to have been steadily downward except during the first few days of the month. The last half of the month the declines became violent in the extreme, the market suffering repeated sinking spells, during which prices broke badly. All through the month new low records for the year were established over and over again, and the cumulative effect of all this was to pile up losses of great magnitude and such as are rarely ever experienced except during periods of general collapse in prices. The tension in the money market was the underlying depressing agency, though the depression was not relaxed the latter part of the month, when the money tension eased up in considerable measure. A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on May 20 in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Ry. rate case, upholding the contention of the railroads that the Inter-State Commerce Commission in fixing the valuation of railroad properties must give due weight to present reproduction costs of the structural properties of the carriers and declaring that the Commission violated the plain mandate of the law when it failed to take this factor into consideration, but insisted instead in using the low production costs of 1914, was a favorable development and caused, too, a sharp spurt upward in the railroad list, but the advances in this section of the market were quickly lost and the event exercised only a temporary influence in arresting the downward course of prices.

After this, however, the course of prices may be said to have been almost uninterruptedly upward until the final break in October. In June the market staged a broad recovery. In July rising prices continued the feature during the greater part of the first three weeks, a state of actual buoyancy prevailing at times during this period. After that, however, the persistence of unfavorable credit conditions caused a pronounced setback, which continued the rest of the month, but with a smart rally on the two closing days, namely July 30 and July 31. In this July rise the railroad stocks played the principal part. They were whirled upward in the same spectacular fashion as was previously done with the industrial stocks and the public utilities. In August the one great event was the news which came after the close of business on Thursday, August 8, that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had received authority to increase its rediscount rate from 5% to 6%. This had as its first effect a complete undoing of the stock market, an avalanche of selling orders coming from all over the country and prices declining in most violent fashion. But the collapse lasted for only a single day. Then cognizance was taken of the fact that the buying rate for acceptances by the Federal Reserve Banks had simultaneously and concurrently been reduced, it being lowered from 5 1/4% to 5 1/8%. In other words, the Reserve authorities had resumed their former policy, abandoned at the beginning of 1929, of establishing preferential rates in favor of acceptances on the theory that this would be a step likely to redound to the advantage of the mercantile community. This implied a return to the former practice of again buying acceptances and obviously to the extent that the Reserve banks absorbed acceptances, thereby furnishing a larger market for the same and also furnishing an added inducement to create acceptances, thus obviating the need of financing the mercantile community in the ordinary way, to precisely that extent would there be the releasing of a corresponding amount of funds for other uses, not excluding security collateral loans, while, on the other hand, the Federal

Reserve banks, by buying the acceptances, would be placing additional Reserve bank credit at the command of the community. When all this dawned upon the mind of the speculative community, the whole course of the market changed. It thereupon entered upon a new bull movement which in its unrestrained buoyancy and continued upward surge, maintained day after day and week after week, reached a stage never previously attained even during the hectic period of rising prices which had marked the course of stock speculation in all recent years.

The feeling of buoyancy extended into the early part of September, but after the first few days of that month symptoms began to appear of the approaching end. Except during the early days referred to, the stock market may be said to have been weak and depressed all through September. It suffered numerous sinking spells, from which there were only fitful recoveries, and it finally fell into a state of almost complete collapse, prices crumbling away on the last day of the month (Monday, Sept. 30) in a perfectly alarmward movements in special stocks, not a few of which reached now high peaks for the year. In October the weakness became progressive and finally resulted in the panic with all its destructive results. The panic did not end with October, but extended into the first half of November, and compelled resort to extraordinary measures in order to prevent utter ruin. All sorts of expedients had to be resorted to, to relieve the strain and to minimize the ill effects, such as the complete closing of the Stock Exchange on Saturdays, the adoption of abbreviated sessions on other days, and the extension of holiday periods, as related with great detail in our review of the course of the market during October and November. During the period of the panic all records for volume of trading were broken—both the daily records and the monthly records, and, as a matter of fact, the sales for the year also reached proportions never before attained and, indeed, never even closely approached. On Thursday, Oct. 24, all records for a day's transactions up to that time were left far behind, both on the New York Stock Exchange and on the New York Curb Exchange, the sales on the Stock Exchange reaching the huge total of 12,894,650 shares, and those on the Curb Exchange 6,337,400 shares, making the combined total 19,232,050 shares. But even this record was to be surpassed the following Tuesday, Oct. 29, when the panic became still more acute, with sales on the Stock Exchange of 16,410,030 shares and on the Curb Exchange of 7,096,300 shares, making the combined turnover on the two exchanges for this single day 23,506,330 shares. For the month of October the sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated 141,668,410 shares, and on the Curb Exchange 61,836,200 shares, making the total for the two exchanges 203,504,610 shares. December proved to be largely a period of further recovery, though numerous new low records for the year were established. Brokers' loans, according to the weekly returns of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which were at their maximum on Oct. 2, at \$6,804,000,000, and on Oct. 16 were again close to that figure at \$6,801,000,000, dropped in the week ending Oct. 30 from \$6,634,000,000 to \$5,538,000,000, and dropped each successive week thereafter, with one exception, until Dec. 24, when the amount was down to \$3,328,000,000; the amount Dec. 31 was \$3,398,000,000. In the week ending Oct. 30, when the grand total of brokers' loans declined \$1,096,000,000, the loans made by the reporting member banks for their own account increased from \$1,077,000,000 to \$2,069,000,000; on the other hand, the loans made for the out-of-town banks in that week fell from \$1,733,000,000 to \$1,005,000,000, and the loans "for account of others" from \$3,823,000,000 to \$2,464,000,000. At the end of the year (Dec. 31) the loans for own account stood at \$1,167,000,000 against \$1,071,000,000 Oct. 2; the loans for out-of-town banks \$709,000,000 against \$1,826,000,000, and the loans "for account of others" at \$1,548,000,000 against \$3,907,000,000. The monthly statement of the New York Stock Exchange showed brokers' borrowings reduced from \$8,549,383,979 to \$6,108,824,868 Oct. 31, to \$4,016,598,769 Nov. 30, and to \$3,989,510,273 Dec. 31.

