# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

New York Stock Exchange<br>New York Curb Exchange<br>Boston Stock Exchange New York Produce Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange Baltimore Stock Exchange Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Los Angeles Stock Exchange Cleveland Stock Exchange Detroit Stock Exchange

## INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGES

 PAGE

INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS

|  | GE |
| :---: | :---: |
| EVIEW OF SEPTEMBER..........-... 1 | TEXTILE MANUFACTURING STOCKS. |
| STEAM RAILROAD BONDS...-.....-. 77 |  |
| STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS........... 81 |  |
| INVESTMENT TRUST ST'KS \& B'DS.. 82 | CANADIAN MILLS..--.-.-.-.-.-. |
| JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS... 99 |  |
| JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCKS.. 99 | INSURANCE STOCKS \& SCRIP.-. 94,120 |
| FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS...-. 100 | REAL ESTATE TRUST \& LAND STKS 95 |
| REAL ESTATE BONDS.-......-...-. 108 | TITLE GUAR. \& SAFE DEP. STOCKS.. 95 |
| PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS...---.-. | U. S. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.....- 100 |
| PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS...........-- 88 | CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS...- 102 |
| INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELL. BONDS...-. 91 | FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS .-. 101 |
| INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELL. STOCKS... 95 | BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES... 109 |
| EXCHANGE SEATS....-............... 93 | CANADIAN BANKS....-.............- 119 |

## October 9, 1931

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS William Street, Corner of Spruce Street, New York.

## Investment Service For Institutions

Through our offices in important cities in the United States and abroad, we offer an experienced investment service to institutions. Upon request we shall be pleased to submit a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment.

## Chase Harris Forbes <br> Corporation

The Chase National Bank Building 60 Cedar Street, New York

## SAFE DEPOSTT \& TRUST CO. OF BALTIMORE <br> Chartered 1864 <br> Organized 1867

Capital $\$ 2,000,000$ Surplus \& Profits Over $\$ 4,870,000$
Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depositary under plans of reorganization.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.
SECURITIES HELD ON DEPOSIT FOR OUT-OF-TOWN
CORPORATIONS AND PERSONS.
WILERSCTOR


JOHN J. NELLIGAN, President ANDREW P P SPAMER, 2 d V.-P
JOHN W. MEE, Vice-President ${ }^{\text {W. }}$ WILLIAM R. HUBNER, 4th V.-P.
Georse B. Gammie --- - Treasurer $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { I. Campbell Connor -- Asst. Secretary } \\ & \text { Roland L. Miller - Cashier \& Asst. Sec. }\end{aligned}\right.$



John W. Bosley- Aast. Treas.d Asst. Sec. Harry. E. Challis - Assistant Cashliter
Andrew H. Troeger Assistant Treasurer $\begin{gathered}\text { Ast. Tress. \& Ass. } \\ \text { Howard W. Baynard - Asst. Auditor }\end{gathered}$

J. Edward Knapp : Assistant onrav - -P. C. F. Lechthaler Asst. Real Est. Ortioer

Robert B. Chapman Assistant Secretary Chaimers S. Brumbaugh Statisticlan

# BANK * QUOTATION RECORD 

Copyright in 1931 by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, in office of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. Entered as Second Class Matter, March 9 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 31879.

## VOL. 4.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 91931.
NO. 10.

## Bank and Quotation Record

The Bank and Quetation Record Is one of the publications of the Oommercial \& Financlal Chronicle and ls issued monthly.
Terms for the Chronicle are $\$ 10$ per annum within Continental United states, except Alaska; $\$ 11.50$ in Canada and $\$ 13.50$ in other forelgn countries and United States Possessions and Territories.
The subscription price to the Bank \& Quotation Record is $\mathbf{8 6 . 0 0}$ a year Foreign postage outalde of United Statef and Canada, 50 cents extra ingle coples are sold at 75 cents per copy.
OHICAGO OFFICE-208 South La salle Street.
LONDON OFFICE-Edwards \& 8mith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. O.
WILLIAM B, DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
Willam Street corner Spruce 8treet, New York.

## REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER-COMMERCIAL AND

 FINANCIAL EVENTS.The overshadowing event during September was the suspension by Great Britain of the normal gold payments with the consequent depreciation of sterling exchange to far under the usual levels. This development was followed on Sept. 28 by similar gold payment suspensions on the part of Sweden Norway and Denmark while Egypt also passed off the gold standard. These events and the incidents leading up to them combine to make the month one of exceptional gravity in international affairs. Apprehensions fostered by the spectacular moves have since been reflected in extremely heavy gold withdrawals from New York by European central and other banks. Gold actually exported or set aside under earmark at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the period from the British gold suspension until and including Oct. 2 amounted to the huge sum of $\$ 372,926,000$. It is plain that depletion of foreign balances in New York would soon put an end to withdrawals on this scale even if the tendency to continue the action persists. They are cited here to illustrate the financial fears engendered by the British and Scandinavian gold suspensions.
It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the British Government decision announced to the world Sunday night Sept. 20 to suspend temporarily the normal gold payments by the Bank of England. The critical nature of the decision was reflected in a two-day closing of the Stock Exchange at London and suspension of trading on almost all European exchanges with the exception of the Paris Bourse. At Paris measures were taken to limit losses in quotations of securities, a ruling being issued immediately that stocks showing a loss of $10 \%$ would be removed from trading for the remainder of the day. Even in New York drastic repercussions were clearly foreshadowed and, as related elsewhere in this issue, it was considered advisable to forbid short selling on Sept. 21 and Sept. 22. The first reaction on securities values was, of course, profoundly unsettling, but after a few wide swings in both directions prices on the open exchanges quickly settled into the usual routine and restrictions were lifted. The London exchange reopened Sept. 23, but a ruling was later issued for daily settlements, or in other words for cash transactions only, in order to curtail speculation. The Berlin Boersep which only reopened Sept. 3 after closing on July 13, when the Central European credit crisis became acute in Germany, was again closed by official order and reopening was not announced by the end of September.

The importance of Great Britain as an international money centre made the lapse from the gold standard a peculiarly unfortunate one, however unavoidable the action may have been. A long train of ill consequences was clearly foreshadowed by the development, and the subequent lapses of Scandinavia and Egypt from their customary gold bases are to be viewed in this light. Among the immediate practical results was a sharp drop in sterling exchange, which fell as low as $\$ 3.70$ Sept. 21. Canadian dollars promptly fell to a heavy discount at New York, while many other
exchanges also were unsettled. All the phenomena usually associated with depreciation of currency began to make themselves felt in England, and the effects have been increasingly apparent in rising prices of the great import staples and in sharp movements on the London Stock Exchange. Political consequences of importance also have made their appearance.
Although the more immediate causes of the British crisis are predominantly political and financial in nature, the general state of trade in recent years also was a factor of much importance. Sustained pressure has been exerted against sterling for the past year or two, and this occasioned a large outflow of gold from the country, with the fresh arrivals from South Africa and Australia an insufficient offset. The outflow of funds from London was ceaseless, with new foreign loan commitments an important item. There were also heavy withdrawals from time to time of the French funds deposited in the British centre during the period preceding stabilization of the franc. Most experts believe that a further immense movement resulted from a prolonged flight of British capital from the country in the endeavor to escape the burdensome taxes and any capital levy that might be attempted by the Labor Government of England.
The outward movement was suddenly intensified in midJuly, when the Central European financial crisis caused a wave of unsettlement and distrust to sweep over the entire world. After losing about $\$ 175,000,000$ in gold during the latter half of that month, the Bank of England arranged a $\$ 250,000,000$ credit with the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve banks on Aug. 1, each country supplying half the amount. Unfortunately, the report of the special Government Economy Committee made its appearance at the same same time, and as this document revealed an impending budgetary deficit of about $\$ 580,000,000$, confidence in the Labor Government and the pound sterling was further shaken. There followed, late in August, the fall of the Labor Government and the formation of the present National Cabinet under Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Private banking credits amounting to $\$ 400,000,000$ were granted the British Treasury Aug. 28 by French and American interests, each country again furnishing half the amount. But again the credits proved insufficient, owing to a mammoth outflow of funds that followed manifestations of British sailors in the Atlantic fleet against reductions of their compensation.
The new National Government which was formed late in August by all three important British parties, undertook with admirable promptness the difficult and painful task of balancing the budget and restoring international confidence in sterling. Parliament was reconvened for a special session on Sept. 8, and an ample vote of confidence was promptly granted Prime Minister MacDonald and his associates. In order to speed the needed reforms a bill was introduced Sept. 9 authorizing the Government to put economies into effect by order in council, or decrees. This also was quickly accepted by the Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden presented a supplementary budget the following day, wherein economies and new taxation were included in such fashion as to spread the burden equitably upon the entire population. An estimated deficit of $\$ 373,395,000$ for the current fiscal year was to be corrected by this means and a surplus of $\$ 7,605,000$ achieved. For the fiscal year 1932-33 Chancellor Snowden estimated the deficit under the previous arragements at $\$ 850,000,000$, but the new measure was designed to produce a surplus of $\$ 7,500,000$. The economies included a $10 \%$ reduction in the unemployment insurance benefits and reduced pay in virtually all Government services. Tax increases consisted chiefly of an upward revision of the standard rate of income taxes by $21 / 2 \%$, making the base rate $25 \%$.

Although most of the measures were accepted cheerfully enough, difficulties appeared in the attempt to apply the due share of economies in the naval services. Reductions in the pay of the navy, army and air services amounted to $\$ 43,500,000$. The crews of the Atlantic fleet at Invergordon exhibited such discontent over the projected slashes in pay that scheduled North Sea exercises of the fleet were cancelled, shore leave denied all sailors and the vessels ordered to return to port pending an investigation and report to the Admiralty. This incident, occurring on Sept. 15, was followed by an announcement in the Commons the following day that the ships had been ordered to their home ports for examination of the grievances. No further difficulties with the seamen developed, but the incident added greatly to the international nervousness of capital, already rendered acute by the protracted world economic crisis and its specific manifestations throughout Central Europe which, it was known, had tied up a large amount of British funds.

It became apparent in the later half of September that the manifold and various difficulties had again imperiled the stability of the pound sterling. A deputation of London financial leaders, including Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, of the Bank of England, visited the House of Commons late Sept. 17 and were said to have informed Mr. MacDonald that the emergency had again become acute. London reports stated that this was due partly to the naval unrest and partiy to apprehensions regarding a possible early general election, The finaacial nervousness was made clearly apparent on Sept. 19, when the London Stock Exchange was open for a Saturday session for the first time since early in the world war. Violent liquidation of British Government securities occurred in the session and there were reports, later confirmed, that the $\$ 400,000,000$ French and American credit had, to a great extent, been used up. London bankers again conferred with the Prime Minister on that day. British securities declined heavily at New York, and stock markets everywhere were unsettled.

Suspension of the law requiring the Bank of England to sell gold at the fixed price of $£ 317 \mathrm{~s} 101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ a troy ounce was announced by the British Government late Sept. 20, for publication on the morning of Sept. 21. The decision was reached at an emergency session of the MacDonald Cabinet, held after consultations with the Bank of England, and is said to have been unanimous. Announcement was made at the same time that the Bank of England discount rate would be raised from $41 / 2 \%$ to $6 \%$, effective Sept. 21. It was further made plain that the London Stock Exchange and all the provincial exchanges would close Sept. 21. There was no indication of how long the gold suspension might remain in effect, but the Government statement made it appear that this action was intended to be only temporary. In financial circles it was immediately realized that the move probably meant an ultimate downward revision of the international value of sterling, and great satisfaction was taken in the official declaration that obligations of the Government or of the Bank of England, which are payable in foreign currencies, would not be affected.
"His Majesty's Government," the announcement said, "have decided after consultation with the Bank of England that it has become necessary to suspend for the time being the operation of Subsection 2, Section 1, of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, which requires the Bank to sell gold at a fixed price. A bill for this purpose will be introduced immediately, and it is the intention of his Majesty's Government to pass it through all stages Monday, Sept. 21. In the meantime, the Bank of England has been authorized to proceed accordingly, in anticipation of the action of Parliament." In explanation of the action it was remarked that since the middle of July funds amounting to more than $£ 200,000,000$ had been withdrawn from the London market. In the day immediately preceding the decision, withdrawals were sharply accelerated and the expedient became imperative. "This decision will, of course, not affect the obligations of his Majesty's Government or of the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies," the announcement continued. "Gold holdings of the Bank of England amount to some $£ 130,000,000$, and, having regard to contingencies which may have to be met, it is inadvisable to allow this reserve to be further reduced. There will be no interruption of ordinary banking business. Banks will be opened as usual for the convenience of their customers, and there is no reason why sterling transactions should be affected in any way. It has been arranged that the Stock Exchange will not be open on Monday, the day on which Parliament
is passing the necessary legislation. This will not, however, interfere with the business of current settlement on the Stock Exchange, which will be carried through as usual,"

The Government stated, in the announcement, that they had no reason to believe that the difficulties were due to any substantial extent to the export of capital by British nationals. Undoubtedly, it was said, the bulk of withdrawals had been for foreign accounts. An emphatic warning was given, however, "that any British citizen who increases the strain on exchanges by purchasing foreign securities himself, or assisting others to do so, is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties." The co-operation of the banks had been secured, it was said, for restricting purchases by British citizens of foreign exchange, except where required for actual needs of trade or for meeting contracts. "His Majesty's Government, have arrived at their decision with the greatest reluctance," the statement said. "But during the last few days international financial markets have become demoralized and have been liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth. In the circumstances there was no alternative but to protect the financial position of this country by the only means at our disposal. His Majesty's Government are securing a balanced budget and the internal position of the country is sound. This position must be maintained. It is one thing to go off the gold standard with an unbalanced budget and uncontrolled inflation. It is quite another thing to take this measure, not because of internal financial difficulties, but of excessive withdrawals of borrowed capital. The ultimate resources of this country are enormous and there is no doubt that the present exchange difficulties will prove only temporary."

Comment in the press of all countries on Sept. 21 incident to the announcement, was generally of an encouraging turn. The British journals made no attempt to minimize the gravity of the step, but every effort was made to allay undue alarm and prevent actions calculated to make matters worse. It was pointed out with some urgency that there must be no scramble for foreign currencies or runs on British banks. Any belief that the action might mean total collapse of sterling, and a breakdown of the British economic system, was labeled as ridiculous pessimisn. In New York, also, all newspapers directed their energies to a correct interpretation of the occurrence. Bankers here held informal conferences late Sept. 20, when the news was conveyed to them, but it was stated that no concerted action seemed to be called for. The ultimate effects on British trade and industry might be very beneficial, it was pointed out, since revalorization of the pound would automatically reduce wages and costs of production in England. relative to the rest of the world. This view also was taken, unofficially, in Washington, where it was remarked that any move by Great Britain to put her financial house in order would have a salutary effect on world affairs.

Indicative of the more responsible financial view of the gold payment suspension was a statement made in London, Sept. 21, by Mr. J. P. Morgan, who broke on this occasion his well-known rule against talking for publication. Mr. Morgan, according to the Associated Press, received a correspondent in his private office at the London headquarters of Morgan, Grenfell \& Co., and expressed himself optimistically regarding the matter. "This step seems to me to be the second necessary stage in the work of the National Government, the first being the balancing of the budget," he said. "The completion of the Government's work will be the restoration of trade in this country. This being the case, it seems to me to be a hopeful and not a discouraging event, and one which brings the great work of the Government much nearer to accomplishment."
Necessary legislation to make the gold payment suspension effective was voted expeditiously by the House of Commons when the Government bill was presented Sept. 21. Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden presented the Act which merely repealed the specific section of the Gold Standard Act of 1925 "unless and until his Majesty by proclamation otherwise directs." The Treasury was authorized to take measures in relation to exchanges as may be considered expedient for meeting difficulties arising in connection with the suspenion of the gold standard. This subsection, it was provided, shall continue in force for a period of six months from the passing of the Act. Little opposition was raised to the immediate consideration of the bill, and it was accepted by a vote of 275 to 112 on the second reading, with the third reading unchallenged. There was no opposition whatever in the House of Lords, and just
before midnight the measure became law when royal assent was given.
In presenting the bill Mr. Snowden described carefully certain effects of the measure, and he also gave an extended account of the events leading up to the final stage of the crisis. The legislation, he declared, will not affect the free gold market of London, as there will be no restrictions upon the importation and exportation of the metal. Also, there will be no impediment placed upon the free withdrawal of gold which has been placed in the custody of the Bank of England by foreign Governments or central banks, he added. "The situation, though it has been precipitated by recent events, has been maturing for a considerable time," Mr. Snowden explained. "Obviously, the general price level has affected the capacity of primary producers of the whole world to meet their obligations. The consequent effect upon their credit is marked, a vicious circle was set up, banks and investors became more reluctant to lend capital, and borrowers became more and more insistent, owing to the impossibility of obtaining financial assistance. The actual crisis started with the collapse of the chief bank of Austria last May, and the crisis which followed in Germany. The tieing up of funds in Germany had an immediate effect on the London market, because London is the center of international banking, and it was known, of course, that we had been lending to Germany. Once foreign centers became aware of this, the difficulties of our situation came to the front." Withdrawals of funds from London continued throughout the period of the formation of the new National Government and the balancing of 'the budget, the Chancellor continued. In the last few days before the suspension they were accelerated sharply, he revealed, some $£ 5,000,000$ being taken Sept. 16; $£ 10,000000$ Sept. 17, and a further $£ 18,000,000$ Sept. 18. Besides these sums, Mr. Snowden pointed out, approximately $£ 70,-$ 000,000 were locked up in Germany. The position became so serious on Saturday, Sept. 19, he said, that it was quite evident it could no longer be dealt with except by suspending the Gold Standard Act.
Both the United States and France were warned of the position Friday, Sept. 18, and the question of further credits was discussed. "In both cases the replies were friendly and sympathetic, but afforded no prospect of assistance on the scale obviously needed," Mr. Snowden remarked. He revealed that the credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ extended the Bank of England early in August had been exhausted, while the $\$ 400,000,000$ credit extended the Treasury late the same month was practically exhausted also. "Thus the crisis we have striven to prevent broke in our face and there was no alternative but to suspend the Gold Standard Act," the Chancellor continued. "We consulted the banks as to the origin of the heavy sales of sterling, and the banks assured us that as far as they can judge the selling was predominantly on foreign account and there was no evidence of any substantial export of capital by British nationals."

While the legislative enactment was in progress, Sept. 21 sterling exchange dropped sensationally. In London the currency, as quoted against the dollar, fell below $\$ 4$ early in the day, but toward the close recovery set in and the final figure was $\$ 4.221 / 2$. The rate on Paris fell to 100 francs and recovered to 108 francs. In New York sterling plunged to $\$ 3.70$ at first, but rallied to $\$ 4.20$ at the close Monday. Dealings everywhere were on an extremely small scale, and it was remarked by informed bankers that the trading provided no real test of the market. One noteworthy result of the gold suspension and drop in sterling was antimmediate general rise in commodity prices in England, particularly in the metal market. The British banks reported quiet and normal dealings. The Stock Exchange, it was decided, would remain closed Sept. 22 as well as Sept. 21. The sterling rate Sept. 22 was steady at $\$ 4.20$ against the dollar, while the Paris rate slipped off slightly to $1061 / 2$ francs. In view of the encouraging steadiness, a decision to reopen the London Stock Exchange Sept. 23 was announced.
There was eager discussion in Great Britain during the ensuing days of the point of possible stabilization of the pound, some authorities contending that a $25 \%$ depreciation would serve the purposes best. Some interest also was taken in informal proposals for rehabilitation of silver as a basis for currency, and in the possible effects of the depreciation on the British income from foreign security holdings. The attitude of the Government was explained briefly in the Commons, Sept. 28, by Chancellor Snowden, who was asked whether anything was being done to prevent gambling in the exchange.
"The essential steps which we have already taken," Mr. Snowden replied, "are to balance the budget, set our faces against any sort of inflation measure, and control exchange purchases by persons resident in this country. It is not desirable to prevent the realization of sterling assets by foreign holders if they decide to do so. Regarding speculation, persons selling sterling well below its intrinsic value would incur serious risks, and the remedy will come quickly enough when they begin to make losses. In the meantime it is essential that speculative operations should not be assisted by allowing foreigners or their nominees to obtain new sterling credits in this country. In this connection, I welcome the decision of the Stock Exchange limiting transactions to cash dealings."

Passage of the National Government's economy bill was effected by both Houses of Parliament late in September and a semi-dictatorial rule was thus begun as the bill gave the Cabinet powers to issue orders in council for one month. Under such orders economy measures may be placed in effect without the approval of Parliament. A further important bill was introduced in the Parliament Oct. 1 in order to combat the signs of profiteering in foodstuffs that appeared here and there. This bill provides heavy penalties for such profiteering and it is believed it will prevent unreasonable increases in the prices of foodstuffs.
The world-wide financial unsettlement occasioned by the British gold payment suspension was followed, Sept. 27; by official announcements of similar action in Sweden, Norway, and Egypt. Denmark joined the other two Scandinavian countries Sept. 28. The decisions taken in extraordinary sessions of the State Councils in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen were not unexpected, all of the Scandinavian countries maintaining extremely close trade relations with England. The Bank of Sweden is understood to have taken the initia tive, after striving for a week to maintain the kroner at gold parity with the dollar. An explanation of the action was given to Secretary Stimson in Washington, Sept. 30 by it wostrom, the Swedish Minister. The Bank of Sweden, it was said, will be relieved until Nov. 30 from the obligation to pay gold against bank-notes, while exportation of the metal will be prohibited for the same period. Extraordinary demands on the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the bank followed the British suspension, it was added, and the measures thus became inevitable. The statement indicated that Swedish State finances remain in a strong position, and that the suspension is not in any way due to budgetary troubles. The Swedish bank rate was raised from 6 to $8 \%$ Norway quickly followed the lead of Sweden, after making heavy gold shipments to the Bank for International Settlements, and the bank rate in this case also was raised from 6 to $8 \%$. Danish suspension of gold payments followed late Sept. 28, and the suspension will last until Dec. 1. In the case of Egypt, customs officials were notified to permit no export of gold. In other important countries, meanwhile, firm determination was expressed to maintain the several currencies, at unchanged international values. Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, of Germany, stated Sept. 28 that the Government and the Reichsbank would do their utmost to maintain the stability of the mark. Dr. Luther, President of the Reichsbank, stated at the same time that "stability of the "currency is an indispensable condition for our daily bread."
In Holland the Bank of the Netherlands announced Sept 27 that the gold standard would be maintained unconditionally and that sterling balances still held by the bank probably would not involve it in any loss of consequence. Officials of the Belgian Foreign Office announced Sept. 30 that the country does not contemplate abandonment of the gold standard. Rumors that Italy was planning to suspend the gold standard were emphatically denied in Rome, where it was added that every effort would be made to protect the lira against depreciation. The Fascist Government promulgated a decree, Sept. 29, authorizing the Ministry of Finance to assume absolute control of currency exchanges and to fix the punishment for speculators in foreign currencies. Banking restrictions in Italy placed a virtual embargo on gold exports the following day, but no official embargo was declared. In Finland the Governor of the State Bank declared Sept. 28 that the monetary status will be maintained and that the country will not follow the example of the Scandinavian countries.
improved relations between france and germany-au*trian customs unions held illegal.
While the financial crisis was thus in progress in Europe, diplomatic efforts were achieving a considerable measure of success in settling some of the more vexing problems that have unsettled international relations in recent months and years. Of high importance in this regard were the various indications of improvement in the relations between France and Germany. Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister of Germany, and Dr. Johann Schober, Foreign Minister of Austria, made statements before the European Union Commission of the League of Nations at Geneva, Sept. 3, formally renouncing the Austro-German customs union project. As this proposal had produced much apprehension in France when it was first promulgated last Spring, the renunciation was accepted as an indication that an opportunity for im-
proving sentiment had been seized at Geneva. Two days later the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague handed down a decision on the question whether the proposed union would violate Austrian engagements under the Geneva protocol, of 1922. The Court held, by an eight-to-seven opinion, that such violation would occur. In view of the previous renunciation, the matter was quietly laid aside by the League Council, and nothing more has been said about it since. An interchange between Foreign Minister Briand of France, and Dr. Curtius of Germany, in the League Assembly on Sept. 11 and 12, was marked by a greater degree of amity than had been customary.