RANGE OF PRICES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1929 IN CASE OF SOME SELECTED STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.	Opening Sale Jan. 2 1929.	Range During Cal. Year 1929.				Closing Sale Dec. 31 '29.	
		Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
Railroads—							
Baltimore & Ohio	121 1/4 Sale	105	Nov. 13	145 1/2	Sept. 10	116 1/4 Sale	
B'klyn-Manhattan Transit.	72 1/4 Sale	40	Oct. 29	81 1/2	Feb. 25	64 1/4 Sale	
Canadian Pacific	238 1/4 Sale	185	Dec. 23	269 1/4	Feb. 2	190 Sale	
Chesapeake & Ohio	219 1/4 Sale	160	Nov. 13	279 1/4	Sept. 3	202 Sale	
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.	197 Sale	195 1/2	Mar. 26	298 1/2	Aug. 27	224 Sale	
Delaware & Hudson	199 Sale	141 1/2	Oct. 29	226	July 20	161 1/4 Sale	
Hocking Valley	418 Sale	370	Nov. 13	600	Oct. 16	440 Sale	
Louisville & Nashville	146 Sale	147 1/2	110	Oct. 29	154 1/2	Sept. 16	132 Sale
New York Central	188 1/4 Sale	160	Nov. 13	256 1/4	Aug. 30	170 1/4 Sale	
Norfolk & Western	193 Sale	191	Jan. 9	290	Sept. 3	225 1/4 Sale	
St. Louis-Southwestern	110 1/4 Sale	50	Nov. 13	115 1/2	Feb. 4	60 1/4 Sale	
St. Louis-San Francisco	117 1/4 Sale	101	Nov. 13	133 1/2	Aug. 30	107 1/4 Sale	
Industrial & Miscell.—							
Air Reduction	99 1/4 Sale	77	Nov. 13	223 1/4	Oct. 18	124 1/4 Sale	
Allied Chemical & Dye	255 Sale	204 1/4	Oct. 30	354 1/4	Aug. 30	265 Sale	
American Can	110 1/4 Sale	86	Nov. 13	184 1/4	Aug. 24	122 1/4 Sale	
American Chiclet	49 1/4 Sale	27	Nov. 13	81 1/2	Sept. 5	37 Sale	
Amer. & Foreign Power	84 1/4 Sale	50	Oct. 29	199 1/4	Sept. 21	96 Sale	
Amer. Mach. & Foundry	183 Sale	142	Nov. 14	279 1/4	Oct. 8	208 Sale	
American Rolling Mill	-----	60	Nov. 13	144 1/2	Sept. 9	82 1/4 Sale	
Amer. Smelting & Refining	97 1/4 Sale	62	Nov. 13	130 1/4	Sept. 6	72 1/4 Sale	
American Stores	-----	40	Oct. 29	85	Apr. 25	48 Sale	
Amer. Tele. & Telep.	194 1/4 Sale	193 1/4	Jan. 8	310 1/4	Sept. 19	222 1/4 Sale	

The New York Stock Exchange.	Opening Sale Jan. 2 1929.	Range During Cal. Year 1929.				Closing Sale Dec. 31 '29.
		Low.		High.		
Indust. & Misc.—Concl.						
American Water Works	71 Sale	50 Nov. 13	109 Sept. 27	04 1/2%	Sale	
Anaconda Copper	--- Sale	67 1/4 Dec. 23	140 Mar. 22	75 3/4%	Sale	
Anchor Cap.	54 3/4 Sale	25 Oct. 29	80 Oct. 15	35 3/4%	Sale	
Auburn Auto.	120 Sale	29 Oct. 29	514 Sept. 18	109 3/4%	Sale	
Beatrice Creamery	--- Sale	69 Dec. 20	131 Oct. 1	77	Sale	
Bethlehem Steel.	88 3/4 Sale	78 1/4 Nov. 13	140 1/2 Aug. 24	94 1/4%	Sale	
Bohn Aluminum & Brass	--- Sale	37 Nov. 13	136 1/2 May 4	53 1/2%	Sale	
Brooklyn Union Gas	185 Sale	99 Nov. 13	248 1/2 Aug. 26	139 3/4%	Sale	
Burroughs Add Mach.	244 Sale	29 Oct. 29	329 1/2 May 21	46 1/4%	Sale	
Byers (A. M.)	192 1/2 Sale	50 Nov. 7	192 1/2 Jan. 2	92	Sale	
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	79 3/4 Sale	45 Oct. 29	98 1/2 July 13	66 3/4%	Sale	
Chile Copper	74 3/4 Sale	53 Nov. 14	127 1/2 Mar. 21	63 3/4%	74	
Columbian Carbon	136 Sale	105 Nov. 13	344 Oct. 8	176	Sale	
Congress Cigar	81 Sale	43 Nov. 13	92 1/2 Feb. 6	47 3/4%	Sale	
Crown Cork & Seal	--- Sale	37 1/2 Nov. 14	79 Aug. 5	40 1/4%	Sale	
Cutler-Hammer	62 Sale	63 1/2 Nov. 13	121 1/2 Sept. 27	82	Sale	
Cuyamc Fruit	61 3/4 Sale	63 Nov. 13	126 1/2 Oct. 15	103	Sale	
Detroit Edison	244 Sale	151 Nov. 13	385 Aug. 2	204	Sale	
DuPont & Nemours	--- Sale	80 Nov. 29	231 Sept. 27	117	Sale	
Electric Auto Lite	136 1/2 Sale	50 Oct. 29	174 July 12	85	Sale	
Fullansbee Bros.	66 3/4 Sale	32 1/2 Nov. 13	82 1/2 Aug. 26	37	Sale	
General Motors	83 Sale	33 1/2 Oct. 29	91 1/2 Mar. 21	40 1/2%	Sale	
General Electric	222 1/2 Sale	168 1/2 Nov. 13	403 Aug. 20	243 1/2%	Sale	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	135 1/2 Sale	60 Oct. 29	154 1/2 Mar. 18	61 1/2%	Sale	
Hershey Chocolate	67 1/2 Sale	45 Nov. 13	143 1/2 Oct. 15	67 1/2%	Sale	
Inter. Business Machines	154 1/2 Sale	109 Nov. 14	255 Oct. 14	162	Sale	
Inter. Teleg. & Teleg.	--- Sale	53 Nov. 13	149 1/2 Sept. 3	74 3/4%	Sale	
Kennecott Copper	--- Sale	49 3/4 Nov. 13	104 1/2 Mar. 18	58 1/2%	Sale	
Macy	185 Sale	110 Nov. 13	255 1/2 Sept. 3	145	Sale	
Midland Steel Prod., pref.	258 Sale	135 Oct. 30	321 Aug. 27	175	Sale	
Montgomery Ward.	155 1/2 Sale	42 1/2 Dec. 20	156 1/2 Jan. 2	48 1/2%	Sale	
North American	94 1/2 Sale	66 1/2 Nov. 13	186 1/2 Sept. 3	97 1/2%	Sale	
National Cash Register	104 1/2 Sale	59 Nov. 13	148 1/2 Mar. 20	76 1/2%	Sale	
National Supply	144 Sale	98 1/2 Nov. 14	144 Jan. 2	102 1/2	109	
Peoples Gas, Chicago	210 Sale	215 Jan. 11	404 Aug. 5	220	240	
Furty Bakeries	132 1/2 Sale	55 Oct. 29	148 1/2 Aug. 20	78 3/4%	Sale	
Radio	--- Sale	26 Oct. 29	114 1/2 Sept. 12	44	Sale	
Republic Iron & Steel	87 1/2 Sale	62 1/2 Nov. 13	146 1/2 Sept. 20	76 1/2%	Sale	
Safeway Stores	193 3/4 Sale	90 1/2 Nov. 14	195 1/2 Jan. 4	114 1/2%	Sale	
Standard Gas & Elec.	85 Sale	73 1/2 Nov. 13	243 1/2 Sept. 27	118 1/2%	Sale	
Stand. Oil of New Jersey	54 1/2 Sale	48 Feb. 16	83 Sept. 16	66 3/4%	Sale	
Standard Oil of N. Y.	45 1/2 Sale	31 1/2 Nov. 13	48 1/2 Sept. 12	33 3/4%	Sale	
U. S. Industrial	131 Sale	95 Nov. 13	243 1/2 Oct. 11	137	Sale	
U. S. Rubber	48 1/4 Sale	15 Oct. 29	65 Mar. 18	24	Sale	
U. S. Steel	--- Sale	150 Nov. 13	261 1/2 Sept. 3	171	Sale	
Vulcan Detinning	59 1/2 Sale	38 Nov. 13	149 1/2 Aug. 12	71	Sale	
Ward Baking A.	77 1/2 Sale	20 Dec. 30	84 1/2 Jan. 17	22 1/4	Sale	
Warren Bros.	170 Sale	115 Nov. 13	207 1/2 Oct. 9	132	Sale	
Webster Eisenlohr	--- Sale	4 Oct. 28	113 1/2 Feb. 5	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Western Union	179 3/4 Sale	160 Nov. 13	272 1/2 Oct. 23	197 1/4%	Sale	
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	138 1/2 Sale	100 Oct. 29	292 1/2 Aug. 23	144 1/2%	Sale	
Westvaco Chlorine	--- Sale	30 Oct. 29	94 1/2 May 11	33 1/4%	Sale	
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	114 Sale	91 Nov. 14	175 Sept. 3	110	Sale	

The New York Curb Exchange.	Opening Sale Jan. 2 1929.	Range for Year 1929.				Closing Sale Dec. 31 1929.
		Low.		High.		
Allied Pow. & Lt. com.	44 1/2 Apr. 25	23 Nov. 13	110 July 17		37	
Alum. Co. of America	150	146 Jan. 7	539 Aug. 5		290	
Amer. Gas & El., com.	190	70 Nov. 12	224 1/2 July 13		119 1/4	
Am. Lt. & Trac. com.	219	190 Nov. 14	399 Sept. 26		220	
Cities Service com.	30 1/2 Mar. 14	20 Oct. 29	68 1/2 Oct. 15		26 1/2	
Cosden Oil common	47 1/2 June 3	42 Nov. 14	135 Oct. 19		74	
Elec. Bond & Sh. com.	86 1/2 Feb. 14	50 Oct. 29	189 Sept. 19		84 3/4%	
Electric Investors	78	75 Oct. 29	302 1/2 Aug. 1		117 1/4 Nov. 8	
Elec. Power Associates	57 Aug. 1	15 Oct. 29	92 Sept. 9		28	
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	112 1/2 Feb. 8	35 Nov. 13	112 1/4 Mar. 18		38 3/4%	
Gulf Oil of Penna.	150	115 Nov. 13	209 Aug. 20		138 3/4%	
Haygart Co.	48 1/2	27 1/2 Nov. 13	83 3/4 Mar. 20		36	
Hydro-Electric Secur.	81 1/4 Sept. 20	27 Nov. 13	82 Sept. 28		37	
Insull Utilities Invest.	92 1/4 July 22	26 Oct. 29	160 Aug. 3		59 1/2	
Lehman Corp.	114 1/4 Sept. 17	63 Nov. 13	136 Sept. 19		75	
Northern States Power	144 1/2	115 1/4 Oct. 29	301 Sept. 27		185	
Transamerica Corp.	62 1/2 Aug. 27	20 1/4 Oct. 29	67 1/4 Sept. 17		41 1/2	

* Goldman Sachs Trading Co. paid 100% stock dividend in April 1929. Range of old stocks before payment of stock dividend was 117 1/4 low, 226 high. z Ex-dividend.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DECEMBER FINANCING.

The easing of the money market which followed as a result of the collapse of the speculation on the Stock Exchange facilitated the quarterly financing of the United States Government during December and enabled it to borrow at greatly reduced cost—in fact, enabled it to borrow on more advantageous terms than at any other time since the early part of 1928, when the stock market excesses began to assume their grossest form. Thus the return of normal conditions in the money market proved of distinct benefit to the Government, just as the previous abnormal state of the money market, engendered by the speculation referred to, had worked to the serious detriment of the Government in radically raising the cost of borrowing, though when the Reserve Banks entered upon their easy money policy in the summer of 1927 and reduced their rediscount rates to 3 1/2%—the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago being even forced to put the lower rate into effect against its most earnest protest—we were told that one of the purposes in mind in inaugurating the easy money policy was to facilitate United States Treasury financing, the other main purpose being to encourage an outflow of gold for the benefit of Europe. Just the reverse happened as far as the United States Treasury was concerned. Easy money simply served to revive Stock Exchange speculation and to give it such an inordinate character that it quickly got beyond control, absorbing more and more bank credit and carrying money rates to higher and still higher figures. As the tension in the money market increased, owing to the spread of Stock Exchange speculation, Treasury financing at the quarterly periods became increasingly difficult and the Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to offer steadily rising rates of interest in inviting subscriptions to new issues of certificates of indebtedness, until finally in June 1929 the coupon rate in an offering of certificates had to be raised to 5 1/2%, making it the highest rate borne by any issue of certificates put out in eight years, or since 1921. This contrasted sharply with the situation which prevailed when the Reserve Banks embarked upon their easy money policy, with the view to smoothing the path of Government financing and promoting gold exports for the benefit of Europe. At that

time the United States Government was able to float Treasury certificates bearing only 3% interest, and this, too, before the certificates had been made exempt from the surtaxes, which last did not occur until June, 1929, when by an amendment to the Second Liberty Loan Act, signed by President Hoover on June 17, future issues of certificates were rendered exempt from the surtaxes as well as from the normal income tax, exemption from which latter they have always enjoyed. As concerns the benefits that may have accrued to Europe from the gold outflow which followed as planned, and which reached huge dimensions, Europe had to pay dearly for them in the end, when the Stock Exchange speculation, with the attendant high money rates, drew funds and foreign capital from all parts of the world, causing the gold which had been artificially forced out to flow back again to the United States in a complete reversal of the gold currents and obliging virtually all the European central banks to raise their discount rates over and over again until on Sept. 26 1929 the Bank of England rate reached the extremely high figure of 6 1/2%. The collapse on the Stock Exchange followed less than a month after.

The December financing of the United States Treasury had two distinct features as its main characteristics. The first was the lowering of the rate of interest in the new issue of certificates put out, and the second was the trying out of the experiment of selling a block of non-interest bearing Treasury bills on a discount basis. This last was a new departure in this country, authorized by the amendment to the Second Liberty Loan Act approved the previous June 17 by President Hoover, to which reference has already been made, though in Great Britain the practice of selling Treasury bills on a discount basis has been in vogue for generations. The new offering of certificates of indebtedness consisted of an issue for \$325,000,000 "or thereabouts" running for nine months and bearing only 3 1/4% interest. As already stated, these certificates of indebtedness enjoy full tax exemption, they being exempt from the surtaxes as well as the normal income tax, but the September offering of certificates also enjoyed (for the first time in any offering of certificates of indebtedness) full exemption, yet the rate of interest then (the certificates also running for nine months) was 4 7/8%. The direct and immediate effect, therefore, of the restoration of normal conditions in the money market was the lowering of interest rates from 4 7/8% to 3 1/4%. The previous June, as already remarked, when the offering was of certificates not as yet wholly tax free, the rate of interest was 5 1/8%. Subscription books for the new certificates were opened Dec. 6, and were closed at the close of business the next day (Saturday, Dec. 7). The subscriptions aggregated no less than \$722,552,500. The amount allotted was \$351,640,500, of which \$185,381,500 represented allotments of subscriptions, for which certificates of indebtedness maturing on Dec. 15 were tendered in payment, these all being allotted in full.