The most important development, however, was a visit to Berlin by Premier Laval and M. Briand on Sept. 27 and 28, during which tentative plans for economic co-operation between the two countries were laid down and accepted. It was indicated rather broadly that the economic collaboration may well lead to a wider movement in concert in the future. A joint communication by the leaders of the two Governments, issued Sept. 28, announced the formation of a "special organ whose method of work promises to guarantee tangible results." The Ministers of the two to guarantee tangible results. Franco-German commission, to be composed of representatives of capital and labor in the two countries, under the leadership of officials of both Governments. Meetings of this body are to be held alternately in either country, ond work will commence soon, probably in the latter half and work will commence soon, probably in the latter half
of this month. "The commission has the task of examining of this month. "The commission has the task of examining sight of the interests of other nations and the necessity for international co-operation," the communication said.
Much significance also attaches to a visit that Premier Pierre Laval of France will undertake to the United States later in October. The leading French statesman will leave Havre Oct. 16, and will spend a number of days conferring with President Hoover in Washington on subjects of interest to both countries. Arrangements for the visit were completed late in September, after the advisability of a meeting had been widely discussed in the press of both lands. An official French communication, issued Sept. 21, remarked that an invitation for the vist had been accepted, and added that M. Laval "agreed with the President that an interview of this nature was desirable and would lend itself to an examination of all the grave problems whose solution at the , present time must be facilitated by direct conversation.'"

CONDITION OF GENERAL TRADE-BIG INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS REDUCE WAGES.
Trade and industry remained exceedingly depressed. But what was regarded as an encouraging feature because looked upon as a necessary adjustment of labor costs to the changed economic conditions was announcement of wage reductions by a number of great industrial enterprises which had long deferred the step out of deference to the wishes of President Hoover expressed two years ago but who now found a lowering of wage schedules imperative while the time appeared propitious because of the marked reduction in living costs. On Sept. 22 representative companies in three leading industries took cognizance of the depressed business conditions by reductions in the compensation to employees. The United States Steel Corp. announced a general cut of about $10 \%$ in wages, affecting, it was said, approximately 220,000 employees, and leading steel independents followed promptly with indications that they would take similar action. In the antomobile industry General Motors Corp. announced it would effect a downward readjustment of from $10 \%$ to $20 \%$ in all salaries. About $25 \%$ of the corporation's employees are affected, it was stated. In the rubber industry United States Rubber Co. announced that it would institute United a five-day week, which will involve a
eleventh in the pay of salaried employees.
On the same day the Bethlehem Steel Corp. took similar action, Eugene G. Grace, its President, authorizing the statement that he considered the Steel Corp's downward revision of wages a constructive step. Bethlehem's reduction, which is expected to be about the same ratably as that of the Steel Corp., also became effective Oct. 1 and affects some 50,000 employees. Other independent steel companies took similar action, especially Youngstown Sheet \& Tube and Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.
The wage reduction by the Steel Corp. was announced in the following statement by Myron C. Taylor, Chair man of the Finance Committee, on behalf of the directors:
For the purpose of better meeting prevailing unsatisfactory conditions in the industry, rates of wages in the plants of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp. will, effective Oct. 1, be reduced by approxiadjustment will be somewhat in line with the reductions recently made in adjustment will be
the salaried rates.
The corporation, effective Aug. 1 last, reduced the compensation of all salaried employees 10 to $15 \%$. Announcement of that reduction accompanied the action of the directors in lowering the annual dividend rate on the common stock of the corporation from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 4$. This is the first readjustment in wages of United States Steel Corp. workers since 1923 , when rates of pay were increased and working since 1923 ,
hours shortened.

Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., made public the following statement:
I consider the action of the United States Steel Corp. in readjusting downward wage rates a constructive move. The Bethlehem Steel Corp. will make a similar adjustment, effective 0ct. 1.

The General Motors Corp. announcement follows:
Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of General Motors Corp., announced to-day (Sept. 22) an adjustment in salaries, effective Oct. 1, v
to $20 \%$. The action does not involve hourly wage rates
The purpose of the action is to establish a new base of salaries in line with the standards of values now existing and in harmony with the reduced cost of living. Based on these considerations, the adjustment will take the following form. Salaries up to $\$ 3,000$ a year, inclusive, $10 \% ; \$ 3,001$ to $\$ 10,000,121 / 2 \% ; \$ 10,000$ to $\$ 20,000,15 \% ; \$ 20,001$ to $\$ 50,000,171 / 2 \%$; over $\$ 50,000,20 \%$.
Up to the present time the corporation has made no general change in salaries.

The announcement by the United States Rubber Co. follows:
The adoption of the five-day week as the normal working schedule of its entire organization in this country has been announced by the United States Rubber Co.
In announcing the change, F. B. Davis Jr., President, pointed out that over the years there has been a gradual shortening of the working week and that the executive committee of the board of directors has decided to recognize the changed conditions of to-day by placing all operations on a ive-day week basis.
So far as is known the United States Rubber Co. is the first of the great corporations to make the five-day week its normal working schedule.
The change will affect the salatied employees on Oct. 1. A reduction of $1 / 11$ th in salaries will be made to conform with the reduction of $1 / 11$ th in working time. The adjustment will apply to every salaried employee, including the president and other officers.
The companies mentioned in the foregoing were not alone in undertaking reduction of labor costs. Office employees and clerical forces, as well as those holding executive positions, had for some time been obliged to accept reductions in pay; some of these reductions having been very drastic and in not a few instances coming after previous decreases, while the process was now being extended to the laboring classes organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled. The U. S. Steel Corporation itself, as noted above, made reductions in the salaries of executives and of office and clerical employees as long ago as last August when the company reduced the quarterly dividend on its shares to a basis of $4 \%$ per annum from the previous $7 \%$ per annum One conspicuous instance during september of decrease in the pay of salaried employees without reductions as yet in the rate of wages paid to ordinary labor was seen in a dispatch from Chicago published in the daily papers saying that the decision of Swift \& Co. to reduce all salaries to employees by $10 \%$, effective Sept. 28 , made that Company the fourth of the large packing concerns which had taken action of this kind and "extended to another field the prevailing tendency along the lines of reduction of office overhead expense." Wilson \& Co., Armour \& Co. and the Cudahy Iacking Co. had all announced like salary decreases the previous month. The other companies which made wage reductions or cuts in executive and other salaries, or both combined, constitute a list too long to give. We have room here to name only such as attract special attention by reason of their size or the parties controlling them. Anong the latter the Aluminum Co. of America was given rather unusual prominence by reason of the fact that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his relatives hold such large interests in the property, though of course Mr. Mellon is in no way identified with the active management of the Company.

These wage decreases were simply adjustments in line with the changes in economic conditions and indicated no lessening of interest in the welfare of the wage earning classes. As bearing on this point it is worth noting that Henry Ford while visiting the Ford plant at Iron Mountain, Michigan, on Aug. 22 was reported, according to a dispatch to the New York "Times" as having announced that married men employed at the plant mentioned who do not have regetable gardens in the future would lose their jobs. Mr. Ford expressed himself very emphatically in that respect in the dispatch mentioned, saying:
"Next year every man with a family who is employed at the plant will be required to have a garden of sufficient size to supply his family with at least part of its Winter vegetabl
with the rule will be discharged."
Outlining his program, Mr. Ford said the company will furnish expert advice on gardening to those not familiar with vegetable growing. Those who have yards which can be turned into gardens will be encouraged to do so. Those who have no available land will be provided with garden plots by the Company
The Company intends to devote many hundreds of acres of its land in this district to farming, it was announced. Those employed in raising foodstuffs on a large scale will receive the privilege of purchasing their Winter's supplies at minimum cost.
"The man too lazy to work in a garden during his leisure time does not deserve a job," Mr. Ford declared. He added that he believed other companies would follow the plan.
"When the people of our country learn to help themselves they will be benefited far greater than they would be by employment insurance," he continued. "If our agricultural plan is adopted throughout the country the dole need never be thought of."
Mr. Ford said that instead of waiting for the moratorium, which he referred to as "a bankers stunt," to perform miracles, the people of the United States "should begin to help. themselves."
the condition of the steel trade-Extreme depression CONTINUES-NON-FERROUS METALS ALSO DEPRESSED and Lower.
No improvement in the condition of the steel industry occurred during September. The "Iron Age" in its issue of Sept. 24 stated that iron and steel demand had subsided to the August level and ingot production had again receded to $29 \%$ of capacity. Prospective business in some directions, notably in public construction work, was still fairly promising, but in other lines, and particularly in the automobile industry, the outlook had become increasingly obscure. It stated that in announcing a cut of $10 \%$ in common labor rates, effective Oct. 1, the Steel Corporation and other steel producers had bowed to the inevitable after weathering two years of slack operation. "In finally recognizing the necessity of cutting the coat to fit the cloth, they have set a precedent which, it is now believed the railroads must follow, whether they obtain partial relief through rate advances or not. Railroad buying programs are extremely slow in developing, the "Age" said, and it seems unlikely that they can really get under way until the rate and wage questions are settled. In its issue of Oct. 1, bringing market conditions down to Sept. 29, the "Age" found some slight betterment, as reflected in ingot production to $31 \%$ of capacity from $29 \%$ the previous week.
"The Iron Age" made the composite price of finished steel Sept. 2919312.116 c . a lb. as against the same figure a month before, the composite price of pig iron $\$ 15.42$ a gross ton against $\$ 15.50$ a month earlier, and the composite price of steel scrap $\$ 9.00$, the low figure of the year. The magazine "Steel" described the situation in much the same way as the "Age," saying that with September output of pig iron and steel ingots proving to be "the lowest so far in the depression" it was apparent that seasonal influences were entirely impotent and that any hope of improvement for the remainder of the year must be predicated upon a stimulus flowing from a $10 \%$ cut in common labor wage rates effective Oct. 1.
The non-ferrous metals also experienced continued depression with prices moving still lower, especially in the case of tin and copper. A low record for copper for export was established on Sept. 10 when Copper Exporters, Inc. announced reduction of a $1 / 4$ cent a lb. to 7.75 c . c. i. f. European base ports. The reduction brought the export price in line with the domestic quotation which then had been ruling at $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a lb . for about a month. Later in the month however, the domestic price gave way to 7 c .-for copper delivered in Connecticut. At New York electrolytic copper was reduced from 7.25 c . to 7.00 c . Sept. 14 and to 6.75 c . on Sept. 16. Lake copper at New York was marked down on Sept. 12 from $77 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. and further reduced to $7 \% \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 16. Tin touched 21.75 c . for prompt Straits, the lowest price recorded since 1899, when it sold below 20c. The New York price for tin Sept. 30 was $22 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{c}$. against $263 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 1 . The price of lead remained unchanged at 4.40c. throughout the month. The feature in the lead market was the announcement made Sept. 28 to the effect that output in the southeastern Missouri district would be further curtailed $20 \%$, effective immediately.

PERTOLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Production of petroleum in the East Texas fields was resumed at 7 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 5, with a daily flow of 225 barrels allowed to each well in the field, according to orders of the Texas Railroad Commission. Production was expected to range between 350,000 and 400,000 barrels daily under this order, allowing for wells practically completed but which had been held off pending the lifting of the shutdown order. On Sept. 11 representatives of six mid-Continent States met in conference at Oklahoma City with members of the Oil States' Advisory Committee, headed by Cicero Murray, a cousin of Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma. Their purpose was understood to be the development of a basis for uniform price quoting and production regulation in the major oil States they spoke for, namely Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Governor Murray strongly urged a plan for unitization of the oil fields of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas with production gauged by flow meters. He pointed out that in the last six weeks prices had climbed from a low of 10 c. a barrel to a general top price of 70 c . a barrel brought about mainly by the curtailment enforced by martial law in Oklahoma and Texas. However, it was reported a little later that independent producers in the East Texas oil fields were ignoring the posted price of 68c. a barrel and were selling and delivering down to 32c. a barrel. Martial law in the East Texas area was nevertheless strictly maintained and Governor Ross Sterling of Texas stated emphatically that it would continue to be maintained. On Sept. 21 the amended order of the State Railroad Commission with respect to the East Texas fields became effective, lowering the allowable of the field from 225 barrels for each well to 185 barrels per day. Production in the field for the 24 -hour period I. Murray, a cousin of Governor William H. Murray of tia controlling the field. Pique production in the field prior ending 7 a. m. on Sept. 23 totalled 363,423 barrels from 1,99t wells, according to General Wolters, commanding the miliwells, according to General Wolters, commanding the mili-
tia controlling the field. Peak production in the field prior
to the issue of this order totalled 436,000 barrels one day. A development in Oklahoma was the action of the Phillips Petroleum Co. in withdrawing its offer of $\$ 1.00$ a barrel for top crude and the posting instead of the prevailing Mid-Continental scale ranging from 46 c . to 70 c . a barrel. The Phillips Petroleum is the only large company which indicated any willingness to co-operate with Governor William Murray in his demand that Oklahoma crude be sold at $\$ 1.00$ or not at all. However, notwithstanding that the Company was quick to accede to the $\$ 1.00$ demand it actually never purchased crude at that price according to newspaper advices. With the re-opening of the East Texas field the average daily production for the whole country rapidly increased and for the week ending Sept. 26 was reported at $2,193,350$ barrels, as against $1,746,300$ barrels in the week ending Sept. 5. The following shows the leading price changes of the month both in the case of crude oil and in the refined products.

## CRUDE OIL.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.-Crew Levick Co. to-day posted a price of $\$ 1.90$ for Pennsylvania crude oil in the Titusville, Franklin and Oil City fields. This is 10 cents above the price for crude in National Transit Lines.
Tuesday, Sept. 1.-South Penn Oil Co. to-day advanced Corning grade crude oil 5 cents a barrel, to 70 cents.
Thursday, Sept. 3.- Crew Levick Co. to-day posted 15 cents a barrel premium for Pennsylvania grade crude, making the Titusville-Oil City district price \$1.95. Previousily, it had been paying only 10 cents.
Co. met the 68 -cent a barrel price posted by Magnolia Petroleum several weeks ago.
Friday, Sept. 4. -The South Penn Oil Co. to-day advanced Corning and Pennsylvania grade crude oils 5 cents a barrel, to 75 cents and $\$ 1.45$, respectively.
Friday, Sept. 4.-Sinclair Oil \& Gas Co. to-day met the price of 68 cents a barrel posted by other major companies for East Texas crude. Sept. 14.-Tidewater Pipe Co. posts 15 c . advance in Bradford and Allegheny districts, new price $\$ 2.25$ per barrel.
Sept. 14.-South Penn Oil Co. posts 15c. advance, new prices being $\$ 1.95$ for Pennsylvania crude in National Transit Co. lines; $\$ 1.80$ in South west Pennsyl. Lines Co. lines; $\$ 1.70$ in Eureka lines; $\$ 1.60$ in Buckeyelines Sept. 16.-South Penn Oil Co. posts 5c. advance in Corning crude, new price 80c. per barrel.
Sept. 18.- Phillips Petroleum Co. posts price schedule in Oklahoma s1 per from 46 c . to 70 c . per barrel, withdrawing their previous offer of ${ }^{\$ 1}$ per barrel.
Sept. 29 - Ashland Refining Co. reduces Somers
Pipe Lines 15 c . a barrel, new price 65 c . per barrel.
gasoline and kerosene.
Wednesday, Sept. 2.-The Richfield Oil Co. to-day posted an advance of $1 / 2$-cent a gallon in the tank-car price of gasoline, to $61 / 4$ cents a gallon, at the New York Harbor refinery.
Thursday, Sept. 3.-The Standard Oil Co. of New York to-day adin New York and New England, with a few localitics in Maine and New in New York and New England, with a few localities in Maine and New
Hampshire exempt from the raise. The new New York retail quote is 16.3 cents service station, including the 2 -cent State tax and 14.3 cents tank 16.3 cents servie station, including the 2 -cent state tax and 14.3 cents tank
wagon. Richfield Oil of New York and Warner-Quinlan met the advance immediately.
Thursday, Sept. 3.-Warner-Quinlan to-day advanced the tank-car price of gasoline $1 / 4$-cent a gallon, to $61 / 4$ cents a gallon; at the New York Harbor refineries, meeting the raise posted by Richfield yesterday.
Thursday, Sept. 3.-The Continental Oil Co. to-day advanced the service station price of gasoline in Denver 1 cent a gallon to 19 cents, including the 4 -cent Colorado State tax. Other marketeers met the raise. Thursday, Sept. 3.-The Texas Co., Continental Oil Co. and Standard
of New Jersey to-day posted an advance of 15 -cent a gallon in the tankof New Jersey to-day posted an advance of $1 / 2$-cent, a gallon in the tank-
car price of gasoline, the new price being 6 cents a gallon, at New York. car price of gasolin
Harbor refineries.
Harbor refineries.
Friday, Sept. 4.-The Standard Oll Co. of New Jersey to-day announced that, effective to-morrow morning at 8 a . m., it will advance tank-wagon and servicestation prices of gasoline 1 cent a gallon throughout its territory, with the exception of Delaware.
Friday, Sept. 4.-The Atlantic Refining Co. to-day advanced tank-car gasoline 13 -cent a gallon to 6 cents a gallon at its Philadelphia refineries. and
Friday, Sept, 4.-The Sinclair Refining Co. to-day announced that, effective to-morrow, it will advance the price of kerosene $1 / 1$-cent a a gallon
to 5 cents a gallon, in tank-car lots, at New York, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Va., and Charleston, s. C.
Friday, Sept. 4.-Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky to-day advanced the price of service-station gasoline throughout the State 1 cent a gallon, making regular gas 18 cents a gallon and the premium grades 21 cents. Other marketeers are expected to meet the advance immediately.
Sept. 8.- -Shell Eastern Petroleum advances bulk gasoline $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon at seaboard points north of New York, making new price at Boston and Providence $61 / 4$ c. Portland unchanged at $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Sept. 8.-Gulf Refining Co. advances bulk gasoline $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon at Savannah, making new price $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon.
Sept. 9.-Gulf Refining Co. advances bulk gasoline $1 / \mathrm{cc}$. per gallon at
Philadelphia and Norfolk, making new price $61 / \mathrm{c}$. per gallon. Philadelphia and Norfolk, making new price $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon.
Sept. 9.-Sinclair Refining Co. announces new schedule
Sept. 9.-Sinclair Refining Co. announces new schedule of 6c. per
gallon for U. S. Motor at New York, Providence, Philadelphia and Southern gallon for U. S. Motor at New York, Providence, Philadelphia and Southern coast ports.
Sept. 10.-Atlantic Refining Co. advances service station prices 1c. per gallon in Philadelphia district.
Sept. 14.-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey advances tank-wagon kero-
sene lc. per gallon to $91 / \mathrm{c}$ c. throughout its territory with the sene 1c. per gallon to $93 / 2$ c, throughout its territory, with the exception of
Delaware. Tank-car price unchanged Dept. 17 -Standard Oil Co. of Ohio
price 1c. in Montgomery County to 15 c . per gallon, and 1c. in Greene County to 16 c . per fallon.
Sept. 23 . Republic Oill posts $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. reduction in U. S. Motor gasoline,

 port, new prices
grain prices continue to decline-federal farm board sales of wheat to brazll, germany and china.
Grain prices continued their downward course after some recovery the middle of the month. The renewed decline,
the closing part of September, was in part the result of the general demoralization of all the markets caused by the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard. The September option for wheat in Chicago, after moving up from 447/8 Sept. 3 to $501 / 2$ Sept. 18, dropped to 45 c .' on Sept. 21, the day when Great Britain abandoned gold payments, and, after some irregular fluctuations the remaining days of the month touched 445 sc . Sept. 30. The December wheat option in Chicago from 48 cents Oct. 3 advanced to $517 / \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 16 and touched $467 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Scpt. 30. At Winnipeg the course of fluctuations was somewhat different, an advancing tendency being noted after some slight decline on Sept. 21. The rise was presumably ascribable to the rapid depreciation in the market value of the Canadian dollar. The October option for wheat at Wir nipeg which Sept. 1 covered a range of 53 to $537 / 8$ and Stpt. 19 was $511 / 2 @ 521 / 4$, on Sept. 21 ranged between 51 and $543 / 8$ and covered a range of $541 / 2 @ 551 / 2$ Sept. 24 with a renge on Sept. $30521 / 2 @ 541 / \mathrm{s}$. Corn at Chicago tumbled badly the last 10 days of the month. The September option for corn in Chicago, which on Sept. 1 sold at 431/s@441/4 and Sept. 19 ranged between 411/4 and 423/4, rapidly declined, beginning Sert. 21 and touched 36 c . on Sept. 30. The December corn optio $\frac{1}{}$ in Chicago was $367 / 8 @$ 381/s Sept. 19 against $391 / 8 @ 39 \%$ Sept. 1 and then moved down to $35 @ 353 / 4$ on Sept. 30. Spptember oats in Chicago closed at 20 c. Sept. 30 against a ra ige of $211 / 4 @ 215 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 1 while December oats at Chicago closed at $21 \% / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30 while December oats at Chicag. closed at 2178 c . Sept. 30
against a range of $225 / 8231 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. ol Sept. 1. The crop report of the Department of Agricultire at Washington issued Sept. 10 showed a further reduction in the probable yield of spring wheat in this country from $118,000,000$ to $111,-$ 000,000 , at which figure comparison was with an actual harvest of spring wheat in 1930 of $251,000,000$ bushels. This left the prospective crop of winter wheat and spring wheat combined at $886,000,000$ bushels Sept. 1 against $894,000,000$, the estimate on Aug. 1, but comparing with an actual harvest of $863,000,000$ bushels in 1930 and a five-year average of $822,000,000$ bushels. The estimate of the corn crop was decreased from $2,775,000,000$ bushels Aug. 1 to $2,715,000,000$ bushels Sept. 1, which compares with only $2,094,000,000$ bushels raised in 1930, the crop in that year having been heavily reduced by prolonged drouth.