Tenders for the Treasury bills bearing no interest, but sold on a discount basis, were invited beginning Dec. 10, and in an announcement dated Dec. 9, it was stated that tenders would be received up to 2 P. M. standard time, Friday, Dec. 13, at the Federal Reserve Banks and their various branches. It was expressly declared that tenders would not be received at the Treasury Department at Washington. The offering was of \$100,000,000 or thereabouts, the bills being of 90-day maturity and being dated Dec. 17 1929, and maturing on March 17 1930. Secretary Mellon in his announcement pointed out that the offering would constitute the first issue of Treasury bills, which were a new form of Government obligation authorized by a law enacted by Congress during 1929. He also commented as follows: "While the law authorizes the issuance of Treasury bills with a 12 months maturity, generally speaking they will be issued, as in the case of this offering, with a 90-day maturity or with a maturity not in excess of three months. Issued from time to time, as the current financial needs of the Government may dictate, and with frequent and convenient maturities, they should furnish an attractive medium for short-term investment. They are intended to supplement, rather than to supplant, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which with maturities usually ranging from six to 12 months, have up to the present time constituted the principal medium for short term Government financing." The tenders totaled altogether \$223,901,000. The highest bid was 99.310, equivalent to an interest rate of 2 3/4%. The lowest bid accepted was 99.152, equivalent to 3 3/8%. Only about 80% of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The total accepted was \$100,000,000. The average price was 99.181. The Treasury was informed that these securities, insofar as the rate of discount is concerned, would be dealt in on the same basis as bankers' bills. On a bank discount basis the average annual rate to the Government on the tenders accepted was about 3 1/4%. A few days subsequently \$69,395,000 of the certificates were publicly offered by the International Manhattan Co. and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler on a 3 1/8% per annum discount basis. In the end some of the bills must have reached the Federal Reserve Banks, as the weekly return of the Federal Reserve Banks, of date Dec. 18, in the enumeration of United States Government securities held, disclosed that the item previously designated simply "certificates of indebtedness" had been changed to read "certificates and bills."

THE MONEY MARKET DURING DECEMBER 1929.

Ease continued the dominant feature in the New York money market during December, though some hardening of the call loan rate occurred during the last half of the month. Brokers' loans underwent further contraction, and with the release of the huge sums which prior to the collapse in the stock market had been tied up in Stock Exchange borrowing, ease in money was the natural, the inevitable result. All the more was that the case as the mercantile demand also fell off owing to the slowing down of trade and business in most of the leading industries of the country. Moreover, an increasing amount of mercantile accommodation was supplied through bankers' acceptances, the issuance of which proceeded on an unsurpassed scale. It has been frequently pointed out in these columns that to precisely the extent that acceptances are put out, instead of accommodation being extended to commercial borrowers in the ordinary way, the loanable funds of the banks are released for other uses. Nothing militated against continued ease except the exports of gold from the United States, which, with all the leading European exchanges ruling against the United States, reached large proportions, as related in our review of the foreign exchange market further along in this article, and the Federal Reserve Banks undertook to offset this gold outflow by enlarging the amount of Reserve credit outstanding through their open market operations, though obviously this process, in nullifying the normal effect of gold exports to stiffen money rates, was calculated to accelerate the outflow of the metal. There remained therefore only the holiday demand for currency at Christmas time to act as a stiffening agency in the money market. And even this it appeared to be the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks to negative as far as possible by increasing their bill holdings and putting out large additional amounts of Reserve credit. The call loan rate on the Stock Exchange moved up to 6% in the latter part of the month, otherwise the ease in the money market continued unruffled. Until Friday, Dec. 20, the renewal rate, as well as all other loaning on Stock Exchange collateral security, was on each and every day at 4½% per annum. In other words, all loaning on demand during the whole of this period was at 4½%; as a matter of fact, during the last nine days of November also all loans were at the single figure of 4½%, showing remarkable stability for a prolonged period. Often during this period, especially during the early days of December, there was a considerable overflow of Stock Exchange funds into the so-called outside market, where loaning was on occasions as low as 3½%. On Friday, Dec. 20, after renewals had been put through again at 4½%, there was an advance to 5% in the rate for new loans. The following Monday, Dec. 23, the renewal rate was also fixed at 5%, and from this there was an advance on that day to 5½% in the rate for new loans. The next day (Dec. 24) all loans were at 5½%, including renewals. Dec. 25 was Christmas Day and a holiday. On Dec. 26, after renewals had been put through at 5½%, there was an advance to 6%. On Friday, Dec. 27, all loans were at 6%, including renewals, and the same was the case the following Monday, Dec. 30, and Tuesday, Dec. 31. In time loans on Stock Exchange collateral the market was dull and inactive throughout the month. On Monday, Dec. 2, and Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 3 and 4, quotations for time loans were 4½@4¾% for all dates; on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 5 and 6, the rate was 4¾% for all dates. The rest of the month the quoted rates for loans of all dates were each and every day 4¾@5%. Most transactions were in loans for 90 days and four months at 5%. Dealings in commercial paper in the open market continued quite light, though the latter part of the month some improvement in that respect was noted. Rates for names of choice character, maturing in four to six months, ruled throughout at 5%, while names less well known commanded 5¼%.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK.

Call Loans on Stock Exchange—	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.
Range for week (mixed & indus. collateral).....	4½-4¾	4½-4¾	4½-5	5-6
Week's average (mixed & indus. collateral).....	4½	4½	4½	5½
Time Loans, Mixed & Industrial Collateral—				
Thirty days.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Sixty days.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Ninety days.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Four months.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Five months.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Six months.....	4½-4¾	4¾-5	4¾-5	4¾-5
Double and single names:				
Prime 4 to 6 months.....	5	5	5	5
Good 4 to 6 months.....	5¼	5¼-5½	5¼-5½	5¼

The market for banks and bankers' acceptances pursued a somewhat erratic course. There was at all times a good demand for acceptances, but acceptances were created with great freedom and finally they were in excessive supply. Accordingly, rates had to be raised in order to make the bills more attractive. On Friday, Dec. 6, an advance of ½% was made in the rate for both 30-day and 60-day bills, supplies of bills then being in excess of the demand. Demand now appeared to absorb current supplies, and on Dec. 19 a reduction of ½% in the 60-day rate was made, bringing it down to 4% bid and 3¾% asked. This, however, seemed to have a disturbing effect, inasmuch as the buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank was held unchanged at 4%, never being reduced below that figure and accordingly removing the inducement for selling to the Reserve Bank, as compared with the open market. On Dec. 24, however, the 60-day rate was again advanced ½%, restoring it to 4½%

bid and 4% asked, and at the same time the 90-day rate was also advanced ½%, bringing it up to the same level, and leaving the 30-day rate, the 60-day rate, the 90-day rate, and the 120-day rate all at the same figure, namely, 4½% bid and 4% asked. Dealers in acceptances were now again in position to relieve the market of any excessive supplies by selling to the Reserve Banks, and evidently the Reserve Banks bought with great freedom, as the Federal Reserve statement for the week ending Dec. 24 showed that the 12 Reserve institutions had increased their holdings of bills bought in the open market in amount of \$45,532,000 during the week.

The volume of acceptances outstanding was evidently being increased with great rapidity, making recourse to the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks an absolute necessity. The monthly survey of the American Acceptance Council, issued on Dec. 19, and covering the month of November, showed a further large increase in the volume of acceptances outstanding; another new high record, in fact, being established as of Nov. 30. The total as of this last mentioned date was reported at \$1,657,988,924, or \$117,161,801 higher than on Oct. 31 (after \$268,467,578 increase in October and \$71,734,399 increase in September), and \$457,544,200 higher than at the end of November of the preceding year, and Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the Council, was moved to say that the figures gave "abundant evidence that the peak of the acceptance dealing season for this year is still some weeks away." The volume of ordinary commercial paper outstanding also again showed some increase. The "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Jan. 1 1930 reported that during November a further increase of 11% occurred in open market outstandings of commercial paper, but the total was nevertheless 25% lower than on Nov. 30 1928.

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

Dec.	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	-----	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
2	-----	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
3	-----	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
4	-----	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
5	-----	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
6	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
7	-----			Sunday			
8	-----			Sunday			
9	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
10	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
11	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
12	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
13	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 3/8	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
14	-----			Saturday			
15	-----			Sunday			
16	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
17	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
18	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
19	-----	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
20	-----	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
21	-----			Saturday			
22	-----			Sunday			
23	-----	4¾-4	4 -3¾	4 -3¾	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
24	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
25	-----			Holiday			
26	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
27	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
28	-----			Saturday			
29	-----			Sunday			
30	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾
31	-----	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4	4¾-4¾	4¾-4¾

Some more of the Reserve Banks reduced their rates of rediscount during December. At the end of November the Reserve Banks of New York and of Boston and of Chicago were the only ones which had lowered their rate from 5% to 4½%. On Dec. 5 the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco also gave notice of a reduction from 5% to 4½%, effective Dec. 6. On Dec. 9 the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta also announced a lowering of its rate from 5% to 4½%, effective Dec. 10, while on Dec. 19 the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City likewise gave notice of a reduction, effective Dec. 20. Thus at the end of December six of the 12 Reserve Banks were quoting the 4½% rate, leaving six other of the Reserve Banks still maintaining the 5% rate, namely the Reserve Banks of Philadelphia, of Cleveland, of Richmond, of St. Louis, of Minneapolis, and of Dallas.

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

The feature which stood out most prominently in a study of the returns of the Federal Reserve Banks for the different weeks of December was the tendency of member banks to diminish their borrowings at the Federal Reserve Banks, now that Stock Exchange demand had been so sharply curtailed, and the determination, nevertheless, of the Federal Reserve Banks to keep the same volume of Reserve credit outstanding, and even to increase it, notwithstanding the demand for accommodation on the part of the member banks was being so substantially reduced. The purpose evidently was to offset the heavy shipments of gold from New York to foreign countries, and likewise to provide for the holiday demand for currency which the Reserve Banks have always considered it their duty to meet. As against \$912,349,000 Nov. 27, member bank borrowing at the 12 Reserve institutions on Dec. 18 was down to \$737,038,000, from which there was an increase to \$762,781,000 Dec. 25, but with the amount Dec. 31 down to \$632,421,000. In face of this contraction, total bill and security holdings of the 12 Reserve Banks, after falling slightly from \$1,514,460,000 Nov. 27 to \$1,491,299,000 Dec. 11, were rapidly increased thereafter, and reached \$1,612,537,000

Dec. 24, with the amount Dec. 31 at \$1,547,517,000. This addition to the volume of Reserve credit outstanding was accomplished through the double means of adding to the holdings of acceptances and by purchasing further large amounts of United States Government securities. After the sharp decrease in November in the holdings of bankers' acceptances purchased in the open market, due in part to an active demand for acceptances in the open market, which removed the necessity for turning to the Reserve Banks for a market for the same, the acceptance holdings of the Reserve institutions during December again rapidly increased, particularly in the later weeks of the month, after open market rates for acceptances had been marked up so as to bring them once more above the buying rate of the Reserve Banks and therefore making it an inducement to turn over acceptances to the Reserve institutions. As against \$257,315,000 Nov. 27 and \$256,518,000 Dec. 4, the acceptance holdings rose to \$321,840,000 Dec. 11, but fell back again to \$309,411,000 Dec. 18, when open market acceptance rates were marked down for a few days, only to jump to \$354,943,000 Dec. 24, and to \$392,209,000 Dec. 31, as open market rates for acceptances again moved to higher levels. In like manner purchases of United States Government securities were made with great pertinacity. From \$326,093,000 Nov. 27, the holdings of these Government securities increased to \$355,144,000 Dec. 4, to \$386,934,000 Dec. 11, and then to \$533,265,000 Dec. 18. This last happened to include \$69,000,000 of temporary certificates issued by the United States Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks, pending the collection of the quarterly instalment of the Federal income taxes. On Dec. 24, with these temporary certificates eliminated, the holdings of United States Government securities once more fell off, but not to the amount of the temporary certificates involved; in other words, there was a reduction only to \$485,043,000, with an increase again to \$510,587,000 on Dec. 31. In the meantime the deposits of the Reserve institutions, representing in the main the reserves of the member banks and indicating also their loaning capacity, were sharply reduced, they being down from \$2,437,037,000 Nov. 27 to \$2,375,211,000 Dec. 24, with the amount Dec. 31 \$2,413,675,000. There was no alternative, therefore, as the volume of Reserve credit afloat was being so largely extended, but to increase the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, and this was readily done for the time being. As against \$1,930,181,000 Nov. 27, the amount of the notes Dec. 24 stood at \$1,989,159,000, with the amount Dec. 31, however, down to \$1,909,723,000. Gold holdings were at the same time sharply reduced as a result of the large gold exports and to some extent also perhaps through gold withdrawals for holiday purposes. As against \$2,987,428,000 Nov. 27, total gold reserves on Dec. 24 were down to \$2,821,640,000, but with a recovery to \$2,857,051,000 Dec. 31.