Announcement that China had accepted the proposal of the Federal Farm Board for the purchase of wheat and flour, to be used exclusively for famine relief purposes on terms of payment extending over a period of years was made at Washington by President Hoover on Sept. 4. The amount at present settled upon, the announcement said, was "about $15,000,000$ bushels." Complete details of the sales contract, which was somewhat different from that originally proposed, was given out by the Farm Board on Sept. 26 and published in the Financial Chronicle on Oct. 3, page 2192. On Sept. 11 the Grain Stabilization Corporation announced that with the approval of the Federal Farm Board it had sold 7,500,000 bushels of wheat to the Deutsche Getreide Handelsgesellschaft of Berlin. Obligations of the purchaser bearing $41 / 2 \%$ maturing Dec. 31 1934, payable at New York, and guaranteed by Germany, are taken in payment. Delivery is to be made at the a verage rate of 833,333 bushels per month, with provision for the increase of the monthly quota if desired and for added storage charges after Nov. 15 1931. Shipments are to be made from Atlantic or Gulf ports, with preference to ships sailing under the flag of the United States for $50 \%$ of the tonnage. It was stated that this sale, with the sales previously negotiated, with the Chinese and with the sales previously negotiated, with the Chinese and
Brazilian Governments brought the total of wheat contracted for export by the Grain Stabilization Corporation since July 1 1931 at $47,500,000$ bushels. A copy of the Brazilian decree authorizing the exchange of $1,275,000$ bags of Brazilian coffee for $25,000,000$ bushels of American wheat was received by the Department of State Sept. 13 and was published in the Financial Chronicle of Sept. 19, p. 1851. Resolutions the Financial Chronicle of Sept. 19, p. 1851. Resolutions
calling on the Federal Government to get out of competition calling on the rederal Government to get out of competition Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois at a meeting in Peoria on Sept. 16.
Lot Boardman of Camden, N. J., President of the National Coffee Roasters Association with headquarters in New York, on Sept. 21 named a committee of representative American coffee men to aid the Government in the handling and sale of the $1,050,000$ bags of coffee previously acquired from Brazil in trade for $25,000,000$ bushels of wheat. George $S$. Milnor, President of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, asked Mr. Boardman to act as Chairman of this committee and to name its personnel. It was made known that importation of wheat into Brazil had been forbidden for 18 months, simultaneously with publication of the decree authorizing of Brazilian coffee for American wheat.
The so-called "Walla Walla" plan for wheat surplus control failed to meet the approval of the Federal Farm Board -the Board indicating this in a letter under date of Sept. 16 to Representative John W. Summers (Rep.) of Walla Walla, Wash. In his letter, C. B. Denman, Acting Chairman of the Board, said "Your plan assumes that the purchases would be consummated only in the event that the prices were such at date of delivery as to show a profit to the purchaser. Thus
the vital factor in the plan would be the price on July 1
1932. Since that price is wholly incapable of determination in advance, the venture would, to that extent, become a speculation on the part of every producer who signs the contract." Mr. Denman added that "the Agricultural Marketing Act directs the Board to minimize speculation." It should be stated that this "Walla Walla" plan contemplates that wheat growers throughout the United States should be given an option expiring July 11932 by the Grain Stabilization Corporation to purchase wheat, and that producers should be induced to curtail their acreage of wheat planting for the 1932 harvest in an amount which, with normal yields, would equal in bushels the amount optioned to them.
Announcement was made at the White House on Sept. 4 that Floyd R. Harrison had resigned as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board to accept a position on the staff of the Federal Reserve Board. At the same time it was made known that James B. Madison of Charlestown, West Virginia, had been appointed to membership on the Farm Loan Board.
the course of coffee and sugar prices.
Sugar prices fluctuated somewhat irregularly during September, though there was a net gain for the month. As against 1.38c. there was first a decline to 1.37 c . and then an advance to 1.45 c ., then a reaction to 1.38 c ., with a renewed rise to $1.421 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and with the close the latter part of the month at 1.40 . The wholesale price of refined sugar was reduced on Sept. 3 from 4.60c. to 4.55 c . by all the leading refineries in the New York market. After conferences with representatives of the National Sugar Export Corp., headed by Thomas L. Chadbourne, Presiden MaCorp., headed by Thomas L. Chadbourne, Presiden Manotification to Cuban planters that further restrictions will be placed on next year's crop of sugar. The proclamation pointed out that in view of the fact that of the quota of sugar exports of the past crop of 1931 fixed for the United States, amounting to $2,577,000$ tons, having been sold only to the extent of $1,700,000$ tons, it is possible that a part of said quota may remain unsold. Accordingly, he thinks it his duty as soon as the exact surplus of sugar left over from the 1931 quota to the United States is known to "fix by decree the export quota to this Nation for 1932 basing it on the consumption requirements of that country and reducing it by an amount equal to the surplus left from 1931." Announcement was made on Sept. 14 by the United States Tariff Commission that it had ordered an investigation of duties on raw and refined sugar, molasses and related articles. This was in response to a request for an investigation made by domestic producers and re finers, particularly beet sugar growers of the West. The beet producers have been attacking importation of Philippine sugar without duty and have given notice that they would sugar without duty and have given notice that iney wourd continue to fight in the next Congress for levying a tarif on the Islands' shipments. Jan. 51932 has been set for the
date of hearing of the Government's anti-trust suit against date of hearing of the Government's anti-trust suit against
the Sugar Institute in the New York City Federal District Court, it was made known by the Department of Justice at Washington on Sept. 10. Alleging "oppressive and uniform price fixing," the Government in its petition asks the Court for permanent injunctions against about 50 corporations and individuals involved in the Institute. The Government charges that the defendants have created and maintained and utilized the Institute as an instrumentality for promoting and maintaining a conspiracy to restrain trade. The suit was instituted in the New York court on March 30 and was the culmination of a two-year investigation of the Situation by the Department and the Federal Trade Commission.
A series of coffee bonfires with an approximate value of between $\$ 5,000,000$ and $\$ 10,000,000$ have been ignited by the Brazilian Government to help in the elimination of a part of that Government's enormous oversupply of coffee, according to statisties compiled by the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange. The Exchange estimates that approximately $1,250,000$ bags of coffee, of 132 pounds in each bag, mave been destroyed in Brazil from September 1930 to the end of August 1931. Although a small quantity of the coffee was dumped into the sea, most of it was destroyed by burning in Brazilian swamps, says the Exchange, in a statement made available Aug. 30. The Exchange adds:
From September 1930 to June 1931 the Sao Paulo Ooffee Institute destroyed 479,000 bags. This was all low-grade coffee that was confiscated by the Institute or given up by producers who in return were granted per-
mission to ship out an equivalent amount of high-grade coffee above the regulated export quotas.
Early in June the Brazilian Government put into effect the " 10 shilling" coffee export tax which provides that a special tax of 10 shillings be placed on each bag of coffee for export. The money levied from the tax was to be used for the purchase of bigher grade Santos coffee for destruction under the supervision of the National Coffee Council. During the past three months the Council has destroyed 770,000 bags of coffee purchased with the money from the 10 shilling tax.

In the New York market No. 7 Rio for spot delivery was quoted at $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30, against $51 / 2 @ 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31, 57/8@6c.July 31,67/8@7c.June 30,65/8c.May 29,61/2@63/4¢. April 30, 51/2c. March 31, 51/2@55/sc. Feb. 28, 63/4c. Jan. 31, and 71/4@71/c.Dec. 31 1930. No. 7 Santos was 67/8@7c Sept. 30, against 65/8@67/8c.Aug. 31, 71/2@77/8c. July 31, 81/2@9c.June30,81/2@83/4c. May 29, and the same figures 81/2@9c.June 30, 81/2@8/4c. May 29, and the samefigures Jan. 31, 83/4@91/4c. Dec. 31 1930, and 111/4c. Oct. 311930 .

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS-THE EFFORT TO REDUCE COTTON area-prices of silk and rubber.
Raw cotton suffered a further severe break during September, the spot price on the New York Cotton Exchange dropping below 6c. a pound and being 5.95 c . on Sept. 30, against 7c. on Aug. 31. Quite a number of the cottonproducing States enacted legislation intended to prevent any cotton being raised in 1932, but such legislation in all the States provides that requisite number of States must join in the movement, and it does not appear likely that the required percentage of the total productionn can be obtained. In Louisiana Governor Long's proposal to declare a holiday in cotton production in 1932 became a law on Aug. 29. It prohibits both the growing and ginning of cotton, but is to become operative only if approved by States producing three-fourths of the cotton crop of the country-and Texas alone produces one-third and will not assent to this proposition. Under the Texas plan each assent to this proposition. Under the Texas plan each
farmer will be prohibited from planting to cotton next year farmer will be prohibited from planting to cotton next year
more than $30 \%$ of the land he cultivated in all crops in more than $30 \%$ of the land he cultivated in all crops in
1931. The same percentage basis will apply in 1933, with the additional provision that no 1932 cotton land can be planted to cotton in 1933. After 1933 there will be no percentage limit, but no land can be planted to cotton in successive years. Several other States passed laws of one kind or another for cotton holidays in 1932, but contingent upon three-fourths of the cotton area agreeing to do the same, but Texas seems to stand in the way of obtaining the necessary percentage.

In cotton goods the continued decline in the price of the raw material had an unsettling effect. While prices of goods are extremely low on most lines, buyers still appear to have no confidence in their permanence owing to the continued downward tendency of raw cotton. The U. S. Census report on cotton consumption for August appeared Sept. 14 and showed that the quantity of cotton consumed by the mills in the country in August 1931 was 425,819 bales of lint and 60,729 bales of linters, as against 352,626 bales of lint and 58,105 bales of linters in October 1930. The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York reported on Sept. 14 that production during August 1931 reported on Sept. 14 that production during August 1931
had amounted to $209,050,000$ yards, or at the rate of $52,-$ had amounted to $209,050,000$ yards, or at the rate of $52,-$
262,000 yards per week. This was $8.6 \%$ more than the 262,000 yards per week. This was $8.6 \%$ more than the
seasonal low production rate in July, says the Association. Shipments during August were $227,644,000$ yards, equivalent to $108.9 \%$ of production. New orders booked during the month amounted to $167,555,000$ yards, or $80.1 \%$ of prodduction. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to $250,855,000$ yards, representing a decrease of $6.9 \%$ during the month. This, it is stated, again established a new low figure for stocks since these statistics became comparable on Jan. 1 1928, and continued the steady reduction which has been going on since July 11930 . It is stated which has been going on since July 11930 . It is stated
that many in the industry consider that present stocks are close to minimum in view of the large number of mills and variety of fabrics covered by these statistics. The low figure for stocks on hand in 1928 was $367,000,000$ yards; in 1929 it was $345,000,000$ yards and in 1930 it was $350,000,000$ yards. Unfilled orders on Aug. 311931 were $217,508,000$ yards, representing a decrease of $21.6 \%$ during the month. Print cloths at Fall River ( $64 \times 6028 \mathrm{in}$.) were marked down from 3 c . to $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Sept. 17.
Raw silk prices moved lower again and on Sept. 30 Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted at $\$ 2.25$ @ $\$ 2.30$, against $\$ 2.50 @ \$ 2.55$ on Aug. 31, $\$ 2.30 @ \$ 2.40$ on July $31, \$ 2.35 @ \$ 2.40$ on June 30, $\$ 2.221 / 2 @ \$ 2.271 / 2$
May $29, \$ 2.35 @ \$ 2.40$ April 30, $\$ 2.55 @ \$ 2.65$ March 31 , May $29, \$ 2.35 @ \$ 2.40$ April 30, $\$ 2.55 @ \$ 2.65$ March 31 ,
$\$ 2.70 @ \$ 2.75$
Feb. 28, $\$ 2.85 @ \$ 2.95$ Jan. 31, $\$ 2.60 @ \$ 2.70$ Dec. 31 1930, $\$ 2.35 @ \$ 2.45$ the previous Sept. 30, and $\$ 4.70 @ \$ 4.75$ on Jan. 311930 . In the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted Sept. 30 at $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.35$, against $\$ 2.45 @ \$ 2.55$ Aug. 31, $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ July 31, $\$ 2.40$ @ $\$ 2.50$ June 30 , $\$ 2.071 / 2$ @ $\$ .121 / 2$ May $29, \$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ April 30, \$2.50@\$2.60 March 31, \$2.65@\$2.70 Feb. 28, $\$ 2.85 @ \$ 2.90$ Jan. $31, \$ 2.70 @ \$ 2.75$ Dec. $311930, \$ 2.25$
$@ \$ 2.30$ Oct. 311930 , but comparing with $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on $@ \$ 2.30$ Oct. 311930 , but comparing with $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on
Jan. 31 1930. Crude rubber also further declined, establishing new low records. In the New York market ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were $41 / 2$ bid and $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked Sept. 30 , against 5 c . bid and $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked Aug. 31 , $55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked July $31,613-16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $615-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked June $30,61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. bid May $29,57 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid and 6 c . asked April $30,67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid 7 c . asked on March $31,75 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Feb. 28, 73408 c . on Jan. $31,83 / 8 @ 81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Dec. 31 1930, and $153 / 4 @ 157 / 8$ c. on Feb. 281930.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS-HIDES, LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR.
F. We find the following interesting account regarding these trades in the New England letter of the First National Bank of Boston under date of Sept. 28:

## Wool and Woolen Goods.

Raw wool continues one of the bright spots in the commodity markets. Although trading has been dull, prices have continued fairly firm. An inportant contributing factor to firm prices is the light inventories in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. If an unusual demand for wool
should develop imports on a larger scale would be necessary a should develop imports on a larger scale would be necessary, as domestic supplies would be inadequate. Smaller stocks than a year ago are re ported in the primary markets.
During the first eight months of this year, consumption of raw wool in this country was $22.8 \%$ over the same period of 1930, whereas in New Eng-
land the increase was $27.6 \%$. It is interesting to note that the increase in wool consumption in this country has been confined entirely to domestic
wool. Consumption woor. Consumption of domestic wool for the first seven months of the tion of foreign wool has declined by $3 \%$. The differential between wool prices in the domestic and forelgn markets has been substantially less than the amount of our tariff on wool, so that imports have been unprofitable except on some basis other than price. The continuance of domestic prices at a level below parity with foreign prices, tariff considered, would make it unlikely that price weakness in foreign markets will have other than a psychological effect on prices in this country.

## Hides, Leather and Footwear.

The shoe industry continues to make a favorable showing. According to preliminary reports shoe production in New England during August on a daily average basis was about $25 \%$ over the preceding month, or
slightly more than the usual seasonal gain for this period slightly more than the usual seasonal gain for this period. For the first
eight months output of footwear in this section was approximately 79,297 000 pairs, or $9.6 \%$ of for the entire industry in August was in the neighborhod of production pairs, about $15 \%$ over August 1930 and the hishest monthis October 1929, while for the first eight months output amounted to 220,612,000 pairs, or $4.5 \%$ above the 1930 period.
The hide market has been characterized by erratic fluctuations since the first of the year. Two sharp upward movements, one beginning in February and the other in May, were followed by almost equally sharp declines. against a peate ons on heary native steers are down
The sharp advance in hide prices during early summer was based upon a constantly improving supply and demand position of raw hides in the domestic market. Movement into sight of cattle hides from all sources, including net imports, for the first seven months was over $21 \%$ below the corresponding period of 1930. Consumption or all cattle hide leathers, on the other hand, during this same period was about $21 / 2 \%$ over the same months of 1930. As a result of these movements, raw hide stocks up to July had decilined over $13 \%$ since the first of the year and were about $5 \%$ below July 1930 . The sharp advance in the domestic market, as well foreign hides; and imports, which however, caused heavy offerings of first five months of the rear showed s marked increas. In adition to the above factors, tanners offered stubborn resistance to the had riw terial prices, parcly because leather prices had not advanced correspondingty: and their reluctance to purchase except at substantial concessions from pre vious prices resulted in the rapid downward revision of hide prices.
Leather prices have canceled most of the rise which occurred early in the summer. While shoe production has been maintained at a high level demand has been concentrated on the cheaper grades of footwear, and in consequence shoe manufacturers could not afford to pay higher prices to leather.

THE SEPTEMBER FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.
September being one of the regular quarterly periods of financing for the United States Treasury, and Government operation showing a growing deficiency, the Treasury was obliged to come to market with quite a large volume of new obligations. As indicated in our narrative regarding Treas ury financing during August, the United States Treasury towards the close of that month offered for public subscription early in September two large new issues of United States obligations. In other words, the Treasury on Aug. 31 offered $\$ 800,000,000$ of $3 \% 24$-year Treasury bonds and $\$ 300,000,000$ of $11 / 8 \% 12$ months' certificates of indebtedness. The Treasury bonds, dated Sept. 15 1931, mature on Sept. 15 1955, but are redeemable at the option of the United States on and after Sept. 15 1951. Books for the certificates closed the very next day, the subscriptions reaching $\$ 1,251$,196,000 , of which $\$ 314,279,500$ were accepted. This latter total consisted entirely of exchange subscriptions-that is, subscriptions in payment for which old issues of certificates maturing Sept. 151931 were tendered in payment and which by the terms of the offering were given preference in the making of allotments of the new certificates. As a matter of fact, of the total subscriptions of $\$ 1,251,196,000$ for the new certificates, no less than $\$ 523,786,000$ consisted of exchange certificates, the cash subscriptions consisting of the remaining $\$ 727,410,000$. The offering of the $\$ 800,000,000$ of $3 \%$ Treasury bonds, to the general surprise, were oversubscribed by only a narrow margin, these subscriptions aggregating no more than $\$ 940,559,550$, of which $\$ 803,294,400$ were accepted. This was in sharp contrast with Secretary Mellon's experience in putting out new long-term obligations the previous June and also the previous March. In June the Treasury offered $\$ 800,000,000$ of Treasury bonds bearing $31 / 8 \%$ interest and maturing June 15 1949, but redeemable at the option of the United States on and after June 15 1946. Total subscriptions at that time ran well in excess of $\$ 6,000,000,000$, the exact aggregate being $\$ 6,315,524,500$. The previous March the Treasury offered $\$ 500,000,000$ of Treasury bonds bearing $3 \% \%$ interest, and the subscriptions aggregated $\$ 2,111,871,300$, or over four times the amount offered. The small oversubscription in the $\$ 800,000,000$ offering in the present instance reflected the hesitancy of banks and investors in subscribing for new issues in view of the probability of large further new issues to make good the growing deficit of Government revenues below expenditures, the threatened further drain upon the United States Treasury for a new soldier bonus, and the possibility that Congress might rote large sums for unemployment and to push through other schemes necessitating new bond issues. With the Treasury obliged to put out large further new issues for these various reasons, the rate of interest would necessarily have to be raised. This, in turn, would mean a depreciation in outstanding United States bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is this fear of loss from depreciation that makes banks and investors reluctant to load up
with new United States securities. As a matter of fact, the new Treasury bonds almost immediately sold at a discount, and on Sept. 29 they got down to $976 / 32$, while the new certificates of indebtedness were quoted on Sept. 30 down to $9922 / 32$ bid, $9926 / 32$ asked.

In this state of things it became a question whether the experience on the present occasion might not imperil the Treasury's contemplated financing in December. It will be recalled that in June Secretary Mellon gave six months' notice, as required, to the holders of the $31 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes of Series C-1930-1932 still outstanding, that the Government intended to redeem them on Dec. 15 1931, a year $i n$ advance of their maturity. It was estimated that $\$ 451$,719,450 of these $31 / 2 \%$ notes called for redemption were still outstanding. The object in calling these notes was of course to replace them with other long-term obligations at a lower rate of interest. But with the Government obliged to make repeated appeals to the money market and the investment market, it becomes a question whether the Treasury will be able to effect the saving in interest which it counted upon when calling the notes for redemption in advance of their maturity.
It should be stated here that at one time during the month it seemed certain that the American Legion, composed of veterans of the World War, would pass a resolution in favor of paying in cash the remainder of the face value of the adjusted service certificates, which would mean an additional drain of $\$ 2,363,312,949$ on the United States Treasury in addition to the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ which the Treasury had to pay out in the spring of 1931 as a result of the action of the last Congress in authorizing loans up to $50 \%$ of the face value of the adjustment service certificates. However, President Hoover decided very suddenly to accept the invitation of the League and go to Detroit and attend the opening session of the League on Monday, Sept. 21. He did this out of a desire to persuade the American Legion not to go on record in favor of additional bonus legislation. This happened to be the day when news came that Great Britain had decided to suspend gold payment, and the event served to demoralize the financial markets of the whole world. And the President's speech on the occasion referred to had the effect of preventing approval of the proposition by the con vention. The President's address was not specifically directed against the bonus proposal, and, indeed, made only incidental allusion to it. The burden of the address, rather was the imperative need of economy in political expendi tures. The President declared that "the imperative moment had come in our history when increase in governmental expenditures must be avoided." Acknowledging and accepting the offer of the Legion to help in relief work the coming winter, the President reminded the members that "there is to-day even a greater service to our country, and that is the determined opposition by you as a great body of influential men to any additional demands upon the nation until we have won this war against the world depression." The President added: "I am not speaking alone of veterans' legislation, which might be a minor part, and which may be urged at this convention, but I am speaking equally of the demands of any other project proposed in the country which will require increased Federal expenditures." The President also said: "Either loans or taxes beyond the very minimum necessities of Government will drain the resources of industry and commerce and in turn will increase unemployment." The President was successful in accomplishing his immediate object, for while the Legion at its session on Sept. 24 voted disapproval of prohibition by passing a resolution favoring "the submission by Congress of the repeal or modification of the present prohibition laws to the sereral States with a request that each State submit this ques tion to the voters thereof," it voted down by 902 against 507 a proposition committing the Legion in favor of the bonus legislation opposed by the President. Howerer, this did not serve to prevent further depreciation in the market value of United States Government securities.

There was also during September one very large issue of Treasury bills offered on a discount basis. This showed a further increase in the cost of this form of borrowing by the Government, though still leaving the cost extremely low. On Sept. 23 Secretary Mellon announced a new issue of 91 -day Treasury bills to amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, "or thereabouts," the bills to be dated Sept. 301931 and to mature on Dec. 30 1931, when the face amount is payable without interest. It was pointed out a total of $\$ 100,076,000$ of old bills would mature on Sept. 30 and the proceeds of this new issue would go to take them up. Tenders were invited up to Monday, Sept. 28. The tenders aggregated $\$ 213,103,000$ and the amount accepted was $\$ 100,761,000$, while the average price realized by the Treasury was 99.692 , or an average rate on a bank discount basis of about $1.22 \%$ per annum. This, while very low, was, as already stated, much less favorable than recent previous issues of the same class of bills, the cost of this form of borrowing to the Government having (las noted in our narrative of Treasury financing for the month of August) been slowly rising ever since July 24, when the Treasury disposed of $\$ 51,806,000$ of 91 -day bills at an a verage rate on a bank discount basis of only $0.46 \%$.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN SEPTEMBER.
Aside from the $\$ 50,000,000$ offering of Canadian National Ry. $41 / 2 \%$ guar. gold bonds, the only other foreign offering in the domestic market in September was the $\$ 500,000$ Porto Rican Government 41/4 \% hydro-electric system bonds. During August, however, there was a total lack of foreign financing.

FOREIGN FINANCING.
$\$ 50,000,000$ Canadian National Ry. $-41 / 2 \%$ guar. gold bonds priced at 98
and interest, to yield $4.65 \%$ in the United States and $981 / 2$ and
 group offering the bonds includes the Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Chase Harris Forbes Corp.; First National Old Colony Corp.;
E . H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; Stone \&. Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Shawmut Corp. of Boston; Atlantic Corp. of Boston; Mississippi Valley Co.; the Banc-
Northwest Co.; First Wisconsin Co.; First Securities Corp; St. Paul; Kalman \& Co.; Cassatt \& Co.; Edward B. Smith \& Securities Co.; Bank of Montreal; Royal Bank of Canada,
Canadian Bank of Commerce; Harris, Forbes \& Co., Ltd.
R. A. Daly \& Co., Lt.; McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.; R. A. Daly \& Co., Lta.; McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.;
Nesbitt, Thomson \&oyal Securities Corp;
Banque Canadienne Nationale; Bank of Nova Scotia; Greenshields \& Co.; Drury \& Co.; Hanson Brothers, Inc.; Matthews Gouiniock Co., Ltd.; Fry, Mill, Spence \& Co Ltd, and
$\$ 500,000$ Porto Rico (Government of) $41 / \%$ hydro electric system
bonds, due Jan. 11951 (optional Jan. 1 1941) sold to Salomon
Bros. \& Hutzler of New York, at a price of 101.18, a basis of

Domestic financing during September continued very small. Municipal offerings again led the list with the $\$ 40,000,000$ issue of the State of New York impt. bonds, consisting of $\$ 25,000,0003 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 15,000,0004 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.111 , the net int. cost to the State being " $3.2289 \%$. Another issue of proportion was the $\$ 20,000,000$ offering of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, $1-\mathrm{yr} .41 / 2 \%$ gold notes priced at 100 and accrued int., due Oct. 1 1932. The month's inancing, classified as to nature of business and size of issue, is shown below, the table including only issues of $\$ 5,000,000$ and above:
$10,000,000$ Louisville \& Nashville RR.-10-yr. secured $5 \%$ gold bonds organ \& Co.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING.
$20,000,000$ Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston- $-1 \mathrm{yr} .41 / 2 \%$ gold notes priced at 100 and div., due Oct. 1 1932. Offered
 Korbes, Porpod Blake Bros. $\& 8$
Fnd the National City Co
6,000,000

 Corp.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co., and Hoagland, Allum \& Co.,
Inc 5,000,000 W

 Co. Tifft Brothers and Arthur W. Wood Co.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.
$\$ 40,000,000$ New York (State of) imptidonds, comprising $\$ 25,000,000$ 3 s and $\$ 15.000,0004 \mathrm{~s}$, due in equal annual installments
rom 1932 to 1981 incl.' a warded to a syndicate headed by from 1932 to 1981 incl. awarded to a syndicate headed by
the Bancamerica-Blair Corp, and the International Mant
hattan Co., Inc., both of N.' ${ }^{\text {In C City }}$ at a price of 100.111 .
 cording to maturi
$1.375 \%$ to $3.30 \%$
$20,000,000$ New Jersey (State of) $33 / \%$ highway impt. bonds, due serially from 1933 to 1966 incl.. awarded to the Prudential In count and personal investment, at a a price of 103.01 , or a
basis of about $3.55 \%$. No public offering was made, Baltimore, Md. $-4 \%$ gen. impt. bonds, com was made.
6,827,000 Baitimore, $\begin{array}{r}\text { maturing serially from } 1946 \text { to } 1967 \text { incl., purchased by a } \\ \text { mata }\end{array}$
 York, at a price of 106.877 an int, cost basis of about $3.53 \%$.
Re-offered at prices to yield $3.45 \%$ for the 1947 to 1953 maturities, and $3.50 \%$ - for the bonds due from 1954 to 1967
5,800,000


Changes in dividend declarations in September were again numerous and again included many of an unfavorable nature. The following table, divided into two sections, namely "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:
favorable changes.
American Can Co.-Extra dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock American Electric Securities Corp.-Extra div. of 10c. a share on the partic. pref. stock.
Austin Motors Co., London, England.-Dividend of $100 \%$ less tax on the common stock for year ended Jul
for seven months ended July 31 last year
Business Systems, Ltd.-Initial quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, a share on the Business
class B pref. stock.
Canadian General Investments, Ltd.-Initial dividend of 20c. a share on the capital stock of no par value.
Central Vermont Public Service Corp-Resumes div. on the common stock by payment of \$1 a share

## Chicago stock.

Clinton Title \& Mige. Guaranty Co-Extra div, of 20c. a share in
addition to the reg. semi-annual div. of 20c. a share.
Coen Companies, Inc.-Quar. div. of 20 c . a share on the class A stock
of no par value, resumed.