As to brokers' loans, the only point to record is the further shrinkage which occurred. It will be recalled that in the period between Oct. 16 and Nov. 27 the total of these loans on securities to brokers and dealers by the reporting member banks in New York City had been cut almost in two, having dropped from \$6,801,000,000 to \$3,450,000,000. During December the shrinkage proceeded still further, there being indeed only a single week when the downward movement was temporarily arrested up to Dec. 24, after which, however, there was again an increase. From \$3,450,000,000 Nov. 27 there was a reduction to \$3,392,000,000 Dec. 4; this was followed by an increase to \$3,425,000,000 Dec. 11, and then was succeeded by a decrease to \$3,386,000,000 Dec. 18, and to \$3,323,000,000 Dec. 24, but with the amount Dec. 31 \$3,424,000,000. It deserves to be pointed out, however, that the loans made by the reporting member banks on their own account increased again, as also did the loans made for out-of-town banks, the whole further contraction having occurred in the loans "for the account of others." These latter were down to only \$1,548,000,000 Dec. 31 against \$1,982,000,000 Nov. 27 and no less than \$3,941,000,000 Oct. 9. The loans for account of the out-of-town banks were \$709,000,000 Dec. 31, against \$638,000,000 Nov. 27, but comparing with \$1,831,000,000 Oct. 16. The loans made by the reporting member banks for their own account were \$1,167,000,000 Dec. 31 against \$831,000,000 Nov. 27, but comparing with \$2,069,000,000 Oct. 30, the week of the Stock Exchange panic, when the banks were obliged to take over about a billion dollars of loans previously carried by outside lenders.

The monthly figures of broker borrowing, prepared by the Stock Exchange itself, furnishes a still more vivid illustration of the extent of the contraction which occurred, these totals being always of considerably larger dimensions than those of the Federal Reserve Bank, since they are more comprehensive and more inclusive. The Stock Exchange statement showed a further decrease during December in amount of \$27,083,496, following \$2,092,226,099 decrease in November and \$2,440,559,111 in October, making for the three months combined a shrinkage of \$4,559,873,706 and reducing the grand total from \$8,549,383,979 Sept. 30 to \$3,989,510,273 Dec. 31.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING DECEMBER.

One of the features noted in the foreign exchange markets during November as having attended and followed the collapse in the stock market, became still more strongly emphasized during December. There was a constant flow

of funds back to Europe, which found reflection in large gold exports. Foreign exchange rates ruled at high levels, permitting the outflow of the metal. Virtually all the leading foreign exchanges ruled against the United States, and, as a result of all this, further general reductions in discount rates were announced at the principal financial centers of Europe. The most notable of the reductions was that of the Bank of England, which on Dec. 12 further lowered its rate from 5½% to 5% after having on Oct. 31 marked it down from 6½% to 6% and on Nov. 21 having further reduced to 5½%, all this occurring in the brief span of six weeks and furnishing a graphic illustration of how powerfully the situation had changed now that the New York stock market was no longer draining the world of its supplies of funds and no longer maintaining money rates at inordinately high levels. The Riksbank of Sweden on Dec. 12 also reduced its discount rate from 5½% to 5%, the lower rate in this instance, however, not becoming effective until the next day (Friday, Dec. 13). A few days previously, that is, on Monday, Dec. 9, the National Bank of Austria had marked its rate down from 8% to 7½%. The latter part of the month all the Scandinavian banks further reduced their rates. On Dec. 23 the Riksbank of Sweden announced that its rate would be further reduced to 4½% on Jan. 1 1930. On Dec. 24 the Bank of Denmark reduced its rate from 5½%, the figure which had been in effect since Sept. 26, to 5%, the lower rate becoming effective Dec. 27, and on the latter day the National Bank of Norway also marked its rate down from 5½% to 5%. The 5½% rate in this instance had been in effect since Nov. 21. On Dec. 31 the National Bank of Belgium announced a reduction in its rate, effective Jan. 1 1930, from 4½% to 3½%.

The early part of the month the course of sterling exchange in this market was steadily upward, and on Monday, Dec. 9, cable transfers on London sold as high as 4.88½. The reduction in the Bank of England rate came three days later, on Thursday, Dec. 12, and the next day two large engagements of gold from New York for London, aggregating over \$21,000,000, were announced. Sterling rates eased off slightly after that, but continued to rule at high levels, cable transfers on Dec. 31 selling at 4.88 3/32@4.88 3/16. The customary demand for sterling at the end of December for transfer of funds to Europe for year-end settlements was one of the factors that contributed to hold sterling firm. The early part of the month London was still losing gold to Paris, but later French exchange turned in favor of London, stopping that drain, and at the same time the Bank of England was acquiring gold from New York and making purchases of the metal in the open market. Accordingly, the Bank was able very substantially to enlarge its holdings of the metal. In its return for the week ended Dec. 4, the Bank showed a loss in bullion of £1,112,696, but the next week was able to record a gain of £3,165,209; in the week ending Dec. 18 it reported a further gain of £3,299,921, and in the week ending Dec. 26 enjoyed still another gain of no less than £5,293,248, which was supplemented by a further small gain, namely, £83,159 in the week ending Jan. 1 1930, bringing the total of the gold holdings up to £146,115,746. Canadian exchange con-

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON IN POUNDS STERLING.

Dec.	Bankers' Bills		Cable Transfers		Sight.	Sixty Day.	Ninety Day.	Documents for Payment Sixty Days.		Seven-Day Grats.
	Sight.	60 Days	Sight.	60 Days				Sight.	60 Days	
1	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	SUNDAY	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
2	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
3	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
4	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
5	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
6	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
7	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
8	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
9	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
10	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
11	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
12	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
13	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
14	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
15	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
16	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
17	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
18	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
19	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
20	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
21	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
22	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
23	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
24	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
25	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
26	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
27	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
28	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
29	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
30	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	
31	4.87½	4.87½	4.87½	4.88½	4.87½	4.83½	4.81½	4.82½	4.86½	

tinued to rule at a discount all through the month, though at a lessening rate.

The gold exports from the United States during the month reached huge dimensions. The "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Jan. 1 1930 puts the outflow for the month at \$72,200,000, of which \$21,000,000 went to Great Britain, \$47,900,000 to France, \$1,280,000 to Germany, and \$1,340,000 to Sweden.

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Exchange on virtually all the leading Continental centers of Europe moved still higher during December and consequently turned still more strongly against the United States. The export shipments of gold to some of the principal countries have just been referred to and we have also narrated the different reductions in discount rates by European banks.

but there were expectations that German borrowings in the United States would increase to a point where an easing of German money pressure could be counted upon though President Schacht strongly discountenanced foreign borrowing.

Exchange rates on the Continental centers of Europe in the countries which remained neutral during the war nearly all moved toward higher levels as a result of the same influences that controlled the course of rates on other countries, more especially the ease in the money situation at New York, but displayed a reactionary tendency the last few days of the month in common with the rest of the exchanges.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Table with multiple columns for different cities: Paris, Swiss, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Italian, Greek, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Berlin, Vienna, Spanish. Each city has sub-columns for Checks, Bankers, and Cables, with daily rates for Dec 1-31.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS

Table with columns: Sales for 12 Mos. 1929, BOND, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1929, Bid., Ask., and PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest) and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest).