Community Finance Service, Inc.-Extra div, of 20 c . a share on the
class A and class B pref. stocks and on the common stock. Dominion Motors, Ltd.-Initial div. of 20c. a share on the capital stock. Ferro Enamel Corp. Dividend on the class A cum. partic. stock re-
sumed by payment of 50 a a share on Sept. 30 . Haloid Co. -Extra div. of 25c. a share on the common stock in addition
Housenold. Finance Corp.EExtra stock div. of $6 \%$ in class A stock on
the class A common stock and $6 \%$ in class $B$ stock on the class $B$ stock. the class A common stock and $6 \%$ in class 8 stock on the class B stock
This automatically placed the partic. prof. stock on a $\$ 4.20$ annuai basis, against $\$ 4$ paid previously.
Hygrade-Sylvania Corp.-Quar. div. on common stock increased from
Industrial Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co.- Extra div. of 50 c . a share
in addition to the usual semi-annual div. of $\$ 1$ a share. (S. H.) Kress \& Co. Extra div. on common stock payable in $6 \%$ special (S. H.). Kress \& Co-Extra div. on common stock payal

McCaskey Register Co.-RResumes div. on the 2 d pref. stock by payment
Metropolitan Industrial Bankers, Inc., Baltimore.-Quar. div. on Nashua Gummed \& Coated Paper Co.-Extra div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock.
National Cash Register Co. (Md.).-Resumes div. on the $\$ 3$ cum. class A
commen stock by payment of common stock by payment of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Pacific Northwest Public Service Co.-Reg. quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the
$6 \%$ non-cum. 2d pref. stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. $6 \%$ non-cum. 2d pref. stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Perfect Circle Co.-Extra div. of 25c. a share in addition to the reg. Perfect Circle Co.- Extra
quar, div. of 50 c . a share.
Pie Bakeries, Inc.-Initial quar. div. of 40 c . a share on the common Rath Packing Co.-Dividend on common stock resumed by payment of Rath Packing Co. -1 ividend on common stock 1
50 c . a share Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20
Signode Steel Strapping Co.-Resumes div. on the conv. pref. stock by payment of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Southern Berkshire Power \& Electric Co.-Resumes div. on common stock by payment
Thomas-Allec Corp.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the $\$ 1.50$ div.
(The) Toronto Mortgage Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada.-Quar. dividend (The) Toronto Mortgage Co., Toronto, Ont., Canada-Quar.
on the capital stock increased from $\$ 1.50$ a share to $\$ 3$ a share.
United States Capital Corp.-Stock div. of $11 / 4 \%$ in class A common
stock on the class A common stock, in addition to a reg. quar. cash stock on the class A
div. of 25 c . a share

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.
Acme Steel Co., Chicago.-Quar, div. reduced from $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced
from 35 c . a share to 25 c . a share. Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on
the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. Allied General Corp.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted. Quar. American Fruit Growers, Inc.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted.
pref. stock omitted. Mart Building Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a
American Furniture Mare on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
share American Glanzstoff Corp.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. American Glanzstoff Corp.-Quar. div. of $1 \% 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumu.
pref. stock omitted. American Hair \& Felt
first and second pref. stocks omitted. American Ice Co.-Quar. div, on the no par value com. stock reduced
from 75 c . a share to 50 c . a share.
American Pneumatic Service Co.-Quar. div. of $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on
the $7 \%$ cumul. first pref. stock omitted. American Potash \& Chemical Corp.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on American Potash oc Chem. stock omitted.
American Steamship Co-Quar. div, on com, stock of $\$ 1$ a share as
compared with $\$ 1.50$ a share paid previously. compared with $\$ 1.50$ a share paid previously
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
com. stock omitted. Art Metal Consuction
Art Metal Construction Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from 25c. a
share to 20 c . a share. Associated Breweries of Canada, Ltd.-Quar. div. on com. decreased
from 25c. a share to 15 c . a share. Associated Industrial Bankers Corp.-Quar. div. on class A com.
reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 65 c a a share and on the class B stock from reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 6
$31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 2 c , a share.
Associated Oil Co.-Quar, div. of 35 c , a share on the com, stock omitted. Atlas Plywood Corp.-Quar. div. on capital stock of 50 c . a share omitted. Backstay Welt Co.-Quar. div, of 25 c . a share on the com. stock omitted Baer, Steinberg \& Cohen, Inc.-Quar. div. of $\mathbf{2} \%$ on the $\mathbf{8 \%}$ cumul.
second pref, stock omitted. Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from $\$ 1.25$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share
Bancomit Corp., New York.-Quar. div. on the com. and class A stocks Black \& Decker Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ on the $8 \%$ cumul. pref. Black ock omitted.
stock
(E. W.) Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the
common omitted. common omitted
Booth (Cotton) Mills.-Quar. div. reduced from $\$ 3$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share. British \& Foreign Investments, Ltd.-Quar. div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share
on the $5 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. Brunswick Site Co., New York.- Semi-annual div. on capital stock
reduced from 25 c. a share to 10 c . a share. Bulkley Building Co.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock re-
duced from $11 / 4 \%$ a share to $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ a share. duced from $1 / 4 \%$ a share to $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ a share.
 Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.-Quar. div. on common stock Caihoun Mills, Calhoun Fails, S. C.-Quar. div. on a share to $\$ 1$ a share. Qumon stock (J. I.) Case Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the com. stock omitted. Central Investment Corp., Los Angeles.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%(\$ 1.75$
a share) on the capital stock omitted. Champion Hardware Co., Geneva, Ohio-Quar. div. of 75c. a share Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $\$ 7$ cumul. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from
30c. a share to 15 c . a share. Chicago, Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the
com. stock omitted.
City Railway of Dayton, Ohio-Quar. div, on the common stock
reduced from $\$ 1.25$ a share to 75 c . a share. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the $\$ 5$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Collyer Insulated Wire Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from
25 c . a share to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share. Commerce Investments, Inc.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from
Columbia Investing Corp.-Quar. divs. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock and 15 c . a share on the com. stock omitted. Congress Cigar Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from $\$ 1$ a share
to $25 c$. a share.

Consolidated Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Mass.-Quar. div, of 25c.
a share on the capital stock omitted. Consolidated Wagon \& Machine Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.-Quar.
div. on com. stock of 10 c . a share omitted. Consumers Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul. prior
pref. stock, series A of $\$ 100$ par, omitted. Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par capital stock omitted.
Continental Gin Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the com. stock of 25 c . a share omitted
Continental Securities Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.25$ a share on the $5 \%$
cumul. pref. stock omitted. Cooper-Bessemer Corp.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ cumul Corroon \& Reynolds Corp-Quar, div, of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the $\$ 6$ cumul Corroon \& Reynolds Corp.-Quar. div.
conv. pref. stock, series $A$, omitted.
Counselors Securities Trust, Boston.-Quar. div. on the no par com.
stock reduced from 50 c . a share to 40 c . a share. (J. W.) Crook Stores C. Quar air. a share
prof. stock of $\$ 50$ par value omitted. of $13 \% \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. s. f
Crowley, Milner \& Co., Detroit.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduce Deisel-Wemmer share to 20c. a share. D71/2 c. a share-Gilbert Corp.-Quar.
Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share as -Quar div on com stock Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb.-Quar. div. on com. stock
reduced from $\$ 1$ a share Detroit \& Cleveland Navigation Co.
Detroit \& Cleveland Navig
Detroit. Majestic Products Corp.-Quar. div. of $521 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
$\$ 2.10$ cumul. class A preference stock omitted. $\$ 2.10$ cumul. chass A preference stock omitted
Diamond Electrical Mfg. Co.-Quar, div. of 50c. a share on the common Dominguez Oil
Dominguez Oil Fields Co. (Del.), Los Angeles, Calif.-Monthly div
on the com. stock decreased from 5 c , a share to Donohues, Inc.- Quar. divs. on the class A stock of 25 c . a share and
$11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ pref. stock omitted. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Durham Duplex Razor Co.-Interim div. on the com. stock omitted. pref stock omitted.
Eagle Lock Co.-Div. on the com. stock reduced from $\$ 3$ a share per Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
com, stock as against 50 c . a share paid previously. Eaton Axle \& Spring Co.-Quar. div. on the com. stock decreased from 40 c . a share to 25 c . a share.
Economic Investment Trust, Ltd.- Semi-annual div, on the $\$ 50$ par
com. stock reduced from $\$ 1.25$ a share to $871 / \mathrm{c}$, a share. (William) Edwards Co., Cleveland, Ohio.-Semi-annual div. of $5 \%$ on the com. stock omitted.
Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Quar. div, on com. reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a share
to $\$ 1$ a share. to \$1 a share.
Electric Storage Battery Co.-Quar, div. on com. stock reduced from
$\$ 1.25$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share.
Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced
from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share. Ellwell-Parker Electric Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock decreased from Empire Safe Deposit Co., New York.-Quar. div. reduced from $\$ 3$ a Erskine-Danforth Corp.-Quar. div, of $2 \%$ on the pref. stock omitted. Excelsior Insurance Co. of New York, Syracuse, N. Y.-Semi-annual Excelsior Insurance Co. of New York, Syracuse, N. Y.
div. of 15 c . a share on the com. stock omitted. Fairmount Park Transit Co.-Quar. div, on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
omitted.
Feltman \& Curme Shoe Stores, Inc.-Quar. div. of $1 \% / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock, no par value, omitted. Fiberloid Corp.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 r . a

Filing Equipment Bureau, Inc.-Quar, div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ pref stock omitted.
First American Corp.-Quar. diy, of 5c. a share on the no par com.
stock omitted. Franklin Process Co.-The Southern Franklin Process Co., a sub Gemmer Mfg. Co.-Quar. divs. on the $\$ 3$ cumul. class A stock of 75 c
General Fireproofing Co.-Quar. div, the com. stock reduced from General Fireproofing Co.-Q
50 c . a share to 25 c . a share.
General Realties \& Utilities Corp.- Quar. div. on the pref. stock of no par value omitted. This issue is entitled to cumul. divs., eithe in com. stock at the annual rate of $60-250$ ths of a com. share or at th
option of the holder in cash at the annual rate of $\$ 6$ a share. General Steel Castings Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the $\$ 6$
cumul. pref. stock of no par value omitted. cumul. pref. stock of no par value omitted.
Gladding, McBean \& Co.-Quar. div. of 25
Gladding, McBean \& Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share omitted.
Globe Grain \& Milling Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the com.
stock omitted.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock

Gray \& Dudley Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a share to Gray \& Du
\$1 a share
Great Lakes Transportation Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the com.stock
reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c a share, reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share
Great Lakes Towing Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a
share to $\$ 1$ a share and on the pref. stock from $\$ 1.75$ a share to $\$ 1.25$ a share.
Guaranty Co. of New Jersey.-Quar. divs. on the class A and B stocks
of 15 c . a share as against 25c. a share paid previously on both issues. Gypsum, Lime \& Alabastine, Canada, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the com
(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.-Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the com. stock
(The) Harbauer Co., Toledo, Ohio.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from 45 c . a share to 25 c . a share.
Holly Oil Co.-Quar, div. of 25 .
Holly Oil Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the capital stock omitted Hotel Gibson Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul pref. stock om
Hydro-Electric Securities Corp.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from Ideal Cement Co.-Quar. div. on the (no par) common stock decreased
from 75 c . a share to 50 c a a share Inland Investors, Inc.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Quar. div. on the International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Qu
com. stock reduced from 50 c . a share to 25 c . a share.
Interstate Bakeries Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par Jamison Coal \& Coke Co.-Quar. div. reduced from 50c. a share to 25 c . a share
Jefferson Electric Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from 50c. a
Jenkins Bros. (N. J.).-Quar. divs. of 25 c . a share on the com. and
$13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. Kalamazoo Stone Co.-Quar. div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the capital stock
omitted.

Kansas City Southern Ry.-Quar. div. of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on the com. stock
omitted.
Kaybee Stores, Inc.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the com. stock omitted Kaynee Co.-Extra quar. div. of $121 / 1 / 2$. a share on the com. stock omitted. (George E.) Keith Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. firs
pref. stock omitted.
Kelsey Hayes Wheel Corp-Quar, divs, of $\$ 1.75$ a share on both series
of $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. of $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Lawrence Portland Cement Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the capital
stock omitted.
stock omitted.
Lehigh Valley RR.-Quar. div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the com. stock
omitted.
Link-Belt
Link-Belt Co.-Quar. div. of 40 c . a share on the com. stock as against
50 c a share paid previously. 50c. a share paid previously. div. on com. stock reduced from 75 c .
a share to 50 c . a share.
Lombard Bond \& Share Corp., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.-
Semi-annual div. of $21 / 2 \%$ on the $5 \%$ cumul. pref, stock omitted. Mack Trucks, Inc.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from 75c. a share to 50 c. a share.
Madison Square Garden Corp.-Quar. div. of 15 c . a share on the (no
par) com. stock which is represented by voting trust certificates omitted. (J.) Magnin \& Co. (Calif.).-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from
(R. C) Mahon Co-Quar div of
R. C.) Mahon Co.-Quar. div. of 55c. a share on the cumul. conv. pref.

Maine Central RR.-Quar. div. of 75c. a share on the com. stock omitted. Maryland Casualty Co.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from 30c.
a share to 15 c a share. a share to 15 c . a share.
May Oil Burner Corp.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from
15 c . a share to 10 c . a share. McCord Radiator \& Mfg.
McCord Radiator \& Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ cumul.
class A com. stock omitted. McKeesport Tin Plate Co.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
Mercantile Discount Corp. (Del.).-Quar. div, of 50 c . a share on the
$\$ 2$ cumul. div. class A conv. pref. stock omitted. $\$ 2$ cumul. div. class A conv. pref. stock omitted.
Merchants \& Manufacturers Securities, Corp.-Quar. div, on the
(no par) class A stock decreased from 371/2c. a share to 20c, a share
Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / \mathrm{c}$ a share Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share
on the (no par) com. stock as against $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share paid previously. Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Semi-annual divs. of $\$ 3.50$ on the
$7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock and 10 c. a share on the $4 \%$ cumul. red. second $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
pref. stock omitted.
M. \& T. Securities Corp.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from 20c. Mid-West State Utilit
stock as compared with $21 / 2 \%$ previously div. of $2 \%$ on the class A Miller Wholesale Drug Co.-2 previously paid.

Drug Quar. div. of 40c. a share on the com.
Modine Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced Mortgage Bond Co of N. Y. Quar
Mortgage Bond Co. of N. Y.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the capital
stock omitted.
(A.) Nash Co., Cincinnati-Quar. div. of $\$ 2$ a share on the capital

National Fireproofing Corp.-Quar. div. on the $6 \%$ cumul. conv. pref. stock of $11 / 2 \%$ omitted.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from $\$ 2$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock
reduced from 25 c a share to 20c, a share. Newman Mfg. Co., Cincinnati.-Quar. div. of $433 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
New Orleans (La.) Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co., Ltd.-Quar. div.
on the capital stoek reduced from $21 / 2 \%$ to $2 \%$ a share.
New York Air Brake Co.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the no par com. New York Air
stock omitted.
New York Central RR.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from $11 / 2 \%$
a share to $1 \%$ a share. a share to $1 \%$ a share
New York, New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Quar. div. on com. stock
reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share. Northern Pacific Ry.-Quan
Northern Pacific Ry.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from $\$ 1.25$
a share to 75 c . a share.
North \& Judd Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from
50 c a share to $371 / 2$ c. a share. Occidental Petroleum Corp.-Quar. div. of 2c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
Ohio Electric Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. decreased from 20c. a share to 10c.
Ohio Steel Foundry Co., Lima, Ohio.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the Okonite Co., N. Y. City.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from $\$ 1.50$
a share to $\$ 1$ a share.
Orpheum Circuit, Inc.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ on the $8 \%$ cumul. conv. pref.
Otis Steel Co.-Quar. div. of $18 \%$ in the $7 \%$ cumul. prior pref. stock
omitted.
Paci
acific Associates, Ltd. (Del.).-Initial quar. div. of 50c. a share on
the no par capital stock. A div. of $\$ 1$ a share annually was paid on stock of the former company, Pacific Associates, Inc., which was exchanged on a basis of five shares of
Packer Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share as compared with $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a
share previously.
Peoples Fire Insurance Co. (Md.).-Quar. div. on capital stock re-
duced from 50 c a share to 25 c a duced from 0 c. a share to 25 c . a share.
Pepperell Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a
share to $\$ 1 \mathrm{a}$
share.
Pere Marquette Ry.-Quar. divs. of $11 / \%$ on the $5 \%$ cumul. red, prior
pref. stock and on the $5 \%$ cumul. red. pref. stock, both of $\$ 100$ par
pref. stock and on the $5 \%$ cumul. red. pref. stock, both of $\$ 100$ par
Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.-Quar. div. on com. stock of $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
a share omitted.
(The) Plume \& Atwood Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.-Quar. div. on
the capital stock decreased from 75c. a share to 50 c . a share. Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.-Quan. div. of 50 c . a -share on the
$\$ 3.50$ cumul. class A stock omitted. Power, Gas \& Water Securities Corp.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on
the $6 \%$ cumul) Prairie Pipe Line Co.-Quar. div. on the com. stock of 75c, a share
Pratt \& Lambert Co.-Quar. div. on the no par com. stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c . a share.
Price Bros., Ltd.-Quar. div. on com. decreased from 50 c . a share to 25c. a share.
Reliance International Corp.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$
cumul. conv. pref. stock of no par value omitte. Republic Fire Insurance Co. of America.-Quar. div. of 30c. a share op the capital stock omitted. America.-Quar. div. of 30c. a share
Republic Stamping \& Enameling Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock re-
duced from 40 c . a share to 25 c a share. Rio Tinto Co., Ltd.-Interim div. of 10 s . per share on the ordinary
(F. H.) Roberts
first pref. stock of $\$ 100$ par omitted.

Ross Gear \& Tool Co.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from 50c. a
share to 30 c . a share.

Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co.-Quar. div. of $1 \%$ a share on
the capital stock omitted. Saranac River Power Co.
 schumen W Will Cour omited.
stock omitted.
Seagrave Corp.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from 15c. a share
to 10 c . a share. Service Stations,
Service Stations, Ltd.-Quar. divs. of 40c. a share on the class A and
class $\mathbf{B}$ stocks omitted. Shawinigan Water \& Power Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from
$621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 50 c . a share. Shenandoah Corp.c. a share.
Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd.-Quar. divs. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the class A and com. stocks as compared with 25 c . a share paid previously on
both classes of stock. Singer Mfg. Co.-Usual extra div. on the capital stock decreased from S. M. A. Corp.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from 50c. a share
to 25 c. a share. to 20 c . a share.
Smyth Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.-Quar. div. on com. stock reduced
from $\$ 1.50$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share. from
a sharn Acid \& Sulphur Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from 75 c . Southern Natural Gas Corp.- Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $\$ 7$
cumul. pref. stock of no par value omitted. Square D Co. Quar. div, on the $\$ 2.20$ cumul. class $A$ pref. stock reduced from 55c. a share to $27 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Stahl-Meyer, Inc.-Quar. div. on com. stock of 30c. a share omitted. Standard Screw Co.-Quar. div. on com. reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a share to
Standard Steel Spring Co., Coraopolis, Pa,-Quar. div. on the no
par com. stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c , a share. par com. stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c , a share. S.) Stroock \& Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the com. stock
omitted.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.-Usual semi-annual extra div.
of $\$ 25$ a share omitted. Tennessee Corp.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2$ c. a share on the no par com. stock Tide Water Oil Co.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the com, stock omitted. Title Securities Co.-Quar. div. of \$1 a share on the com. stock as com-
pared with $\$ 1.50$ a share paid previously. pared with $\$ 1.50$ a share pald prenously.
Tooke Bros., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $\mathbf{7 \%}$ cumul. pref. stock
omitted omitted.
Transue \& Williams Steel Forging Corp.-Quar. div. on com, stock Transue a williams Steel Forging Corp.-Quar. andted. Traung Label \& Lithograph Co.-Quar. div. of $18 \frac{1}{4}$ c. a share on
the class B stock omitted.
Union Metal Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of $373 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the com. stock Union Metal Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the com. stock
omitted. Union Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn,--Quar, div.
decreased from 25 c . a share to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
United Grain Growers, Ltd.--Div. of $\$ 1.25$ a share, payable Sept. 1 ,
as compared with a div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share made on sept. 11930. Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.-Quar. div. reduced from 50c. a share to 25 c . a share.
Warren Bros. Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the com. stock omitted. Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc.-Stock div. of $1 \%$ on the com. stock Western Electric Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 75 c , a share on the com. stock omitted.
Western Reserve Investing Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the
$\$ 6$ cumul. partic. prior pref. stock omitted. Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Quar. div, on the com. and $7 \%$ Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on Whittall Can Co., Litd.-Quar. div. of $15 / 8 \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted.
Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Div, on the class B stock reduced from 25c. a share Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Div. on the class B stock reduced from 25 c. a share
to 15 c a share. to loc. a share
Willys-Overland Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
omitted. Worumbo
Worumbo Mfg. Co., Bath, Me.-Quar. div. of $18 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. (L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Corp.-Quar. div. on the com. stock
reduced from 75 c . a share to 50 c . a share. reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet \& Tube Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c. a share
on the com. stock omitted.

THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING SEPTEMBER 1931.

The stock market during September again became utterly demoralized with startling declines in prices. Liquidation was uninterrspted almost from beginning to end of the month. There was indeed only one day when the market took a sharp upward turn. All the other upward reactions were in the nature of feeble rallies. The cumulative effect of huge declines, continued day after day, was such as to produce aggregate losses of such extent as to be sadly produce aggregate losses of such extent as to be sadly
reminiscent of the violent collapse in values which occurred in the stock market panic of the autumn of 1929, two years ago. As a matter of fact the aggregate money loss represented in this great depreciation, taking the whole body of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange as a basis, was the heaviest of any month since October 1929, when the panic of that year was at its height. The elaborate compilations prepared by the New York Stock Exchange show that the aggregate market value of the stocks represented on the Exchange on Oct. 1 was $\$ 32,327,037,441$ as against $\$ 44,-$ $587,026,110$ on Sept. 1, showing a shrinkage for the month in the huge sum of $\$ 12,259,988,669$. Taking the 50 stocks included in the averages kept by the New York "Times" for so many years the average price decline was from 123.75 at the close of Aug. 31 to 88.87 at the close of Sept. 30. This, it will be seen, is an average decline of almost $\$ 35$ per share. The record becomes still more striking when we turn back 24 last, the high point of the year, was 173.07, the value of these representative stocks in the seven months having thus been cut almost in two. We might go a step further and note that the average market price of these 50 stocks on April 10 of last year was 245.60 , that having been high for that calendar year, and on Sept. 191929 , just before the great panic of that year was 311.90 . The average for the 25 railroad stocks included in this list of 50 declined in

September from $\$ 57.10$ a share on Aug. 31 to 44.03 Sept. 30, while the drop in the case of the 25 industrial shares was from 190.42 per share on Aug. 31 to 133.72 on Sept. 30.
The passing of Great Britain off the gold standard on Sept. 21 with the disorganization that this caused in the financial markets all over the world, played of course an important part in the enormous shrinkage in values which occurred during the month, but even before this the shrinkage was in progress day after day, without let-up or hindrance of any kind. There was, of course, all sorts of bad news, which acted to drive prices down-such as the unexampled depression in trade, with the steel mills of the country engaged to only $29 \%$ of capacity, with railroad revenues dropping lower and still lower, with dividend reductions and omissions coming in a startling array, with industrial profits dropping to the vanishing point, with prices of agricultural products, like grain and cotton and many other commodities falling to the lowest figures of the century and even beyond that, and with numerous other depressing features too numerous to attempt to mention in detail. As a result of all this, confidence in the value and stability of things was almost completely undermined. In addition, there appeared to be a sort of feeling that what had happened to Germany and England, in their monetary and financial involvements, might happen in the United States. This led to extensive withdrawals of capital and funds from the United States, just as previous withdrawals from Germany and England had occurred and caused general havoc. No less than $\$ 28,700,000$ gold was exported from the United States during the month of September, besides which gold was earmarked for foreign account in the prodigious sum of $\$ 277,000,000$, leaving a net loss of gold to the country in amount of $\$ 255,000,000$ even after very considerable importations of the metal from Argentina, Canada, \&c., being the largest falling off in the gold stock of the country ever recorded in any month. Share properties were thrown over in big reams, both for foreign and domestic account, and while extensive selling was thus going on there was no buying of stocks of any consequence, leaving the market with no buying orders of substantial amount. The most unfortunate feature of all was that the declines in the bond market were as violent as the declines in the stock market and some of them even more so, and doubtless also there was more or less short selling, though the Stock Exchange completely forbade this on Sept. 21 and Sept. 22 when the crisis grewing out of the British departure from the old standard was at its height. Owing to all this it was impossible to inaugurate any genuine movement for the support of prices, though it was reported at one time that bankers were forming, or had formed, a pool in amount of about $\$ 25,000,000$ to purchase bonds, but if this pool ever got into active operation it never accomplished anything in the way of arresting the decline in bond values which grew in intencity as the month advanced.
The market was weak and depressed on the closing day of August and this weakness was carried into September though on the first day of the month the market steadied itself somewhat, but this simply proved a prelude to further declines the next day and all the succeeding days. On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2 and 3, the market broke badly as a result of a long budget of unfavorable news. The Lehigh Valley RR. suspended payment of dividends on its common stock; the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., which in 1929 sold as high as 467 , but now was in the neighborhood of 50, also passed off the dividend list as far as the common stock is concerned, while the Florida East Coast Ry. went into the hands of receivers. On Thursday, Sept. 3, there was an additional depressing feature in the big decline on the Berlin Stock Exchange, which created enewed nervousness regarding conditions in Germany while the railroad returns for the month of July, which then were coming in, were just as bad as those for previous months had been.
On Tuesday, Sept. 8, after a three-day holiday the Stock Exchange having been closed on Saturday, Sept. 5 by voluntary action of the members and having also been closed on Monday, Sept. 7 owing to its being Labor Day and a holiday, the market was again depressed owing to a arge budget of unfavorable news, at the head of which was the announcement that the veterans of the war, represented by the American Legion, after having received a bonus in amount of about a billion dollars only six months before were planning to make a second raid on the Treasury which would involve an outlay of over $\$ 2,000,000,000$ more. Another blow to the market on that day was the reduction in the dividend on the New York New Haven \& Hartford stock from a basis of $6 \%$ per annum to $4 \%$. Further dividend reductions came on succeeding days, especially in the case of the railroads, and these had the effect of causing further sharp declines on Wednesday Sept. 9 and Thursday, Sept. 10. On Sept. 9 the further paring down of the dividend on New York Central stock, which had been reduced six months before from a basis of $8 \%$ per annum and now was further lowered to $4 \%$ per annum, was the distinctive feature of the day. On Thursday, Sept. 10, the market was also adversely affected by the announcement that the Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific had omitted entirely the quarterly dividend payable about Sept. 30 on the common stock. As the St. Louis-San Francisco owns a considerable block of Rock Island stock the effect was that
it caused a sharp break both in that stock and Rock Island stock. This was attended also by sharp declines in the bond issues of the two companies. Rock Island common, which had sold at 30 at the close on Wednesday dropped to 20 on Thursday with a recovery only to $231 / 4$ at the close on that day. The bonds of both companies as already stated, were also decidedly weak. St. Louis-San Francisco cons. 41/2s series A which had closed at 41 Wednesday, dropped to 39 on Thursday with a further decline on Friday and later in the month dropped still lower, touching 30 on Sept. 30.
Thus unfavorable news kept piling up day by day. On Monday, Sept. 14 a break in the Insull properties in Chicago had the effect of weakening public utilities in the New York market. Amer. Tel \& Tel. suffered a sharp decline by reason of the suspension of dividend payments by the Western Electric Co. the whole of which stock is owned by the Amer. Tel \& Tel. The railroad list continued under more or less pressure all the time and an adverse feature here was the omission of the dividend on the common stock of the Kansas City Southern RR. On Saturday Sopt. 19 the market broke badly on great activity, the reason for which was not very clear at the time, but which was simply premonitory to what was to happen the following Monday when Great Britain was to pass off the gold standard. Selling on this Saturday aggregated $2,437,553$ shares, a total which has been reached at a Saturday half holiday session only on rare occasions. There were reports that the $\$ 400$,000,000 credit opened here and in Paris towards the close of August in favor of Great Britain was at the point of exhaustion which subsequently proved to be true; sterling exchange showed a drop of $15-16$ with a net loss for the day of 15-16c., the bond market was weak all around, while United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1937 closed with a net loss for the day of $81 / 4$ points and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5s of 1937 with a loss of $25 / 8$ points.
On Monday, Sept. 21, with the news over Sunday of the action of Great Britain in passing off the gold basis, accompanied by the announcement that the Bank of England rate of discount had been raised from $41 / 2 \%$ to $6 \%$, and that the London Stock exchange would not open for business on Monday, and that the Berlin and most of the other stock Exchanges of Europe, excepting the Paris Bourse, would also remainn closed, extensive preparations were made for dealings on the New York Stock Exchange. The latter, after mature consideration, decided not to close. Due precaution, however, was taken to forbid short selling on that day. Sterling exchange dropped as low as $\$ 3.71$, and a big slump occurred in bonds, especially in foreign obligations, though there was no further decline in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire.and $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1937 , which broke so badly the previous Friday and Saturday. The stock market, however, held up better than expected, after early recessions, and showed a sharp recovery. This was all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that three Pittsburgh banks, one of large size, found it incumbent to close business, while a Stock Exchange firm of moderate size, namely, Schuyler, Chadwick \& Burnham, was suspended from the Stock Exchange. The railroad list in particular displayed further strength, and Reading Ry. stock spurted up $263 \sqrt{4}$ points, rising from $48 \frac{1}{4}$ to 75 , with the close at $63 \frac{1}{2}$, New York Central being engaged in acquiring additional amounts of the stock, it subsequently transpired. This had a strengthening influence on the whole railroad list, and the rise of the rails served to give tone to the whole market, so that the net declines for the day were not large, except in a few special instances. On Tuesday, Sept. 22, the course of prices was irregular, but with the tone on the whole good. On Wednesday, Sept. 23, prices spurted up with great rapidity on the announcement after the close of business the day before that the United States Steel Corp. had given notice of a $10 \%$ reduction in wages, and that this had been followed by other steel companies, and that the General Motors Co. and the United States Rubber Co. had taken steps for readjustment of wages. On Thursday, Sept. 24, however, the market completely reversed its course, and prices plunged downward even more violently than they had advanced the previous day. Foreign banks were having huge amounts of gold earmarked for their account at the Federal Reserve banks, and numerous dividend reductions were reported among the railroads, and also by industrial concerns of large importance. The Northern Pacific Ry. reduced the quarterly dividend on its common tock from $\$ 1.25$ a share to 75 c ., and the Delaware Lackawanna \& Western reduced the quarterly dividend to 50 c . a share from $\$ 1$ a share on the $\$ 50$ par capital stock, after having previously reduced it from $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1$ a share, and the Pere Marquette Ry. suspended dividends on both the $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock and the $5 \%$ cum. prior pref. stock. dividend.
The rest of the month the market continued extremely depressed, and prices tumbled lower and still lower, with only feeble rallies from time to time. At the half-day session on Saturday, Sept. 25 the market showed somewhat of a tendency towards firmness, but on Monday, Sept. 28 news that Sweden and Norway and Egypt had followed Great Britain's example in suspending gold payments caused a new downward turn in values. So did extreme weakness in a number of pivotal stocks like American Tel \& Tel., American Can, Consolidated Gas, Union Carbon \& Carbide, and Coca

Cola, besides a break in Kresge under large offerings. Among the railroads, great weakness in Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and some other rail stocks served to pull the whole market down. Many of the public utilities also continued under pressure, most of them dropping to the lowest figures touched in a great many years. On Tuesday Sept. 29 all the United States Government issues were heavy, reflecting nervousness over prospective increases in taxation. On Wednesday, Sept. 30 conditions were much the
same, but word to the effect that the railroads in Eastern same, but word to the effect that the railroads in Eastern
trunk line territory were about to reach an agreement on the plan for dividing up railroad mileage among the four great railroad systems served to stiffen the railroad stocks, and the firmness in these led to an occasional rally in the rest of the market, which, however, was never maintained for any length of time, while the poor returns of earnings that kept coming in for the month of August served to prevent any rise even in the railroad list, except in the case of a few of the Eastern trunk line properties like New York Central and Pennsylvania RR. The reduction in the divldend on Baltimore \& Ohio stock was also a depressing influ-
ence, though the reduction was not as great as had been feared, the decrease having been from a basis of $5 \%$ per annum to $4 \%$; earlier in the year the stock was on a $7 \%$ basis.
Trading was on quite a large scale, the sales on the New York Stock Exchange for the month aggregating 51,040,168 shares, as against only $24,828,522$ shares in August, but comparing with $53,545,145$ shares in Sept. 1930 and 100,056,120 shares in Sept. 1929. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales for Sept. 1931 were $10,202,250$ shares against $4,779,515$ shares in August and comparing with 11,787,265 shares in Sept. 1930.
There is room here to give only a few illustrations going to show the extent of the losses in leading stocks which occurred during the month. United States Steel common dropped from $881 / 2$ Sept. 1 to 71 Sept. 30; Amer. Tel \& Tel. from $1723 / 8$ Sept. 1 to 1301/2 Sept. 30; J. I. Case from 635/8 Sept. 1 to 3814 Sept. 30; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. from $631 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $431 / 8$ Sept. 29; General Electric from 41 Sept. 1 to $271 / 4$ Sept. 30; American \& Foreign Power from $283 / 4$ Sept. 1 to 1233 Sept. 30; American Water Works \& Electric from 48 Sept. 1 to $251 / 4$ Sept. 30; North American from $683 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $351 / 8$ Sept. 30; Allied Chemical \& Dye from 112 Sept. 1 to 82 Sept. 30; American Smelting \& Refining from $311 / 2$ Sept. 1 to $193 / 4$ Sept. 21; Auburn Automobile from 1371/2 Sept. 1 to 95 Sept. 30; Standard Oil of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{J}$. from $405 / 8$ Sept. 2 to $295 / 8$ Sept. 30 . The railroad list distinguished itself in much the same way. New York Central fell from $711 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $571 / 4$ Sept. 21 and closed Sept. 30 at $621 / 2$; Atchison fell from $1381 / 2$ Sept. 1 to 105 Sept 21; Balt \& Ohio dropped from $463 / 8$ Sept. 1 to 31 Sept. 21, Band 143 Sept. 2 to $1101 / 4$ Sept. 21 with the close Sept. 30 at 114 ; Southern Pacific from $733 / 4$ Sept. 1 to $551 / 8$ Sept. 21, with the close Sept. 30 at the same figure; Reading common from 75 Sept. 21 to 45 Sept. 14 with the close Sept. 30 at $551 / 8$; Norfolk \& Western from $1591 / 2$ Sept. 1 to 123 Sept. 21 with the close Sept. 30 at 130; New Haven from 55 Sept. 2 to $361 / 2$ Sept. 21, with the close Sept. 30 at 39 ; Missouri Pacific pref. from $511 / 2$ Sept. 2 to 29 Sept. 21 with the close Sept. 30 pr 311/: Kansas City-Southern from $211 / 2$ Sept. 9 to $81 / 4$ Sept. 21; Rock Island common from 37 Sept. 1 to 20 Sept. 10 with the close Sept. 30 at 29.
10 with the close sept. 30 atredy stated suffered just as
The bond market, as alread The bond market, as already stated suffered just as
severely as the stock market and in this we refer not only to foreign government issues, which naturally were under pressure as the result of the financial upheavel in Great Britain, but more particularly to the railroad issues and the industrial properties. Without enumerating any of these, we introduce here the following tables giving quite an extended list of bond issues of all the various classes.


$a$ Sept. 2.

Sept. 29.
VOLUME OF bUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
Month of September- 1931. Stock sales - No. or shares $51,040,168$ Rond saies (par value) State, muntic. \& toreign
United states Govt
Total bond sales.
Jan. 1 to Sept. $30-$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Stock sales- No. Ot shares } & 441,407,800 & 633,829,445 & 827,006,010 & 612,632,965\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Railroad and miscell }-1,355,904,400 & 1,455,798,100 & 1,514,657,300 & 1,518,369,650\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { State, munic. \& foretgn } & 637,003,600 & 505,530,900 & 460,798,150 & 584,137,425 \\ \text { Unted States Govt } & 142,249,950 & 84,951,600 & 94,982,500 & 146,943,250\end{array}$
Total bond sales. $\ldots .-\overline{2,135,157,950} \overline{2,046,280,600} \overline{2,070,437,950} \overline{2,249,450,325}$ VOLUME OF bUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Month of September- } & 1931, & 1930 & 1929 & 1928, \\ \text { Stock sales } & \text { No or fhares } & 10,020,250 & 11,787,265 & 40,001,500 & 16,188,838\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Forelign Governent- } & 2,534,000 & 2,849,000 & 2,867,000 & 6,601,000 \\ \text { Forelgn corporate. } & 3,809,000 & 2,540,000 & 2,856,000 & 1,908,000\end{array}$

Total bond sale $\quad-\frac{890,000}{41,858,000}-44531,000$ Jan. 1 to Sept $.30-$ Stoch salees (par value)-
Bond sate Dond salest (par value) -
Dome Foreign Government

## otal bond sales.

## THE MONEY MARKET DURING SEPTEMBER 1931.

The suspension of gold payment by England was reflected in only minor degree in the New York money market. The only effect was a slight stiffening in the rates for time loans on security collateral and some ad vances in the rates for bankers' acceptances, though this latter was due to the peculiar special conditions which developed in the bill market and which grew out of the action of foreign banks in selling acceptances in order to acquire gold for export or for earmarking. There was no deviation whatever in the call loan branch of the market from the $11 / 2 \%$ rate which had been ruling unchanged for so many months. It is to be noted, though, that the demand for call loan accommodation kept steadily dwindling as it had for so many months previously, owing to the decline in speculative activities on the Stock Exchange. The figures showing this decline in Stock Exchange borrowing are set out in the paragraph dealing specifically with the subject further along in this article. Outside the Stock Exchange call loans were available all through the month at a conces sion from the Stock Exchange figure of $11 / 2 \%$. In the early part of the month the concession from the official figure
was as much as $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$－that is，call loans could be ob－ tained outside the Stock Exchange at only $1 \%$ per annum． On Monday，Sept．21，the day when all the financial markets became demoralized as a result of the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain and the concurrent action of the． Bank of England in raising its rate of discount from $41 / 2 \%$ to $6 \%$ ，there were no offerings of money on call at any con－ cession from the Stock Exchange figure of $11 / 2 \%$ ，but the next day such offerings were again the feature，funds being available outside the Exchange at $11 / 4 \%$ ，and this continued to be the case for all the remaining days of the month． This was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as the turnover of funds at the middle of the month，growing out of the operations of the United States Treasury in floating $\$ 800$ ，－ 000,000 of Treasury bonds and $\$ 300,000,000$ of certificates of indebtedness，were of huge magnitude，totaling more than $\$ 2,000,000,000$ ．Later in the month，also，as already related， there came the sale of $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91 －day Treasury bills． The withdrawals of gold from the New York Federal Re－ serve Bank for export and for earmarking aggregated no less than $\$ 305,700,000$ ，the earmarkings taking $\$ 277,000,000$ ． and the engagements for exports reaching $\$ 28,700,000$ ．

Nevertheless，the New York money market was，as stated， affected in only minor degree，the acceptance or bill market alone giving evidence of the presence of the disturbing fac－ tors referred to，and even there only in a small way．In the time loan branch of the market there was no change in the low rates ruling for so long until the last few days of the month，when some stiffening of rates occurred which was reflected mainly in an advance in the rate for 90 －day loans to $21 / 2 \%$ ，though rates for other periods，which continued largely nominal，also moved up in unison．The daily record for these time loans is shown in the following table：

| Sept． | Rates on Mixed Collateral． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 Days． | 60 Days． | 90 Days． | 4 Months． | 5 Months． | 6 Months． |
|  | 114＠11／2 | 114＠11／2 | 11／213／4 | 11／2134 |  | 13402 |
|  | $11 / 011 / 2$ | 111011／2 | 11／13＠13／4 | $11 / 2013$ | 134＠2 | 131＠${ }^{13}$ |
|  | 114＠11／2 | 11／4＠11／2 | lis $11 / 213 / 4$ | 11／2＠13／4 | 133＠2 | 13362 |
|  |  |  | 1／2 Satur Sun Star | day |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holi |  |  |  |
|  | $11 / 1$ 11／2 | $11 / 411 / 3$ | $11 / 21^{13 / 4}$ | 11／313／4 | 13932 | $13 / 4{ }^{13}$ |
| 10 | 11／911／2 | 11／＠11／2 | 11／1913／4 | 112＠13／4 | 189＠2 | 13／＠${ }^{13}$ |
|  | 114011／2 | 11／4＠11／2 | 11／2＠134 | 11／913／4 | 13＠2 | 13\％＠2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 141311／2 | 114＠11／2 | 13／213／4 | 11／2＠13／4 | 13402 | 13402 |
|  | 114＠11／2 | 14＠13／2 | 11／2＠13／4 | 112＠134 | 13＠＠ | $13 @ 2$ |
|  | 144013 | 114＠11／2 | 11／2＠19／4 | 11／＠134 | 13＠2 | 13＠${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 11／4＠11／2 | 114＠1／2 | 11／3＠13／4 | 11／2＠13／4 | 13 ＠${ }^{13}$ | 134＠2 |
|  | 1／4＠1／2 | 1／4＠1／2 | 172＠Satur | day ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1／4＠2 | 1／4 © 2 |
|  | 1141011／ | 11／1011／2 | 13．613 ${ }^{\text {Sun }}$ | day $11 /{ }^{\text {cl3 }}$ | 13182 |  |
| 22 | 1401／3 | $114101 / 2$ | 13／®13 | 11／313／4 | 134＠2 | 13＠ |
|  | $11 / 011 / 2$ | $11 \times 11 / 2$ | 115 ＠13 | 11／2＠13／4 | 13 ＠2 | 13 ＠2 |
|  | $11011 / 2$ | 113＠11／2 | 11／＠13／4 | 11／＠13 | 1392 | 13402 |
|  | 114．613／2 | 11／4131／2 | 11／3＠13／4． | 11／3（1）13／4 | 13＠2 | 13＠2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13122 | $2 @ 21 / 2$ | 2 ＠${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $21 / 103$ | 21／2＠3 | $21 / 203$ |
|  | 11／2＠2 | 2 ＠ $21 / 2$ | 2 ＠${ }^{2} 1 / 2$ | 21／2＠3 | $21 / 203$ | 212＠3 |
|  | 11／2＠2 | 2 ＠ $21 / 2$ | 2 ＠21／2 | $21 / 2 @ 3$ | 21／2＠3 | $21 / 2$＠ 3 |

In the rates for commercial paper there was no change whatever during the month．The demand for paper dimin－ ished somewhat the latter part of September，but supplies of paper of the desirable grades remained short the same as before．The＂Monthly Review＂of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York，in observing that inactivity continued to be reported in the commercial paper market during September， goes on to say：＂On one side，the amount of new paper that was created was of small volume，while on the other hand the bank investment demand was generally light．In previ－ ous months the principal deterrent to a larger sales volume had been the limited amount of paper that dealers had been able to offer，but in September the absence of a demand for paper on the part of the banks was also a factor．Conse－ quently，there was a tendency toward slightly higher rates in the second half of September，although the prevailing rate for prime names remained at $2 \%$ ．The Reserve bank also says that＂at the end of August the amount of commercial paper outstanding through 20 dealers that repart their fig－ ures to this bank was $6 \%$ smaller than a month earlier，the outstandings of $\$ 271,000,000$ being little more than half of the amount reported at this time in 1930．＂
It was in the acceptance market that the disturbing influ－ ence of the financial conditions abroad made their influence felt，and this was mainly because foreign banks disposed of large portions of their holdings of bills in this market in order to acquire gold．The condition statement for the 12 Federal Reserve banks showed that the amount of bills held by the Reserve banks for foreign correspondents was only $\$ 100,118,000$ Sept． 30 as against $\$ 233,102,000$ on Sept． 15. This，it will be seen，was a reduction in two weeks＇time of， roughly，$\$ 133,000,000$ ．A market for this $\$ 133,000,000$ of bills had to be found，either with the acceptance houses or the Federal Reserve Bank，and in the end the dealers also had to have recourse to the Reserve banks，which apparently stood ready to take over all the bills that might be offered to them．The effect of such a large volume of supplies com－
ing on the market within such a brief space of time was to cause an advance in the market rates for acceptances． Rates were unchanged until Wednesday morning，Sept．23， when they were moved up $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ for all maturities．This was followed by a second advance of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ the next day， namely，Thursday，Sept．24．On Friday，Sept．25，the New York Federal Reserve Bank，whose purchasing rate for acceptances had remained unchanged at $1 \%$ ，marked up its buying rate to $11 / 4 \%$ ．On Saturday，Sept． 26 （Saturday being a day when ordinarily little or no business is trans－ acted in the bill market），rates just before the close of the half day＇s business at noon time，or，to be exact，at 11：55 a．m．，a further advance of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ was made，but only for maturities of five and six months．The＂Monthly Review＂ of the Federal Reserve Bank said that these advances in rates resulted from large offerings of bankers＇acceptances io dealers in connection with the movement of funds grow－ ing out of the withdrawals of gold for export，together with some apprehension as to possible effects on money conditions of continued gold exports and earmarkings．It also said， however，that＂These changes were evidently due to the particular situation of the bill market and to anticipation of possible general tendencies in money rather than to any actual shortage of funds in the market，as is indicated by a continued excess reserve position of New York banks，the continuation of the call money rate unchanged at $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ ， and a quotation of $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ on Federal funds through－ out this whole period．＂
As to the bill market generally，the Federal Reserve Bank says that＂during the first part of September dealers＇pur－ chases of bills exceeded their sales，and the portfolios of the discount houses showed a net increase until around the middle of the month．At that time the quarterly financing operations of the Treasury placed a considerable amount of funds in the New York money market temporarily and caused an excess of reserves in the New．York City banks， so that these banks became buyers of bills and dealers＇port－ folios were reduced to about the level prevailing at the opening of the month．In the succeeding week，however， substantial offerings of bills were made to the dealers by New York banks，which were disposing of bills for the account of foreign correspondents in order to provide funds with which to purchase gold for earmarking at the Federal Reserve Bank．These sales to the dealers；together with some apprehension of firmer conditions in the money mar－ ket，led dealers to raise their rates．The rate increases by the dealers caused New York banks to sell to the Reserve bank a very large volume of bills which they had purchased or discounted at lower rates．As a result of sales to the Reserve bank and the higher bid rates quoted in the open market，dealers＇portfolios of bills tow the end of the month became of comparatively small proportions．＂