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS

Table with columns for Sales for 12 Mos. 1929., BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest, Price Jan. 2 1929., PRICES IN DECEMBER. (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. (Lowest, Highest). The table lists various bond issues with their respective prices and interest rates.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS

Table with columns: Sales for 12 Mos. 1929., BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE., Interest Period., Price Jan. 2 1929., PRICES IN DECEMBER. (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond types like Paducah & Illinois 1st, Parle-Lyons-Med RR, Sinking fund ext 7s, etc.

Table with columns: Sales for 12 Mos. 1929, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2, 1929, PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond types like So Pac of Calif 1st cons 5s, Southern Ry 1st cons 5s, etc.

Table with columns: Sales for 12 Mos. 1929, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1929, PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like French Nat Mail SS Lines, Gannett Co deb 6s, etc.

Table with columns: Sales for 12 Mos. 1929, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1929, PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds like Shinyetsu El Pow 1st 6 1/2%, Shubert Theatre deb 6s, etc.

c On the basis of \$5 to the £ sterling. o Cash sale.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-STOCKS

Table with columns: SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price (Jan. 2 1929), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Granite City Steel, Hall Printing, etc., with their respective prices and sales figures.

b Ex. div. 75% in stock.

Table with columns: SALES, STOCKS, PRICES IN DECEMBER, RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. Includes sub-columns for Bid, Ask, Sale Prices, and various company names like Olver Farm Equipment, Pacific Gas & Elec, etc.

*No par value. z Ex-d/ den. d Ex-div. 200% in common stock.

Table with columns: SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price (Jan. 2 1929), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Sea Prave, Second Nat Investors, Seneca Copper, etc.

a Ex-dividend Distributed one additional share for each share held.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with columns: In December, 12 Months 1929, Shares, Shares. Lists various stock sales with corresponding share counts.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table with columns: INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par, Bid., Ask. Lists various stock symbols and their bid/ask prices.

Price Jan. 2 1929.

Table with columns: Bid., Ask. Lists bid and ask prices for various stocks.

PRICES IN DECEMBER.

Table with columns: Dec. 2., Dec. 31., Lowest., Highest. Lists price ranges for various stocks in December.

RANGE FOR YEAR 1929.

Table with columns: Lowest., Highest. Lists the lowest and highest prices for various stocks in 1929.

For footnotes see page 54.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par., Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2., Dec. 31., Lowest., Highest.), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest., Highest.). Rows list various companies like New York Hamburg Corp., Pacific Coast Biscuit pref., and others with their respective prices and trading volumes.

For footnotes see page 54.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par), Price Jan. 2 1929 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). The table lists numerous stock entries with their respective prices and trading volumes.

For footnotes see page 54.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929, Shares), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (INDUS. & MISC. (Concl.), RIGHTS, PUBLIC UTILITIES), Price Jan. 2 1929 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks and their trading activity.

For footnotes see page 54.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (BONDS Continued), Price Jan. 2 1929 (Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2., Dec. 31., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. (Lowest., Highest.).

For footnotes see page 54.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, Price about Jan. 2 1929., PRICES IN DECEMBER., RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. Includes sub-sections for BONDS (Concluded) and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL.

* No par value. s Option sale. y Ex-rights. z Ex-dividends. o Sold for cash. n Sold under the rule. Under the rule sales were made as follows in 1929: Amer. Meter Co., Jan. 15 at 128; Danish Con. Munic. 5 1/4, 1955, Jan. 18, at 105; Educational Pictures pref., Feb. 6, at 100; United Milk Products pref., March 21, at 81; Allied Pack. 6s, 1939, April 2, at 59; Mayflower Associates, May 29 at 65; Investors Equity 5 1/4, May 27 at 93; Farmelee Transportation, July 22 at 26. Procter & Gamble 4 1/4s 1947, Aug. 20 at 100; Internat. Projector, comp. Sept. 20 at 64; Interstate Equities, conv. pref. Oct. 3, 200 at 51; Southwest P. & L. 6s, 2022, Oct. 4, \$1,000 at 112; Southwest P. & L. 7% pref. Oct. 22, 6 at 113. Servel, Inc., pref. vot. trust cls., Nov. 19, at 30. Cash sales were made as follows in 1929: Arkansas Power & Light 1st & ref. 5s, Jan. 22, at 99; Chicago Nipple Mfg. class A, Dec. 31, 100 at 1. Option sales were made as follows: Schutter-Johnson Candy class A, March 5, 100 at 6; Schulte R. E. 6s, 1935 without warrants, Oct. 4, \$5,000 at 79. Goldman Sachs Trading Co. paid 100% stock dividend in April 1929. Range of old stock before payment of stk. div. was 117 1/4 low, 226 high

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS (Shares, Par.), Price Jan. 3 1928 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Nat Secur Inv Co, Neve Drug Stores, etc.

* No par value † Ex-dividend.

AGGREGATE SALES.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS

Table with columns: In December, 12 Months 1929. Rows showing sales figures for various months.

Table of bond listings with columns: Bid, Ask, Price Jan. 2 1929. Lists various bonds and their current market prices.

Price Jan. 2 1929.

PRICES IN DECEMBER.

RANGE FOR YEAR 1929.

Table of monthly price ranges for December, with columns: Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest. Shows price fluctuations throughout the month.

Table of daily price ranges for 1929, with columns: Lowest, Highest. Shows the monthly range for each day.

STOCKS

Large table of stock listings with columns: Shares, Par, Bid, Ask, Sale, Price. Lists various stocks, including railroad and miscellaneous categories, with their respective market prices.

* No par value. † Ex-dividend.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In December, 12 Months 1929), BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS (Shares, Par, Bid, Ask), PRICES IN DECEMBER (Dec. 2, Dec. 31, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE FOR YEAR 1929 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Int'l Carriers Ltd, Int'l Hydro Elec, etc.

* No par value. # Assessment Paid. Dividend

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS, PRICE IN DECEMBER, RANGE FOR YEAR 1929. Includes sub-columns for Bid, Ask, Sale Prices, Lowest, Highest, and various stock entries with their respective prices and dates.

* No par value. † Ex-dividend.

RAILROAD BONDS

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

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bonds, Bid., Ask., and multiple columns of bond details and prices.

b Basis. f price includes accrued int. & last sale. l In London. m Dollar per 500 francs or £20 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. It lists various railroad bonds such as Great Northern, Western Fruit Express, Kentucky Cent, and many others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. h Dollars per 1,000 franc bond. k Last sale l In London. n Nominal. 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 and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Contains detailed financial data for various railroad companies and their securities.

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.

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. Contains multiple columns of bond listings with their respective prices and terms.

Basis. f This price includes accrued interest & last sale n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

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 from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and other states, including details like '1st ref 5s 1957 opt.' and 'J&O'.

b Basis. This price includes accrued interest. Last sale. n Nominal 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. It lists various utility bonds such as Mobile Gas Imp, Monongahela Valley Water, and Northwest Louisiana Gas, along with their respective bid and ask prices.

• Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. n In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

PUBLIC UTILITY 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 utility bonds from Pennsylvania Water Service Co. to San Antonio G & E 5s 1949 M&S.

Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. I 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 and Stocks, Bid., Ask. The table lists various utility bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

d Price per share, not per cent. f Flat price. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t New stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

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

Table with 4 columns: Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. and another set of 4 columns: Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. containing various utility stock listings such as Amer Gas & Pow, Erie Lighting, etc.

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

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility companies and their stock prices, including Pacific Lighting Corp, Sierra Pacific Elec Co, and many others.

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 rice. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-warrants. v Old stock. x 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.

Bas. / This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian prices. s Sale price.

Main table of stock listings with columns for Stock Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and various stock symbols and prices.

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

Table with multiple columns listing various industrial and miscellaneous stocks, including company names, bid/ask prices, and share information. The table is organized into several vertical sections.

a Purchaser also pays accrued div. d Price per share, not per cent. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian. 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 with multiple columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, To Net. Includes sections for CANADA, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, and GEORGIA. Each section lists various municipal bonds with their respective bid and ask prices.

Basis: f 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 these sell 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 prices.

Table of state and municipal bonds with columns for Bond, Bid, Ask, To Net, and interest rate. Includes sections for Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Mississippi.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. Tax-exempt; under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909, bonds issued after that date by municipal corporation tax-exempt and these, accordingly sell on a better basis.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Table listing State and Municipal Bonds with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., and detailed bond descriptions. Includes sections for Kansas City, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New Mexico.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. d Now paid by N. Y. City.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net. Rows include various municipal bonds from states like New York, Ohio, and North Carolina, with details on interest rates and maturity dates.

* Subject to taxation. By an amendment to the constitution of Ohio adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in the 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. f Flat price. n Nominal.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Bid., Ask., To Net., and detailed listings for various states including Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal.

Table with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, To Net, and multiple sections for different states including South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

National Banks Oct. 4 ILLINOIS State Institutions Oct. 4

Table listing Illinois National Banks and State Institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, and Par/Bid/Ask prices.

National Banks Oct. 4 ILLINOIS State Institutions Oct. 4

Table listing Illinois National Banks and State Institutions (Continued) with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, and Par/Bid/Ask prices.

National Banks Oct. 4 INDIANA State Institutions Oct. 4

Table listing Indiana National Banks and State Institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, and Par/Bid/Ask prices.

* Sale price. † Private banks, stocks closely held. a Union of the Foreman National Bank, the Foreman Trust & Savings Bank and the State Bank... f Stockholders have voted unanimously against the proposed consolidation with the Northwestern Trust & Savings Bank...

National Banks Oct. 4. MASSACHUSETTS State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Massachusetts with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes banks like Brockton, Cambridge, Lowell, and Worcester.

National Banks Oct. 4. MICHIGAN State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Michigan with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Second Nat Bank.

National Banks Oct. 4. MINNESOTA State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Minnesota with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

National Banks Oct. 4. MISSISSIPPI State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Mississippi with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes Jackson, Vicksburg, and March Nat Bank.

National Banks Oct. 4. MISSOURI State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Missouri with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis.

National Banks Oct. 4. MICHIGAN State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing banks in Michigan (continued) with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes Bay City, Detroit, and Highland Park Trust.

* Sale price. a Granted a new charter and opened for business on Nov. 25 1929 as the Union Bank of Michigan, with a fully subscribed capital and surplus of \$1,000,000. b See First National Bank. c Includes savings deposits. d First mortgage certificates. e See Northwestern National Bank.

Table for NEW JERSEY National Banks and State Institutions. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

NEW YORK National Banks and State Institutions. Includes a note: (*Outside New York City.)

Main table for NEW YORK National Banks and State Institutions. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Main table for NEW YORK National Banks and State Institutions. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

*Sale price, a June 29 1929. b Merger of the National City Bank of Troy and the United National Bank under title of the former was approved by directors of both institutions on Nov. 20 1929. c March 22 1929. d Merger of the Bedford National Bank with the Lafayette National Bank ratified on Nov. 6 1929 by the stockholders. e Oct. 4 1929. f Nov. 15 1929. g New stock. h Opened for business Dec. 19 1929. i Controlled by the Marine Midland Corp. j Last sale. o Merger of the City Bank & Trust Co. with the First Trust & Deposit Co. under title of the latter was approved by the stockholders of both institutions on Nov. 27 1929. n Dec. 31 1929. r Sept. 27 1929. t New stock. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. z With rights.

National Banks NEW YORK State Institutions Oct. 4. Sept. 27.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Rye-Rye Nat Bk, Tarrytown N B & Tr Co, White Plains, Yonkers-First Natl Bk & Tr Co, etc.

National Banks NORTH CAROLINA State Institutions Oct. 4. Oct. 4.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington, Winston-Salem.

National Banks NORTH DAKOTA State Institutions Oct. 4. Oct. 4.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entry for Fargo.

National Banks OHIO State Institutions Oct. 4. Sept. 12.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc.

National Banks OHIO State Institutions Oct. 4. Sept. 12.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Cleveland (Com.), Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown.

National Banks OKLAHOMA State Institutions Oct. 4. June 29.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Guthrie, McAlester, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa.

National Banks OREGON State Institutions Oct. 4. Oct. 4.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entry for Portland.

National Banks PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions Oct. 4. Oct. 4.

Table with columns: National Banks, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Allentown, Altoona.

* Sale price. b Member West Coast Corp. c March 27 1929. d June 29 1929. e Acquired the Community Bank of Lakewood (P. O. Cleveland), f Merger of the City National Bank of Commerce and the Commercial National Bank under the title of City National Bank & Trust Co., with a capital of \$1,200,000 became effective on Nov. 30 1929. g New stock. h Member Northwest Bancorporation. i Closed on Nov. 9 1929. j Last sale. n Affiliated with the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights.

National Banks PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions Oct. 4.

National Banks PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions Oct. 4.

Table listing various banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania, including Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and others. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

Table listing various banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia (continued), Reading, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Per share.

* Sale price. a Dec. 31 1928. b Acquisition of the Traders National Bank effective Dec. 2 1929. c National Union Bank absorbed by the Reading Trust Co. on Nov. 30 1929. d A mutual savings bank. e Closed on Dec. 24 1929. f Dec. 1 1929. g Ex-rights. h Merger of the Colonial Trust Co. and the Northeastern Trust Co. under the title of the Colonial and Northeastern Trust Co. i Oct. 4 1929. j Dec. 31 1929. l Last sale. m March 27 1929. n New stock. r June 29 1929. x Ex-dividend. y Closely held.

Insurance Stocks

Table with columns: Company Name, Par, Capital, Net Surplus, Unearned Premium Reserve, Bid, Ask, and Share Price. The table is organized into sections: Fire & Marine, Fire & Marine - Providence, Casualty & Surety, and Life.

a Holding company. b Incorp. 1928. f All stock owned by National Surety Co. g All stock owned by North British & Mercantile Co. h Capital reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000, this amount being added to surplus. i Capital of North River increased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, stock dividend of 100% declared, par value changed to \$10 and stock split up. k Last sale. l Increased in 1929. n New stock. v Ex-stock dividend. y Ex-rights. * Figures shown are Dec. 31 1927. † No par value.