It deserves to be noted that another reduction in the volume of outstanding bankers＇acceptances was reported on Sept． 15 by the American Acceptance Council in announc－ ing the result of its monthly survey as of Aug．31．A drop of $\$ 137,802,330$ during the month of August brought the total of outstanding bills down to $\$ 1,090,399,849$ ，or the smallest total since September 1928 and $\$ 248,983,916$ under the total outstanding at the corresponding day in 1930. From Jan． 11931 to Aug． 31 the volume of dollar acceptances showed a reduction of $\$ 466,000,000$ ，of which loss $\$ 278,000,000$ occurred during July and August．At the end of August the banks which make reports to the Acceptance Council held $\$ 606,000,000$ of their 0 wn and other bills out of the total of $\$ 1,090,399,849$ of acceptances outstanding，holding these as investments，but their holdings must have been reduced during September as the result of sales of bills to the Re－ serve banks．

PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES．

| Sept． | Call Loan Secured or Accept ces | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \text { Days } \\ \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{array}$ | 60 Days Bid \＆Ask | $\begin{gathered} 90 \text { Days } \\ B B d \& \& A s k \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { Days } \\ & \text { Bid \& Ask } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 180 Days Bld \＆Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7／6 | 7／6 | $1-7$ | 11 | 13 | 1 |
|  |  |  | － 8 | 1－818 | 边 | ${ }_{1}^{138 / 81 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  | －\％ | 1－1／6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { Saturday } \end{aligned}$ | 11／8－1 | 13／8－1／4／4 | 1361 |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 － 1 － | 1 － 1 \％／8 | 1 1－7618 |  |  | 13／11／4 |
| 10 |  |  | 1 －澵 | $1-18$ |  | ¢ |  |
| 12 |  | 1－2／8 | 1－1／8 | Saturday | 11／8－1 | 13／8－1／4 | 13／3 |
| 14 |  |  |  | 1－7 | $11 / 8$－1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％／8180 | 1 － | 1116 | 13\％1／4， |  |
| 17 |  | $1-$ | $1-1$ | 1－18 | col | （130134 | 边 |
| 19 |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  | 13／8－1／4 |
| 21 |  |  |  | Sundy | 11／8－1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{11 / 6-1}$ | ${ }^{1} 13 / 181$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{13 / 23 \%}$ |  |
|  |  |  | （13681／4 | － |  | 年 |  |
|  |  | 138－1／4 | 138－1／4 | $\xrightarrow{13 / 8-11 / 4}$ Saturday | 11／2－13／6 | 1\％－1\％／8 | 11／415／8 |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday $115-1 / 4$ | 11／2－1 | $2-13 / 8$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 29 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | ／8－ |  |  |  |  |  |

There was no change during September in the rediscount rates of any of the Federal Reserve banks．

| Week Ended- | Sept. 5. | Sept. 12 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 | Oct. 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Call loans on Stock Exchange- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range sor week (mixed \& indus. coll.) Week's average (mised \& indus. coll.) | $\frac{13 / 2-1 / 2}{1 / 2}$ | 11/2-11/2 | $11 / 1313 / 2$ | 11/2-13/2 | $13 / 2-13 / 2$ |
| Time loans (mixed \& indus. collateral)- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thirty days. |  | 14, 1143 | 114413/2 |  | 13/4-11/2 |
| Ninety days. | $13 / 2$-13/4 | $11 / 2-13 /$ | $13 / 134$ | $13 \% 13$ | $2{ }^{-23 / 2}$ |
| Four months. | 13/2-13/4 | 13/2-13/4 | 13/2-13/4 | 13/2-13/4 | ${ }^{21 / 3}-3$ |
| Five months | 13\%-2 | ${ }^{13 / 4-2}$ | (18\%-2 | ${ }_{13 / 4}^{13 / 2}$ | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2-3 \\ & 21 / 2-3\end{aligned}$ |
| Six months. |  | 18-2 | 18.2 |  |  |
| Double and single names- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prime 4 to 6 months. | $13 / 4$ | $13 / 2$ | 1912 |  |  |

THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND MEMBER BANKS-BROKERS' LOANS.
There were again a number of striking changes in the condition statements of the Federal Reserve banks. The figures afforded further strong evidence going to show that the Reserve banks were engaged in a new scheme of inflation. This appeared both from the big increase in the volume of Reserve credit outstanding and in the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, and evidently the banks were engaged in offsetting the earmarking and exports of gold by increasing the amount of Reserve notes outstanding. After having increased the amount of Reserve notes in circulation from $\$ 1,735,501,000$ July 29 to $\$ 1,945,507,000$ Aug. 26, there was a further increase to $\$ 2,097,793,000$ Dec. 30 . In like manner the volume of Reserve credit outstanding, as measured by the bill and security holdings, after rising from $\$ 934,795,000$ July 29 to $\$ 1,156,636,000$ Aug. 26 , rose still further to $\$ 1,557,970,000$ Sept. 30 . All the different items making up the total of the bill and security holdings recorded further substantial increases during September. United States Government securities, which had risen from $\$ 677,977,000$ July 29 to $\$ 727,998,000$ Aug. 26, rose still further to $\$ 742,345,000$ September 30.
It should perhaps be said that the holdings of United States Government securities for Sept. 16 included special Treasury certificates for $\$ 14,000,000$, which disappeared again the next week. These represented one-day certificates sold by the United States Treasury to obtain funds pending the collection of income taxes. It appears that at one time the Reserve banks held $\$ 130,000,000$ of these one-day certificates and that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York sold participations totaling $\$ 90,000,000$ on Sept. 15, and half that amount on the following day to member banks. in order to relieve the banks of part of the large excess of funds which they held as a result of Treasury disbursements along with the income tax collections. It should also be added that the sale of $\$ 800,000,000$ of Treasury bonds at the beginning of September once more provided the member banks with large Government deposits against which they are not obliged to hold any reserves. For the whole country the deposits growing out of the sale reached $\$ 624,844,000$, and in the New York district there were $\$ 204,294,500$.
The discount holdings of the Reserve banks, which reflect direct borrowing by the member banks, increased from $\$ 183$, , 036,000 July 29 to $\$ 241,718,000 \mathrm{Aug}$. 26 , and increased still further to $\$ 327,925,000$ Sept. 30. But the biggest expansion of all is shown in the holdings of acceptances purchased in the open market. These had moved up from $\$ 66,536,000$ on July 29 to $\$ 180,518,000$ Aug. 26, and now mounted up to $\$ 468,527,000$ Sept. 30 . The early increase reflected heavy additions to the holdings of foreign bills in the carrying out of the credits extended to the Bank of England, the Bank of Germany, \&c., but the enormous further additions later in the month were of a different nature. They represented the taking over by the Reserve banks of domestic bills held for account of their foreign correspondents, which these latter disposed of in order to obtain funds for the purchase of the large amounts of gold acquired by them for export or for earmarking. On that point it should be noted that in the last week of the month alone these bill holdings of the 12 Reserve institutions almost doubled in amount, standing at $\$ 468,527,000$ Sept. 30 against $\$ 243,189,000$ Sept. 23 , while the gold holdings in that week, which had dropped from $\$ 3,485,739,000$ Sept. 16 to $\$ 3,327,433,000$ Sept. 23, fell to $\$ 3,138,181,000$ Sept. 30. That this big addition to the Reserve bill holdings represented bills formerly held in large part by the foreign banks is evident from the fact that the reports of the Reserve institutions show that their holdings of bills purchased for their foreign correspondents were reduced first from $\$ 233,102,000$ Sept. 16 to $\$ 181,436,000$ Sept. 23, and then to $\$ 100,118,000$ Sept. 30 . Another factor in the acquisition of gold by or on behalf of foreign banks is seen in the drawing down of the deposits of foreign banks with the Reserve institutions from $\$ 207,415,000$ Sept. 9 to $\$ 197,297,000$ Sept. 16 , and then to $\$ 162,073,000$ Sept. 23 , and finally to $\$ 95,135,000$ Sept. 30 .
The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in describing the process by which foreign banks obtained such huge amounts of gold, said: "The funds used by foreign central banks to pay for gold earmarked were provided in three principal ways. In the first place foreign central banks held, on Sept. 21, about $\$ 185,000,000$ of deposits at the Reserve banks and a considerable part of this was turned into gold. In
addition, foreign central banks sold to the Reserve Banks a considerable volume of bills held in safe keeping for them by the Reserve banks. But in addition to these operations foreign central banks called upon correspondent banks in New York City with which they had deposits or funds New York City with which they to make payments to Reserve Banks for the purchase of gold.'

As to brokers' loans, there is nothing to say beyond making the statement that these underwent further contraction, and the statement is true whether we have reference to the figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York each week or to those compiled once a month by the New York Stock Exchange itself. In the case of the former set of figures there was a reduction from $\$ 1,349,000,000$ Aug. 26 and $\$ 1,366,000,000$ Sept. 2, to $\$ 1,172,000,000$ Sept. 30, this being the lowest level at which these brokers' loans by the reporting member banks in New York City has stood since Nov. 28 1923, when the amount was $\$ 1,168,942,000$. In the case of the monthly statement of the Stock Exchange, showing borrowings by members, the amount fell from $\$ 1,354,-$ 067,350 on Aug. 31 to $\$ 1,044,407,879$ Sept. 30.

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING SEPTEMBER

In the foreign exchanges, and in the sterling exchange particularly, the event of prime importance was, of course, the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England. This came on Monday, Sept. 21, following an announcement to that effect by the British Government on Sunday night, Sept. 20, and as a concurrent event the Bank of England rate of discount was advanced from $41 / 2 \%$ to $6 \%$, and the London Stock Exchange was closed, though only on Monday, Sept. 21, and Tuesday, Sept. 22, it being reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23. The statement given out by the British Government in explanation of the action taken made it perfectly plain that there was really no alternative left to the Bank of England and the British Government but to let Great Britain pass off the gold standard, at least for the time being. The credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ which the Bank of England had obtained on the 1st of August ( $\$ 125,090,000$ being supplied in this country by the Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 125,000,000$ coming from the Bank of France) was virtually all used up, and so also was the $\$ 400,000,000$ supplied towards the close of August, one-half provided in this country by a syndicate of American bankers headed by J. P. Morgan \& Co. and $\$ 200,000,000$ more supplied to onehalf its amount by the Bank of France and the other half by the French public. In other words, the Bank of England and the British Government had obtained, together, \$650, 000,000 (the $\$ 400,000,000$ credit was extended to the British Government, while the earlier credit was to the Bank of England) of outside cash resources, and yet it availed nothing in checking the outflow of capital and of gold, withdrawals of both continuing uninterrupted, the only effect being to stave off, for the time being, what was inevitable in the end. The British Government, in giving the reasons which led to its momentous decision, pointed out that since the middle of the previous July funds amount ing to more than $£ 200,000,000$ (about $\$ 1,000,000,000$ ) had been withdrawn from the London market. The withdrawals were met, it was stated, partly from gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from proceeds of a credit of $£ 50,000,000$ (approximately $\$ 250,000,000$ ) which was shortly to mature, obtained by the Bank of England from New York and Paris, and partly from pro ceeds of French and American credits amounting to $£ 80$, 000,000 (approximately $\$ 400,000,000$ ) obtained by the Government. It was also pointed out that, during the few days immediately preceding, withdrawals of foreign balances had accelerated so sharply that His Majesty's Government felt bound to take the step determined upon. Phillip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech presenting the Gold Suspension Act to Parliament, went somewhat further into the details, and in referring to the accelerating pace of the withdrawals, remarked that on Wednesday Sept. 16, the withdrawals had been $\$ 25,000,000$; on Thurs day, Sept. 17, $\$ 50,000,000$, and on Friday, Sept. 18, nearly $\$ 90,000,000$. Mr. Snowden took pains to state that the Gov ernment's action would not affect the free gold market of London. There would be no restrictions on the importa tion or exportation of gold and gold sent to London for sale For example, the gold from South African mines would like other commodities, fix the market price, whatever that might be. Also there would be no impediment placed upon the free withdrawal of gold which had been put into the safe custody of the Bank of England by foreign Govern ments or by foreign central banks. Likewise all obligations would be respected. Thus where there was obligation to make payment in dollars, as for example the war bonds issued in New York, payment would be made punctually in such currencies. All that was to be changed was to eliminate for the time being Subsection 2 of Section 1 of the British Gold Standard Act of 1925, reading: "The Bank of England shall be bound to sell to any person who makes demand, in that behalf, at the head office of the Bank, during office hours of the Bank, and pays the purchase price in any legal tender, gold bullion at the price of $£ 317 \mathrm{~s} .101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
per ounce troy gold of the standard of fineness prescribed for gold coin by the Coinage Act of 1870, but only in the form of bars containing approximately 400 ounces troy of fine gold.'

Prior to the action in doing what was tantamount to a suspension of the gold standard sterling exchange at New York was well maintained, though a sagging tendency became manifest towards the close of the period referred to as withdrawals from the Bank of England proceeded at an accelerating pace. Cable transfers on London on Sept. 1 and Sept. 2 sold at 4.861/s@4.86 3/16, and as late as Sept. 17 sterling still sold at 4.86 . On Friday, Sept. 18, the range was $4.8523 / 32$ to $4.8515 / 16$. On Saturday, however, there was a drop to $\$ 4.841 / 2$. On announcement of gold suspension no attempt was made to prevent a slump, and sterling was allowed to find its own level. On Sept. 21, the day of suspension, cable transfers ranged between $\$ 4.04$ and $\$ 4.323 / 4$ as against $\$ 4.865 / 8$, the par of exchange. Sight bills on the same day ranged between $\$ 4.25$ and $\$ 3.70$. On Sept. 22 the range for cable transfers was from $\$ 4.12$ to $\$ 4.24$, and on Sept. 23 the range was from $\$ 4.09$ to $\$ 4.14 \%$. But on Sept. 24 there was a decline to $\$ 3.80 @ \$ 3.941 / 2$, and on Friday, Sept. 25 , the range was from $\$ 3.85$ down to $\$ 3.50$. This last proved to be the low point of the month, though sight bills on the same day sold down to $\$ 3.49$. The exchange market, however, was badly demoralized, and it is quite possible that some sales were at lower figures, since rates all the time were wide apart among different bankers at the same moment of time. One newspaper report stated that sales on Sept. 25 had been made as low as $\$ 3.46$. On Saturday, Sept. 26, rates were somewhat better, though Saturday is always a day of light business. The range for cable transfers on that day narrowed down to $\$ 3.79 @ \$ 3.87$, though on Monday, Sept. 28, there was an increase again to though on Monday, sept. 28 , there was an increase again to
$\$ 3.92 @ \$ 3.83$. The last two days of the month there was recovery, with greater steadiness, the range for cable transfers Sept. 29 being $\$ 3.85 @ \$ 3.92$, and Sept. $30 \$ 3.89 @ \$ 3.933 / 4$.

The Bank of England's fiduciary note issue, which was on Aug. 1 increased by $£ 15,000,000$, raising it from $£ 260,000,000$ to $£ 275,000,000$, was allowed to remain at the latter figure. The increase was originally authorized only for a period of three weeks, but authority was then given to extend it for a further period of three weeks, and on Sept. 12 authority was granted for another extension of three weeks. In a speech made by Chancellor Snowden, on Sept. 11, and broadcast, he made a vigorous retort to the attack of the Socialists on bankers in Great Britain, saying: "If all the facts were known the country would be eternally grateful to the Bank of England for the effort made to avert and overcome the threatened crisis, not in their own selfish interests, as some people are saying, but rather to fulfill their duty as custodians of the British credit." A cable dispatch from London, Sept. 28, to the New York "Times" stated that according to the figure under which the British Post Office was then operating a one-pound money order was calculated to yield $\$ 3.60$ in the United States. This would be amended, it was stated, from time to time, depending on exchange.

It was noted above that the London Stock Exchange had been closed on Monday, Sept. 21, and Tuesday, Sept. 22. With the reopening of the Exchange on Sept. 23, after a two-day cessation from trading, London advices stated that a spirited rise in security prices had made unnecessary the restrictions set by dealers who had agreed on a minimum price for British Government issues, while trading circles were already discussing "the favorable effects of the automatic tariff created by the lower exchange value of sterling." It was stated, however, that the local financial situation was somewhat obscured by the Treasury's embargo placed on foreign exchange transactions except for normal trading needs; also that the Stock Exchange had posted a notice that purchases of securities abroad entailing purchases of foreign currencies came within the Treasury's prohibition order. This, it was stated, curtailed arbitrage business. The conditions under which foreign exchange could be purchased by British subjects were fixed as follows under the order of the British Government: (1) For purposes of normal trading requirements; (2) to fulfill contracts entered into before the suspension of the gold standard, and (3) for reasonable travel and other personal purposes. Britons were urged to refrain from foreign travel, and those at present abroad were urged to return home. At the same time it was stated that London department stores had virtually ceased buying foreign luxury goods. The most important action with reference to the London Stock Exchange was that effective Sept. 26 all transactions on the Liondon Stock Exchange had to be made for cash and settled daily. Option business was prohibited. Settlements previously had been made every two weeks.
The Bank of England weekly returns showed irregular changes in gold holdings. The statement for the week ending Sept. 9 revealed a gain in gold holdings of $£ 1,537,817$ following a gain of $£ 1,023,620$ in the week ending Sept. 2. In the week ended Sept. 16, however, a loss of $£ 325,992$ appeared, and in the week ending Sept. 23 the Bank lost
 sion of gold payments. The next week, the week ended Sept. 30, the Bank reported a gain of $£ 1,186,066$. The New

York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review," reaches the conclusion that the Bank of England increased its gold holdings by about $\$ 7,500,000$ during September. The principal acquisitions, it says, included the purchase of $\$ 10,000,000$ South African gold in the market, the receipt of $\$ 2,750,000$ in sovereigns from South Africa, and the release of $\$ 4,300,000$ of gold from earmark. A total of $\$ 21,500,000$, it says, with withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Holland before the suspension of gold payments by the Bank was announced.

The gold movement into and out of the United States, which was of such spectacular proportions by reason of the enormous withdrawals of gold for export and for earmarking, and which constituted such a striking feature in affairs during the month second only to that of the action of the Bank of England in passing off the gold standard, is discussed as follows by the New York Federal Reserve Bank:
"During the month of September, earmarkings of gold for foreign central banks and exports to several European countries were considerably in excess of the amount of gold imported and resulted in a reduction of about $\$ 255,000,000$ in the monetary gold stock of the United States, the largest monthly loss ever recorded. The earmarking transactions alone, chiefly consummated on and after Sept. 21, accounted for a net loss of $\$ 277,000,000$ of gold. Withdrawals of gold for export in the second half of the month totaled $\$ 28,700,000$, of which $\$ 23,600,000$ went to France, $\$ 4,200,000$ to Holland, $\$ 700,000$ to Switzerland, and minor amounts to several other European countries. The actual exports of gold were more than offset by further imports totaling $\$ 46,000,000$. Of this amount $\$ 25,700,000$ was received at New York from Argentina, $\$ 6,300,000$ from Canada, $\$ 3,600,000$ from Mexico, $\$ 2,900,000$ from Colombia, and $\$ 2,000,000$ from Peru, while $\$ 3,500,000$ arrived at San Francisco from China. Notwithstanding the large loss of gold in September, the monetary gold stock of this country still shows a gain of about $\$ 145$,000,000 for the year to date."

The Irish Free State felt the influence of the British action the same as the rest of the world. The Dublin Stock Exchange was closed on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 21 and Sept. 22, respectively, the same as the London Stock Exchange, and reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23. There was considerable discussion as to what course Ireland should pursue in the circumstances. A speech at Limerick by President Cosgrove, suggesting that the Free State should follow sterling and abandon the gold standard raised an outcry by his political opponents, who demanded the establishment of Irish currency, covered by a gold standard reserve, with a central bank in Dublin to make the currency completely independent of that of England. It was pointed out that the Free State was in somewhat of a dilemma because of the British gold suspension in the payment of interest on the indebtedness of the Free State. When the second National loan was issued by the Free State $£ 4,000,000$ was raised in New York and $£ 4,000,000$ in Dublin. Free State investors bought back most of the New York issue, with the result that $£ 6,500,000$ of the loan is now held in Ireland. As a consequence of the drop in the value of sterling the Free State Government, it was contended, loses a substantial sum in the payment of interest to the American holders. The Irish Free State Bank on Sept. 25 advanced its rate of discount from $51 / 2 \%$ to $61 / 2 \%$.

Canada suffered no less seriously from the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain than Great Britain itself, and from the general demoralization of the foreign exchanges all over the world that followed as the result of that act. Canadian exchange had ruled at a discount long before the troubles which developed in September. The Dominion being a large exporter of wheat, found the low price com manded by that grain in the markets of the world a serious adverse feature, and the discount of Canadian exchange at New York kept steadily growing larger as the month advanced, until the Canadian dollar on Saturday, Sept. 19 just before Great Britain took its decisive step, was at a discount as high as $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The following Monday, Sept. 21, with the announcement of what had happened in England, the discount on the Canadian dollar ran from $31 / 2 \%$ to $7 \%$, and on Sept. 22 it varied from $81 / 2 \%$ to $9 \%$. On Sept. 23 the discount dropped to $6 \%$, and on Sept. 24 it ruled at $61 / 2 \%$, but after that the depreciation kept steadily increasing, day by day, until on Sept. 30 the discount ranged from $121 / 2 \%$ to $141 / 4 \%$. Owing to this huge depreciation in the Canadian unit, sterling exchange in Canada ruled higher than in New York. Great efforts were made to prevent exports of gold from the Dominion to this country, but some outflow of the metal could not be escaped, with exchange running so strongly against the Dominion, and the New York Federal Reserve Bank reports $\$ 6,300,000$ gold having reached the United States from the Dominion during September, most of this having been received the latter part of the month. Canadian press advices from Ottawa, Sept. 20, stated that the Government of Canada purposed maintaining the gold standard. That, it was stated, was the brief statement of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Finance, when informed of the news from London of the suspension in Great Britain of the Gold Redemption Act. "What Great Britain may do is for the Govern
ment of Great Britain to determine," said Mr. Bennett. "As for Canada we propose to maintain the gold standard." However, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar proved a serious matter, and in Buffalo and other points in northern New York, where Canadian money is wont to circulate freely, retailers refused to accept Canadian currency because of its high discount. Following legislation passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, the Canadian Government arranged to take over the royal mint at Ottawa. Associated Press advices from Toronoto, Sept. 21, quoted the Toronto "Star" as saying that the larger Canadian gold producers had been requested by the Dominion Government to forward to the mint at Ottawa gold bullion shipments which ordinarily would be sent to a United States mint because of the discount on Canadian funds. "It is understood this request does not involve an embargo on gold shipments from Canada," the "Star" was reported as saying, "but is merely made as a temporary measure to strengthen the Government position at this time. The producers themselves, an official of one of the large mines states, are anxious to co-operate with the Government in this matter. Ottawa advices, Sept. 27, stated that the Canadian Government had taken steps to protect Canadian industry from the effects on imports into Canada of the depreciation both of the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar, adding:
"Instructions will go out to-morrow to all collectors of customs that where an invoice of goods imported into Canada is payable in a currency
now depreciated the value, for duty purposes, shall be increased by a now depreciated the value, for duty purposes, shat
percentage equal to the percentage of depreciation.
"The deceision affects imports from Great Britain and, on the other hand, where currency is at a premium, as is that of the United States, the amount of the premium shall be added to the invoice of imports to Canada from of the premi
that source."
With reference to the foregoing, Associated Press advices from Niagara Falls, under date of Oct. 1, published in the New York "Evening Post," said:
The situation was bad enough from the "exchange" angle alone, and now the Canadian Government, to prevent dumping of foreign goods in the Canadian market, has fixed a tariff on American goods equivalent to the difference in value between the Canadian and American dollar, or $15 \%$.
The result is an article quoted a Canadian customer at $\$ 100$ by an American establishment will yield the seller only $\$ 70$ if he accepts Canadian money, as the rate of exchange will cut $\$ 15$ from his money when he
changes it into American money, and then he will have to pay a tariff of changes it into American money, and then he will have to pay a tariff of $\$ 15$ to get the article into Canada.
Merchants report business with Canadians has dropped to almost nothing this week. In the past the Canadian trade was considerable.
Restrictions on trading were imposed by the Stock Exchanges at both Montreal and Toronto with the news of what had happened in Great Britain but were quickly abolished. See Financial Chronicle Sept. 26 1931, p. 2011.

## THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The Continental exchanges all became deeply unsettled as a result of the action of Great Britain and some of them became very badly demoralized, though an exception must be made of France and Switzerland, and, to some extent, also of Belgium, in which countries rates, after some halt when the British crisis reached an acute stage, moved sharply upward. The scramble for gold on the part of many of the European countries which found expression in the enormous withdrawals of gold from the New York Federal Reserve Bank for earmarking and for export became an important feature in the course of exchange rates after the British action in abandoning the gold standard and it is believed no little of the gold takings reflected foreign withdrawals of capital and funds from the United States. There appeared to be a vague fear that what happened in Germany and England might also happen in the United States, notwithstanding the large gold holdings here. The fact that the Federal Reserve System had large sums tied up in the credits extended to Great Britain, Germany and other countries served in no small measure to encourage these fears. The French franc, however, was deemed to hold an impregnable position, and after some temporary weakening at the time of the British suspension, French exchange at New York moved up with great rapidity the latter part of the month, far above the gold export point, thus permitting the heavy export shipment of the metal to France which occurred. The Federal Reserve bank made the actual shipment to France during September $\$ 23,600,000$, but large further amounts were engaged during the early days of October, the takings for France on Thursday, Oct. 1, being $\$ 6,370,000$ and the takings on Friday, Oct. 2, $\$ 32,580,000$, besides which heavy further amounts were taken later in October. In the general break on Sept. 21 cable transfers to Paris temporarily touched 3.90 as against $3.929 / 32$ on Sept. 1, but the next day it had recovered to 3.94 , and after some erratic fluctuations on Sept. 24 moved up to $3.951 / 2$ on Sept. 25 and was $3.94 @ 3.943 / 4$ Sept. 30 .
A Paris cablegram on Sept. 21 to the New York "Times" stated that the Paris Bourse was the only Stock Exchange open in Europe on that day, and that the decision to keep the Bourse open had been reached early that day after a hurried meeting of Finance Minister Flandin, Governor Moret of the Bank of France and representatives of the Bourse. Though some feared that the opening of the Bourse when all other European Exchanges were closed might provoke a wave of selling, the result, it was stated, largely
justified the confidence of those who decided it should open as usual. There was no panic and the inevitable decline was not, in the opinion of the Bourse experts, disproportionate. The biggest losers were, it was declared, big Paris banks, principally the Bank of France, which held more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$ worth of assets of various forms abroad, of which it was believed about half was in sterling. The Bank of France shares dropped from 14,290 francs to 12,500 . Credit Lyonnais shares dropped 200 francs, and Bank de Paris shares fell 222 . The only restrictions on Bourse operations were that there should be no quotations for sterling and that there should be strict application of the conditions controlling future operations laid down at the beginning of the year. These regulations carry the obligation not to accept any forward selling order which is not clearly intended to cover a purchase operation and is not accompanied by a $40 \%$ currency cover. Finance Minister Flandin also obtained an agreement that cash selling orders should not be accepted without justification. It appears that another restriction was the halting of trading in all issues after they had suffered losses of $10 \%$. On Sept. 30 Associated Press accounts from Paris said that the brokers' syndicate that had control of the operations of stocks on the Paris Bourse had issued an order on that day designed to prevent short selling. The order specified that future operations would require the depositing of the stock offered or a $40 \%$ coverage plus a quarter of the stock offered, or proof of possession. The Bank of France for the week ending Sept. $\overline{5}$ reported an increase in its gold holdings of 4,730,523 franes; in the week ending Sept. 12 an increase of $9,077,519$ francs, but in the week ending Sept. 19 revealed a loss in gold of $1,633,822$ francs, followed by a gain of no less than 771,007,348 francs, and another gain of $467,000,000$ francs in the week ending Oct. 3.
The Belgian unit also gave a good account of itself. It broke sharply on the fatal Monday, Sept. 21, and remained depressed for a few days, but then advanced with great rapidity. The course of the Belga was mere or less irregular, with frequent downward dips even before Sept. 21. Thus cable transfers on Antwerp, after selling at 13.931/2@13.94 Sept. 1, were as low as $13.901 / 2 @ 13.91$ Sept. 11, and $13.903 / 4 @$ 13.91 Sept. 16 and Sept. 17, but on Sept. 19 were back to 13.94. In the break on Sept. 21 a low of 13.89 was reached on that day, and of 13.85 Sept. 22, but on Sept. 24 the rate was up again to 13.95 , and on Sept. 30 the range was 13.98@14.00.

There was considerable speculation as to what country was responsible for the large gold earmarkings at the Federal Reserve Bank which reached during the month an aggregate of $\$ 277,000,000$. The general belief at first was that France was the responsible party. Views subsequently changed, however, when the National Bank of Belgium, in its statement for the week ending Sept. 24 , showed that its entire foreign exchange holdings had been converted into gold, with the increase in its gold holdings in that week amounting to $4,331,000,000$ Belgian francs, or $\$ 120,401,800$ raising the Bank's gold reserves to $12,160,000,000$ Belgian francs, or $\$ 338,000,000$. Both the Brussels and the Antwerp Bourses were closed down on Sept. 21, the same as nearly all other stock markets of the world. The Brussels Exchange opened at noon Sept. 22, but for cash operations only Earlier in the month, that is, on Sept. 9, an Associated Press cablegram quoted Paul Vanzeeland, Director of the Belgian National Bank and Secretary of the Belgian Economic Council, as saying he considered Belgium's economic status the most secure in all Europe. On Sept. 18 it was reported that the Brussels Bourse had suspended put and call and other conditional operations in an effort to curb speculation and control to some extent the decline in prices. The Belgian Embassy, on the basis of an official dispatch from Brussels denied on Sept. 29 rumors prevalent in New York financia circles that Belgium would abandon the gold standard. On the contrary, the Embassy said, the gold standard policy would be rigidly adhered to. The Belgian Government con sidered its first duty to be adherence to the gold standard, it was added. The present gold coverage of note issue was 65.05 , the highest in history, it was stated.

The German reichsmark showed a weakening tendency almost all through September, with special weakness follow ing Great Britain's drop from the gold standard, but with recovery again at the very close of the month. Cable transfers on Berlin on Sept. 1 were 23.72@23.75, and on Sept. 23 sold at a range of $22.50 @ 23.65$, and Sept. 30 were $23.35 @$ 23.81. The Berlin Boerse, which had been closed since early in July, was reopened on Sept. 3, the first day's trading witnessing a drop in stock quotations of from $25 \%$ to $40 \%$, with bonds declining only slightly less. A Berlin cablegram, Sept. 3, to the New York "Times," in noting this, stated that pessimistic predictions were exceeded in the market, offers exceeding demands to such an extent that for nearly all stocks an extensive rationing of offers was necessary to arrive at any quotations. All German Exchanges, except that of Hamburg, it was stated, reported slumps like that in Berlin. Stocks declined an average of 17 points, and bonds fell 13 points. Prices, however, subsequently improved, and Berlin advices, Sept. 8, stated that, gratified by the firmer price tendencies on the Berlin Boerse, the authorities would
permit "variable trading" in several leading stock issues to be resumed on Thursday, Sept. 10. This would permit, it was stated, the maintenance of a continuous market in such stocks, as compared with the single official quotation previously permitted, and at which offers were rationed among the available bids. The Berlin Boerse, however, was again closed on Sept. 21, and remained closed for the remainder of the month. It was announced on Sept. 28 that upon the request of the Federal and Prussian Governments and the Directorate of the Reichsbank, stock exchanges throughout Germany would remain closed for an indefinite period. The Bank of Germany, in its return for the first quarter of Bank of Germany, in its return for the first quarter of
September, revealed a gain in gold holdings of $4,433,000$ marks, in the second quarter a gain of $1,564,000$ marks, in the third quarter a gain of $2,331,000$ marks, but in the final quarter suffered a loss of no less than $73,620,000$ marks. The Bank of Germany on Sept. 2 reduced its discount rate from $10 \%$ to $8 \%$, and its Lombard or security rate from $12 \%$ to $10 \%$. The Bank of Danzig on Sept. 1 reduced from $7 \%$ to $6 \%$. The Hungarian National Bank on Sept. 10 reduced from $9 \%$ to $8 \%$, and the Bank of Estonia on Sept. 1 dropped from $7 \%$ to $61 / 2 \%$. On the other hand, the National Bank of Greece on Sept. 26 raised its rate from $9 \%$ to $12 \%$, and on Sept. 29 the Bulgarian National Bank advanced from $81 / 2 \%$ to $91 / 2 \%$. The Bank of Czechoslovakia moved up its rate from $5 \%$ to $61 / 2 \%$ on Sept. 22, and the Bank of Italy advanced from $51 / 2 \%$ to $7 \%$ the latter part of September.
Doubtless the most important event of the month as far as Germany was concerned was the adoption of the Stillhaltung agreement which guarantees to Germany for a period of six months from September 1931 the maintenance of all the foreign banking credit in use by German banks as of July 31 1931. The committee of American bankers who had been negotiating this Stillhaltung agreement made the announcement that the agreement had been signed by authorized representatives of all countries involved, and that the agreement had gone into effect as of Sept. 17 1931. The agreement, according to newspaper reports, involved total loans and credits of $\$ 1,300,000,000$, of which $\$ 650,000,000$ are American. Ot the latter, $\$ 350,000,000$, it was stated, are acceptance credits held by American banks. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review" for Oct. 1 discussed this agreement as follows:
"Elsewhere than in England, the most important event in the field of credit was the signing on Sept. 17, by all the interested parties, of the so-called Stillhaltung Agreement between foreign creditors and German debtors in respect of short-term foreign banking accommodation extended to Germany. The agreement will run for six months from Sept. 1 1931, and guarantees Germany, during this period, the maintenance of all the foreign banking credit actually in use by German banks on July 31 1931. The funds specifically excepted from the maintenance provisions of the agreement are (1) reichsmark balances held in German banks in the names of the foreign parties to the agreement, and (2) funds required in settlement of overdue and/or maturing forward foreign exchange contracts between the parties to the agreement. The latter become payable on maturity and transferable into foreign currencies at the will of foreign creditor; of the reichsmark balances, $25 \%$ of the total may be withdrawn and transferred abroad within the first month after signature of contracts between individual creditors and debtors, and thereafter $15 \%$ becomes so available each month until the balance is exhausted. It is provided, however, that if the Reichsbank represents to the Bank for International Settlements that the transfer of these funds abroad imperils the position of the reichsmark exchange, such transfer may be postponed from month to month within the life of the Stillhaltung Agreement."
Owing to persistent rumors that Germany would follow England in suspending the gold exchange standard, Chancellor Bruening left the French statesmen who were visiting Germany in one of Berlin's museums in order to tell the members of the League of Savings Banks, in a brief and forceful address, that Germany's future was firmly linked to a gold currency. The address was broadcast on a nationwide hook-up. "The Government and the Reichisbank will do their utmost to maintain the stability of the currency," Dr. Bruening said. "Whoever is able to and wants to sare will be protected from depreciation of his savings. Only through the maintenance of the currencies can German business be kept on a straight road,"

The Austrian Government, at the conclusion of a Cabinet meeting on Sept. 21, following news of Great Britain's gold suspension action, ordered the Austrian National Bank and other institutions not to sell foreign exchange. The purchase by private individuals of foreign currency warrants or drafts was also forbidden.
The Italian lira was well maintained until the time of Great Britain's suspension of the gold standard, but after that weakened very decidedly, notwithstanding the assurances of the Italian Government that Italy would remain on a gold basis. Cable transfers on Italy on Sept. 19 were $5.231 / 8$, the same as on Sept. 1, and during the whole of the period up to that time the range of the fluctuations was between that figure and 5.23 . On Sept. 21, however, there was a drop from 5.23 to 5.10 ; there was partial recovery the
next day, and the range on Sept. 23 was between 5.23 and 5.05. The range, though, still remained above 5.00 until Sept. 28, when there was a drop to 4.91, the range for that day being 4.91 to 5.15 . On Sept. 29 there was a further decline, with the range $4.85 @ 5.101 / 4$. Then there was some recovery again, with the range Sept. 30 5.10@5.15. On Sept. 22 the Italian Minister of Finance sent instructions to all Ambassadors to announce that the Italian stabilization point of 5.26 c . to the lira would remain unchanged The action was taken, cablegrams said, to set at rest rumors from Geneva and elsewhere that the lira was badly affected and that its stabilization point or its gold standard might be changed. The abandonment of the gold standard by the Scandinavian countries on Sept. 28 brought the subject afresh, and on Sept. 29 Premier Benito Mussolini himself telegraphed to Italian diplomatic and Counselor representatives abroad requesting them to deny "once more and in the most categorical manner in all places and to everyone" that the Italian Government has any intention of altering the exchange rate of the lira as fixed by the law of Dec. 31 1927. In other words, he declared most emphatically that the exchange value of the lira would be retained at 19 to the dollar. That determined efforts to maintain the Italian unit were being made appeared from numerous news dispatches of one kind or another. United Press advices from Rome, Sept. 28, stated the Ministry of Finance had issued a decree prohibiting future selling of stocks of any kind without first depositing certificates or $25 \%$ coverage, and providing that futures buying orders must be accompanied by a $25 \%$ deposit. Associated Press cablegrams from Rome Sept. 29 stated that the Ministry of Finance had been empowered by royal decree on that day to regulate the exchange market and to enforce its rulings by penalties up to imprisonment in the penal colony on the Lipari Island. Associated Press accounts from Rome, Sept. 30, further stated that the Bank of Italy, by authority of the Ministry of Finance, had been tightening banking restrictions until now there was a virtual embargo on the export of gold, although no such embargo had been officially decreed. Dealings in foreign exchange, it was stated, were being limited to urgent business settlements. The obligation of the Bank of Italy to redeem bank notes in gold, or gold exchange, was still being maintained, but as such redemption was hedged about with difficulties there was practically no demand. Owing to the necessity of meeting a deficit in the State budget the Italian Government undertook to obtain additional revenue by increasing the customs tariff on all imported goods. A communique issued Sept. 25 announced that a $15 \%$ ad valorem duty would be levied on all imported goods in addition to the regular tariff.
The Greek drachma was well maintained, but moved somewhat lower, nevertheless. Cable transfers on Greece were $1.28 \frac{1}{2} @ 1.291 / 2$ Sept. 30 against $1.295 / /$ Sept. 1. The Greek Government on Sept. 25 decided to keep the Athens Stock Exchange closed until Oct. 5, according to Associated Press advices from Athens. As a result of the unprecedented difficulties on the Athens Stock Exchange and to business caused by the depreciation of sterling, members of the Stock Exchange decided on Sept. 28 to present a memorandum to the Government requesting the annulment of all Stock Exchange transactions carried out in the first 20 days of September. The request was grounded, it was stated in advices from Athens to the New York "Times," on the fact that as a result of the sudden fall of share values "not one member would be able to meet his obligations at the end of September and insolvencies would follow a further decline of share values." The Greek National Bank increased its discount rate from $9 \%$ to $12 \%$ on Sept. 26 . Cablegrams to the New York "Times" from Athens on Sept. 26 stated that after a conference between Premier Venizelos and Representatives of the big banks it was announced the Greek Government had decided to repay all loans as they matured either in gold or in bills, as the lender preferred. It was added that service on loans in pound sterling would be according to London exchange quotations.
The Polish zloty showed only trifling fluctuations. From Warsaw came advices, Oct. 1, to the New York "Times" saying that the Polish Government was determined to keep up the present value of the zloty according to a declaration made by Premier Prystor in opening a new session of the Sejm. The Department of Commerce at Washington announced on Oct. 1 that Turkey had definitely abandoned the pound sterling in favor of the French gold franc as the stabilization basis for the Turkish pound, according to a radiogram received in the Department from Commercial Attache Frederick B. Lyon at Istanbul. Egypt suffered from the action of Great Britain the same as the rest of the world. On Sept. 27 the Egyptian Government decided to prohibit the export of gold, thereby, a Cairo cablegram to the New York "Times" said, taking Egypt off the gold standard. The Government also decided to raise the import duties on certain articles whose value had declined "owin to the fall of sterling." Washington advices said that Egypt had suspended the gold standard, according to officials representing that Government, because her trade was largely with Great Britain, and it was necessary, as well as con venient, to have the same money value.

In the case of exchange on the countries neutral during In war interest naturally centered on the course of the Dutch guilder. Holland was one of the countries which had been making large withdrawals of capital and taking considerable amounts of gold from London before Great Britain passed off the gold standard. An Amsterdam dispatch, Sept. 25, to the New York "Times" stated that the recall of Dutch balances from London in previous weeks, which re sulted in London's heavy shipments of gold during that ariod to Amsterdam, was caused nat primarily by the condition of the Dutch market, but by expectation among Dutch bankers that sterling would not be long maintained at par. The Bank of the Netherlands announced on Sept. 27 that it would unconditionally maintain the gold standard in Holland, and that its sterling balances abroad probably would not involve it in any loss. The Bank on Sept. 28 raised its rate of discount from $2 \%$ to $3 \%$. The Bourse at Amsterdam was closed on Sept. 21 for one day because of the British situation. Holland is one of the countries which took large amounts of gold from New York the latter part of September and early in October, the same as it had previously been taking large amounts from London. Ex ports of the metal from the United States to Holland in September were $\$ 4,200,000$. This was followed by export of $\$ 917,400$ for Holland on Oct. 1, $\$ 4,631,500$ on Oct. 2, and $\$ 1,500,000$ on Oct. 3, with further amounts subsequently in October. Cable transfers on Amsterdam showed a rising tendency most of the month, with an occasional downward dip after the British action regarding the gold standard. On Sept. 30 the range for cable transfers was $40.20 @ 40.30$ against $40.32 \frac{3}{4} 40.33$ on Sept. 1. A high point of 40.40 was reached on Sept. 23 and Sept. 24, and a low point of 39.90 Sept. 28. Switzerland is another country which began to take some amounts of gold from the United States (though not large) the latter part of September and continued the process early in October. Only $\$ 700,000$ gold was taken for Switzerland in September, and this was followed by $\$ 137,000$ on Oct. 1 and $\$ 148,600$ Oct. 2. Swiss exchange was uninterruptedly strong prior to the British action and cable transfers were quoted at 19.55@19.56 Sept. 21 against 19.47@19.48 Sept. 1. On Sept. 22 the range fell to $19.381 / 2 @ 19.47$ but the range Sept. 30 was 19.62@19.65.
All the Scandinavian countries suspended gold payments during the month. Both Sweden and Norway suspended the gold standard on Sunday, Sept. 27. Associated Press accounts from Stockholm on Sept. 27 stated that the Swedish State Council had decided that night to suspend the gold standard until Nov. 30 and the National Bank discount rate had been raised from $6 \%$ to $8 \%$. Exportation of gold by any other than the Riksbank or foreign national banks was prohibited under the order and it was stated the State Bank would suspend gold payments until Nov. 30 unless a notice of resumption was given before that date. The National Bank of Sweden had previously moved up its rate, first from $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ on Sept. 21 and then to $6 \%$ on Sept. 24 and with the advance now to $8 \%$ the rate had actually been doubled. The Norwegian Government also took action to the same effect on Sunday, Sept. 27. Associated Press advices from Oslo, Sept. 27, stated that the decision had been reached at a Cabinet meeting held shortly before midnight. It was decided also to place an embargo on gold exports. An official statement said the Cabinet had decided to suspend temporarily the Bank of Norway's obligation to exchange notes for gold. At the same time the Bank's rediscount rate was advanced from $6 \%$ to $8 \%$. The rate had previously been raised, first from $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ on Sept. 11 and then from $5 \%$ to $6 \%$ on Sept. 25 . As to Denmark, after a week of indecision, with conflicting successive announcements as to what monetary course she would adopt, Denmark officially went off the gold standard on Sept. 28. Indicating that the action was taken at night a Copenhagen cablegram sept. 28 to the New York "Times" went on to say that Premier Stauning, after a full day of negotiations with the National Bank, at midnight announced that following the suspension of the gold standard by Norway and Sweden it was obvious that Denmark could not any longer follow her former currency standard. An application from the National Bank to suspend gold redemption of notes was expected to be granted by a special sitting of Parliament early the next morning. The Minister of Commerce and a special currency committee appointed by Parliament would supervise dealings in currency and issue notes during the period of suspension which was to last until Dec. 1. The necessary legislation was rushed through both Houses of the Danish Parliament. Associated Press accounts from Copenhagen on Sept. 29 stated that the empowering bill had been introduced in the Folkething, the lower House, at 9 oclock and passed in a few minutes. It then went to the Landsting where it was adopted as a matter of course. As late as Sept. 26 it had been reported that Denmark intended to adhere to the gold standard, Copenhagen advices saying that the Danish National Bank had officially announced its intention to adhere to gold parity, this notwithstanding that on Sept. 22 word came that the Danish Government had suspended the export of gold until further notice. The Copenhagen Stock Exchange apparently was closed on Sept. 21 to the end of the month, and the same appears to be true
regarding the Stock Exchange at Stockholm and the Stock Exchange at Oslo, Norway. The National Bank of Denmark on Sept. 4 raised its discount rate from $31 / 2 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$ and on Sept. 25 to $6 \%$.
All the Scandinavian exchanges sharply declined during September, but enjoyed moderate recovery at the close of the month. The Danish crown on cable transfers dropped from 26.75 Sept. 1 to 19.20 Sept. 25 and sold Sept. 30 at $22.00 @ 22.25$. The Swedish crown showed considerable stability until after the announcement that Sweden also was to suspend gold payments. Cable transfers on Sweden as against $26.77 \frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 1, sold down to 24.60 Sept. 22 but quickly recovered to 26.65 Sept. 23 and were $26.25 @ 26.50$ on Saturday Sept. 26. On the Swedish gold suspension, however, it dropped to 22.50 Sept. 28 and ranged Sept. 30 between 23.00 and 23.50. The Norwegian crown on cable transfers tumbled from 26.75 Sept. 1 to 21.75 Sept. 28 and sold at $22.25 @ 22.50$ Sept. 30.
Finland continued to adhere to the gold standard. On Sept. 23 according to a cablegram to the United Press from Helsingfors, Finland, the Bank of Finland announced that it would quote foreign currencies in dollars in the future. Under date of Sept. 29 an Associated Press cablegram from Helsingfors stated that the Finnish Riksbank declared on that date that it had no intention of following the example of Sweden and Norway in suspending the gold standard After the close of the month a wireless message on Oct. 1 to the New York "Times" stated that the Finnish official discount rate had been raised from $6 \%$ to $71 / 2 \%$ and that this step was regarded as a determined effort to avert the necessity of suspending the gold standard. In New York the Finnish Markka showed only trifling fluctuations, the range on checks for the whole month being comprised between $2.511 / 2$ and 2.52 , which happened also to be the range for Sept. 30 and which compared with $2.515 / 8 @ 2.513 / 4$ Sept. 1. From Riga, Latvia, an Associated Press cablegram Sept 29 stated that it had been authoritatively announced on that day that the Latvian Government had no intention of suspending the gold standard.
The Spanish peseta does not seem to have been much affected by outside events and the fluctuations in it were relatively quite moderate, the range for cable transfers for the entire month running between 8.80 and 9.10 with the rate Sept. $309.00 @ 9.05$ as compared with $9.00 @ 9.04$ on Sept. 1. On Sept. 7 the Spanish Government gave orders that no Spaniards living in Spain might hold any foreign currency. The order delivered to the Banks by the Govern ment read: "Communicate to your clients without losing a moment that in 4 days at most they must cede to the centre of exchange all foreign money, liquidating their curren accounts in foreign currency. In case of resistance on the part of any of your clients, communicate with the Govern ment immediately. It was pointed out that these foreign currency accounts run into millions of dollars, the Banco Hispano-Americano alone holding about $\$ 3,000,000$ in foreign currency, and that henceforth all foreign currency re ceived by individuals in Spain for sales of wine, fruit and other goods exported would have to be sold immediately to the Government. Press advices from Madrid, Sept. 26 stated that news of the suspension of the gold standard in England had caused stupefaction and consternation in Spain. It was pointed out that Spain had indirect liabilities or official credits against England and in that respect no grave consequences were feared, but that prompt measures of one sort and another were taken immediately by the Minister of Finance which included ordering the official central con trol of currency exchanges to cease operations and tele graphing the customs administration not to accept pounds in payment for that percentage of duties payable in money based in the gold standards, for which pounds had been acceptable. In future, checks in dollars and in French francs would be admitted. Associated Press advices from Madrid, Sept. 22, stated that the Madrid Bourse had reopened. In the case of Portugal Associated Press advices from Lisbon, Sept. 22, stated that financial circles in Lisbon had remained unperturbed by the British situation. The Bank of Portugal, after meetings Sept. 21 and Sept. 22, had "decided not to alter the existing exchange rate of the Escudo which was established July 1 at 110 to the pound sterling."

Exchange on South America, badly demoralized before, became still more demoralized during September, and it was very difficult to get quotations. The Argentine peso for cable transfers was quoted at $24.40 @ 241 / 2$ Sept. 30 against 28.21@281/4 Sept. 1 and on Sept. 25 was as low as 23.75 . The Brazilian milreis was 5.60 Sept. 30 against 6.25 Sept. 1. Associated Press advices from Buenos Aires Sept. 30 said that Argentina had changed to the dollar on that day from the pound as the basis for calculating European exchange. The Banco de Nacion said exchanges on Continental countries remaining on a gold basis were being figured on the basis of 1.80 gold pesos to the dollar. Montevideo advices Sept. 25 to the New York "Times" announced that Argentine banks for the first time in recent history had discarded sterling as the standard in international exchange and had adopted dollars as the basic currency. "A gentlemen's agreement among Buenos Aires banks kept the quotation on dollars
unchanged to-day at Thursday's (Sept. 24) agreed rate of 180 gold pesos per $\$ 100$, making the paper peso worth 24.45 c . as compared with the par of 42.46 c ." It was reported on Sept. 16 that arrangements had been completed for meeting the $\$ 50,000,000$ of Argentine Government one year notes that were to mature on Oct. 1, partly by the refunding of about one-half the issue by local bankers and American business interests and partly by the shipment to the United States of about $\$ 25,000,000$ in gold. The New York "Times" sent reference to the matter.
Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co. and a group of New York banks will subscribe to a private issue of $\$ 20,000,000$ of new $6 \%$ notes, constituting on the sea, en route to New York, $\$ 20.000,000$ more in gold from the Argentine to meet an additional part of the obligation.
The remaining $\$ 10,000,000$ falling due will be met by a further shipment of gold, which will probably leave Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 21, and by an internal loan subscribed to voluntariy by certain American business interests in that country, which in turn have transferred their subscriptions to a dollar loan in New York above the $\$ 20,000,000$ loan arranged by the Brown Brothers Harriman group.
The subscription by American but
The subscription by American business interests in Argentina is expected to amount to about half the remaining $\$ 10,000,000$, leaving about $\$ 5,000,000$ in gold to be shipped and reducing to about $\$ 25,000,000$ the total amount of of gold shipped to meet the obligation.
lent of $\$ 50,000,000$, but not all of this was issued lent of $\$ 50,000,000$, but not all of this was issued. The loan is made up of
six months $6 \%$ notes, and the dollar loan to which the American interests transferred their subscriptions is of the same denomination.
Presumably as a result of the carrying out of this arrangement, $\$ 25,700,000$ gold was received at New York from Argentine during September. The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange gave notice on Sept. 10 that Brazil found itself obliged temporarily to suspend application of sinking fund on external bond issues owing to the fall in Brazilian exchange which had resulted from prevailing economic conditions. This was followed by announcement from the Brazilian Government on Sept. 19 that "An extraordinary depression in the exchange rates, determined by various internal conditions, as well as by the situation of the world, makes it impossible for the Brazilian Government to aquire foreign exchange to meet the total interest on its foreign debt. For this reason, the Government has arranged with its correspondents in London to study a plan to regulate temporarily this situation, allowing some relief to the exchange market." United Press advices from Rio de Janeiro Sept. 21 stated that the Director of the Department of Currency had announced that night that Brazilian currency exchange henceforth would be based on the dollar instead of the pound sterling. The State of Pernambuco defaulted on interest due on an issue of about $\$ 5,300,000$ outstanding in this market.

Following a two-day cabinet meeting in Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian Government (according to Sao Paulo advices Sept. 29 to the New York "Times") placed all exchange operations in control of the Bank of Brazil with authority to regulate buying and selling rates. All other banks must conduct their exchange operations through the Bank of Brazil, the message said, besides adding that Finance Minister Whitaker had denied that a 30 -day foreign exchange moratorium would be declared, asserting that the new exchange regulations had obviated this. The New York Stock Exchange gave notice that the loans of the Republic of Chile had defaulted payment of the Sept. 1 interest due on loans dealt in in this market. It will be recalled that in August the Chilean Government gave notice of the suspension of payment on all foreign debts for the rest of 1931. The Bolivian Congress on Sept. 25 approved a law permit ting the central bank to suspend gold payments for a period of 30 days or longer if the Government deemed a longer period necessary., A cablegram from Montevideo to the New York "Times" Sept. 27 said that the Paraguayan Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Asuncion the day before, had recommended that its members cease importing from the United States and Europe and buy from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay to avoid losses, as the exchange ratio between the Argentine and Paraguayan currencies is fixed by law. The Uruguayan Congress passed a law early in September authorizing the Bank of the Republic to export $5,000,000$ pesos worth of gold (the equivalent of $\$ 5,175,000$ ) of which $3,000,000$ is to be used to pay interest and service charges on the foreign debt falling due in October, November and December.
In exchange on the Far East the feature was the spectacular rise in the price of silver which occurred on the announcement of the British Government's action in suspending gold payments. The price had been fluctuating in the neighborhood of 13 pence per ounce and was quoted at 12-15/16 pence on Saturday, Sept. 19. On Monday, Sept. 21, there was a rise to $143 /$ pence, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, to $15 \%$ pence and Wednesday, Sept. 23 , to $161 / 4$ pence, then after a reaction to $15 \%$ pence Sept. 24, the price Sept. 25 mounted to $191 / 2$ pence but dropped back to $16 \%$ pence on Saturday, Sept: 26 , and ruled at $16-3 / 16$ pence Sept. 30 . This rise in silver had the effect of advancing exchange rates on all the silverusing countries, though rates re-acted again when the price of silver moved lower once more. The Hong-Kong dollar after rising from $237 / 8$ Sept. 2 to $26-3 / 16$ Sept. 25 was back to $241 / 8 @ 24-9 / 16$ Sept. 30. Shanghai Tael for checks after moving up from 297/8 Sẹt. 2 to 34 Sept. 25, ruled at
$305 / 8 @ 311 / \mathrm{s}$ Sept. 30. The Japanese yen was very little affected by GreatBritain's decision regarding gold. Checks on Yokohama ruled between 49.35 and 49.50 up to Sept. 21 when the range dropped to $48-13 / 16 @ 491 / 2$, but there was quick recovery and Sept. 30 the range was $491 / 8 @ 491 / 2$. Rupees on Bombay were quoted at $35.95 @ 36$, but dropped to 28.94 on Sept. 25 and was the same on Sept. 30. Suspension of the statutory obligation to sell sterling or gold against rupees was announced on Sept. 21 by Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister of the Government of India. The Imperial Bank of India on Sept. 22 advanced its discount rate from $7 \%$ to $8 \%$. All banks throughout.India were closed Sept. 23 and the Stock Exchanges Sept. 21. Reopening occurred Sept. 25. The Indian Government increased the duty on imports of silver by $11 / 2$ annas per ounce, making the new duty $71 / 2$ annas or about 15c. an ounce. The Government of the Union of South Africa officially announced that it had no intention of departing from the gold standard according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce at Washington from Commercial Attache Samuel H. Day at Johannesburg.

In view of the numerous changes in discount rates by the different central banks of the world, we reproduce the following table prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, giving also the bank's introduction to the same:

Ce.trai Bank Rate Changes.
During September 13 European Central banks changed their discount rates. Reductions. were reported in the first part of the month by the four banks listed in the first group of the following table, reflecting the re-
laxation in Central Europe of the strain experienced at the summer credit crisis. The increases shown in the second part of the table were practically all a consequence of the developments in Great Britain although part of the rate increases shown for Denmark and Norway oo curred prior to the Bank of England rate change on Sept. 21. The third part of the table shows the principal European Central banks whose dis count rates remained unchanged during September.
Outside of Europe, the only Central bank to change its rate during September was the Imperial Bank of India, whose rate was advanced from 7 to $8 \%$ on Sept. 22.
european central bank rates.


Tables usually appearing here, showing daily rates of exchange.
for month on Other Centres, see pages 66 and 75 .

## New York Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1931.

| Bond Sales. | 1931. | 930. | Stock Sales. | $1931 .$ | $1930$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | \$315,027,600 | \$225,159,100 | September | 441,407,800 | 633,829, |
|  | 2,135,157,950 | 2,046,230,600 | Jan. 1 to Se |  | 3,820, | Jan. 1 to Sept. 30_-_----2,135,157,950 2,045,280,600 Jan. 1 to Nept. $30-\ldots$ Now Vork Stock Exchange durng

The tables on pages 16 to 38 furnish a complete record of the transastions on the Now York Stock Exchange during September and range since January 1. They need no extended introduction, ase classification adopted in the official list. embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bondicate in each case the month when the bonds mature

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1903, all quotations for interest-paying bond are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on which Interest is in default. A few other bonds, like the Holland-American Line 6s, for special reasons, are also quoted "flat," but where this is the case the quotation "flat" will be found against the name of the issue. This method of quoting bonds became effective Jan. 21909.

For footnotes to tables see last page of bonds and last page of stocks.



N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS



N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS


N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS



N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS


# New York Stock Exchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING SEPTEMBER 1931.

| Stock Sales. | 1931. | 1930. | Bond Sales. | 1931. | 1930. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September--------SShares | 51,040,188 | 53,545,145 | September-----1 | \$315,027,600 | \$225,159,100 |
| Jan. 1 to Sept. | 441,407,800 | 633,829,445 | Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 | 2,135,157,950 | 2,046,280,600 |

In accordance with a rule of the Stock Exchange, effective Oct. 31915 , all stocks are now quoted dollars per share. Prices are on basis of 100 -shar lots, except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way. Option sales are disregarded


No par value. $x$ Findividend.


| $\frac{\text { AGGREGATE SALES }}{\frac{\text { In }}{\text { In }} \text { Since }}$ |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCKEXCEANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan.2 } \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sept．1．${ }_{\text {Sept．}} \mathbf{3 0}$ |  | Lowest． | Highest． | Lowest． | Highest． |
| Shares． <br> 92,800 <br> 6,000 <br> 1,000 <br> 6,200 <br> 144,100 <br> 5,230 <br> 135,400 <br> 22,800 <br> 1,000 <br> 4,100 <br> 1,110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 94／0 sale |  | 1814 Sale | 711／4 Se | 351／2 Sept． 2 | $711 / 4 \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }_{102}^{64 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mab． |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Preferread }}$（5） |  |  |  | 62，Se |  |  |  |
|  | 1, |  |  |  | $77 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60 | A |  |  | $11^{12}$ \％Sale | 112 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Am }}^{\text {Am }}$ |  | 2034 Sal | $111 / 8$ Sale | $11^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Sep}$ |  | $11^{1 / 8}$ Septet． 30 | 3 Feb． 20 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Am }}$ | ${ }_{57}{ }_{6}{ }^{1 / 6}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 30 \\ & \text { Seg } \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $1 \\|$ |  | F |
|  |  | Am | 41／3 Sale |  | $24^{3 / 8}{ }^{\text {Sal }}$ 1／2 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | sep． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  | $24^{-1}$ Sept． 29 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 123,750 \\ 4,900 \\ 7,600 \\ 2800 \\ 48,200 \end{array}$ |  | Amer Smelt \＆Refining，－－－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊） |  | ale | ${ }_{103}^{22 / 8}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\\| \begin{array}{ll} 111 \overline{5} & 13 \\ -1 \end{array}$ | Sale | $1{ }^{11 / 2}$／21／2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | American siuff－－－－－－．－－－－${ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{-37}{ }^{-1}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 31／2 ${ }^{\text {dale }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125 |  | ${ }^{102}{ }_{2}^{1 / 2}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{4}$ | ale | S | S | S |  |
|  |  | Pr |  | $15 \quad 16$ |  | 914 | 14／8／ | Se |  |
|  |  | rica | 3 |  | 37 | $371 / 8 \mathrm{Se}$ | S |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 9,000 \\ 10,700 \\ 2,400 \end{array}$ |  | American Su |  |  | sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{96}$ \％Sale |  | 4 Sa |  | S | S |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ 37200 \\ 971,700 \end{array}$ | 4，0 |  | 研 | le |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 851／8 Sale | 85 |  | 85 S |  |
|  |  | Preferred．－．．．．．．－．．．－．－－－ 100 |  | 129.130 | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 246,400 \\ 2,900 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | sale | Se | 951／2 Se | $841 / 4$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 48,600 \\ 18,000 \\ 18.100 \\ 20.100 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | S | $251 / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }^{23} 58818$ |  | 100 | 80 S | Feb． 26 |
|  |  |  |  | $17 /$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 61,100 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,500 \\ 8.600 \\ \hline 600 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 581／2 $50{ }^{51 / 2}$ | ${ }_{26}^{33 / 8}$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \text { Se } \\ & 26\end{aligned}$ |  | 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 15 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 686.900 \\ \begin{array}{l} 1,600 \\ 10.600 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | na |  |  |  | 141／2 Se |  | 141／2 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2}^{12,600}$ |  |  | ${ }_{80}^{27}$ |  |  | 87 |  |  | 7／Mar．${ }^{\text {Feb．}}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 2.400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  | 8 Feb．${ }^{27}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ | $102{ }^{106}$ | Sal | $951 / 2$ Sale |  | 100 Sept． 14 |  | Jan． 22 |
|  |  |  |  | $411 /$ Sale | 25 Sale | 25 |  | 25 ，Se | 72 Jan． 7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,400 \\ & 38,300 \\ & 3 贝 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sale |  | sale |  | 118 Sept． 4 | Se | Ja |
| 2，00 5 5,100 5 |  |  | sale | Sale | ${ }_{41} 7$ S Sale | ${ }_{7} 71$ Sept． 23 | ${ }^{1} 5$ \％ 2 Sept． |  | ${ }^{47}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {artloo }}$ |  |  |  | $5{ }^{3} / 2$ Sept． 10 | $81 / 2$ Sept． 3 | 80 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} -\quad 101 \\ \cdots, 500 \\ 14,50 \end{array}$ |  | rt M |  |  |  | 113 Sept． 22 | 12 | 11848 |  |
|  |  | 速 | 2 |  | ， | Sept． 21 | 914 Sept． 2 | S |  |
| $2 \overline{20,500}{ }_{200}$ |  | ssociated D |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $195 \mathrm{Se}$ | 10 Sop |  |
|  |  | 2 d |  | 5314 | $591 / 261$ | 61 Sept |  | 61 Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | S | 111／2 Se | 31 Feb． 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $181 / 2$ Sept． 18 | Se | $11 / 2$ |  |
| ${ }^{14.200}$ | 839,700 | Atlantic |  |  | $10 \%$ Sale | 1055 Sept． 30 | $167 / 8$ Sept． 1 | Se |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} r \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{2 0 0} \\ \mathbf{3} 900 \\ 4,980 \\ \mathbf{4 , 1 0 0} \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {atlas }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}451 / 2 & 47 \\ 98\end{array}$ |  | 2476 Sale | 2418 Sept． 30 | 85 Se |  |  |
|  | 24 | rtas |  |  |  | 81 | se | 待 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { 263，710 } \\ 600 \\ 080 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.816 | Aust |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pr |  | 21 － |  | Sept． | $21 \frac{1}{4}$ Sept． 8 |  |  |
| － 5.1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $15 / 8$ Sapt． 29. |  |
|  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{5}$ Feb． 27 |
| $72,150$ | 585， 610 |  | S | 31／2 Sale | $23 / 4$ Sale | $23 / 4$ Sept． 21 | $3 \%$ Sep | ${ }^{3} 44$ Sept． 21 | $61 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} .2$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 36,200 \\ \hline 490 \end{array}$ | 7， | Baldw Pref | $213 / 3$ 88 88 Sale Sale |  | ${ }^{77 / 8}$ Sale | ${ }^{7}$ | $13 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept．} \\ & \text { Sept．}\end{aligned}$ | 7978 Sept． 30 |  |
|  | 5. | Prefe |  |  | 50 Sale | 101 |  | 493 |  |
| 370 | 4. | Bar |  |  |  | $26^{21 / 2} \mathrm{Se}$ | 30 | $26^{1 / 2}$ Se |  |
| 500 | 2 2， |  | 3／2 13／4 |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ 1 $\quad$ Sept． 14 | pt． |  |  |
|  | 2. | Barnsd |  | Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 6 |
| 480 490 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2134 Sel |  |
| 24,8002,300 |  | Beatric |  |  | 39\％\％Sale | 39 | $601 / 8$ Sept． 3 | 39／8 S | 81 Mar． 19 |
|  | 10 | Prefe | $106{ }_{50} 108$ | $11^{3} 3^{181121 / 4}$ | 96 Sale |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26.9 .90 \\ & 26.600 \end{aligned}$ |  | Beldin |  |  |  |  | \％ |  | ${ }_{61 / 8} \mathrm{Fug} .21$ |
|  | 13，5 | Bel＠Nat | 763 79 |  |  | $641 / 2$ Sep | Sept． | $644 / 2$ Sep |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 2,600 \\ 249,200 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 1，850， | ${ }^{\text {Ben }}$ |  | 22 \％Sale |  | 14 Sept． 30 | $233 / 2$ sept． 1 | Se |  |
| 488， 31 | 5，993， |  |  | ale | Sale | 28 | 40 Sept． | 281／4 Sep | 083 Mar． 28 |
|  |  | 7\％p | 1143／2 1151／4 |  | 87 Sale | $87^{\text {dep }}$ | $00^{5} 56$ Sep | Sep | M |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8，100 } \\ \hline 150\end{array}$ |  |  | 16\％ 20 | 163／4 | 1072 Sale | ${ }_{181 / 3}$ Sep | 16\％Sept． | $161 / 2$ |  |
| 150 |  | Pre |  |  |  | ${ }_{90}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sep | 9014 Sep | May | Ja |
| $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 71,100 \end{array}$ |  | Blumenthal |  |  | －70－saje | 70 Sep | 78. | Ju | $823 / 2$ May 11 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{422} 12$ | Bohn |  |  |  |  | 62 St | Sept． |  |
|  | 10.4 | Boot | ${ }^{13 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 891／2 | 578 | 58 | ， | Se | 0 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 223,800 \end{array}$ | 1． 1.84 |  |  |  | $21 / 2$ Sale | $4^{21 / 3}$ Sep | Sep | 41. |  |
| 55.7001,500 | ${ }^{1} 947$ |  |  | ${ }_{19}{ }^{\text {c／8 }}$ Slale | 121／8 Sale | 111／8 Se | $19 \% 8$ Sept． 1 | $111 / 8$. Se | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 Sep | 23／8 Sep | Sept． |  |
| 4，700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sed |  |
| 4，100 | 28，200 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 8 |  |  |
| 36,9003,100 | 206，300 | Brookly | 103 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19，100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 119,300 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 118 | 3184 sa19 | 81 | $1181 /$ Sept． 24 | ， |  |
|  | 2，118，200 |  |  | $131 / 8$ |  | 4 |  | 8 Su |  |
|  | 116，10 | Bruns | ${ }^{6} 5$ |  | sale | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3}$ S Sept． | Sep | Se | 0 |
| 31,700 16,100 <br> 16，100 | 1694 | ${ }^{\text {Bu }}$ |  | 8 Sa | sal | $51 / 8 \mathrm{sep}$ | Sep | Se |  |
|  |  |  | 1103115 | $104{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 86.4 |  | 104 Sep | $86 \quad$ Sept． 30 | $114{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr． 21 |
| 8,400 |  |  |  | 404 Sale | ${ }^{21 / 2}$ Sale | $21 / 2$ Sep | 40 Sep | $2{ }^{21 / 2}$ June | $50^{5 / 8 / 896.25}$ |
|  | 322 | Bu | ${ }^{493 / 4} 53$ | ${ }^{40}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ S ${ }^{42}$ sale | ${ }^{30}{ }_{4}^{5}$ \％Sll ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{30} 11 / \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }_{9}{ }^{40}$ Sept． | $1 / 2$ Sep |  |
| 11，400 | 161 |  | $117 /{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sale | 10 |  | Sep | 1014 Sep | 㪀Se | ${ }^{23}$ Feb． 26 |
| 10，000 |  |  | 111／4 Sale |  |  | $1 / 4 \mathrm{sep}$ | 9 S ${ }^{9}$ Sept． | ${ }_{9}^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }^{51 / 4}$ Jan．${ }^{30}$ |
| 200 |  |  |  | 10－－12 |  | Sept． 16 Sept． 29 | Sept． | Sep | $121 / 2$ June 2 |
| $2 \overline{0} 0$ | $\mathbf{6 , 9 7 0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2／2 sept． 16 | S | ${ }_{3}^{21 / 2}$ Jun | 10 Juan． 23 |
| $84,500$ |  |  |  | $2{ }^{23}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 1135 | T |
|  |  |  |  | Sal | 163 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \% \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $22, \mathrm{Se}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{C} \\ 300 \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Sa0e | ${ }_{92}^{651 / 2} 971 / 2$ | 92 | 101 | Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 3$ June |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{6} 8$ | 12 |  |  |
| 106，100，${ }_{40}$ | 2，095， |  | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




* No par value.







## New York Curb Exchange

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE



For rootnotes see page 56.


[^0]

For footnotes see page 56.


NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


For feetnoter see page 56.



[^1]| AGGREGAT | salss |  |  | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | ANGE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September. | Since Jan. 1. | CURB EXCHANGE |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 30. | Lowost. | Hiphes | Lowest | Itghes |
| $\begin{gathered} 24,800 \\ 39,800 \end{gathered}$ | Shares.144,300601,000 | INDUS. \& MISCEL. (Concl.) <br> Transcontinental Air Transp <br> Trans-Lux Pict Screen <br> Class $\Delta$ common | Bid. Ask. 3 S// Sale 7 7 | $45 / 8$ Sale | 21/4 Sale | $\text { 17/8 Sept. } 21$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices } \\ 53 / 8 \text { Sept. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Sale Prices. $35 / 8$ Jan. | Sale Prices. 81/8 Apr. 23 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 100 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ |  | Tri-Continental Corp Warr.-Tri-Utilities Corp com $\$ 3$ pref with privilege. |  | ${ }^{-1} \frac{1}{6}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 13\% Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 13 / 8 \text { Sept. } 30 \\ & \text { 11/3/2 Sept. } 22 \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & \text { Sept. } \\ 21 / 4 \\ { }_{2} & \text { Spet. } 10 \\ \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 / \mathrm{Sopt.} 30 \\ & \text { 1/8 Sept. } 22 \\ & \text { 1/5/2 Sept. } 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{123 / 4}^{6} \text { Sept. } 14$ | ${ }_{n 13}^{67 / 8}$ Sept. 16 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { An } \\ & \text { Trus } \\ & \text { Trus } \end{aligned}$ | 12 | $23 / 16$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 53 / 3 \text { May } 22 \\ 123 / 3 \\ 1031 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .16 \\ 103 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} 21 \\ 141 / \mathrm{Feb} .25 \\ 103 / 2 \mathrm{ireb} . \end{array}$ |
| 1 | 151, | Comn | $\begin{array}{cc}31 / 2 & 33 / 2 \\ 7 & 83 / 2\end{array}$ | $5 \mathrm{5} / \mathrm{s}$ Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & \text { Sale } \\ 51 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 18 & 26 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 3 & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 51 / & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 261 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 5 & \text { Sept. } \\ 73 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } 16 \\ 261 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 5 & 3 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 26 & \text { June } 15 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & \text { Feb. } 24 \\ 12 & \text { Feb. } \\ 263 / 4 & \text { Aug. } 11 \end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{90}^{60,}$ | Ungerleider Financla <br> Union Amer Invest Union Stock Yards |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{26 / 8}$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 261 / 4 \text { Sept. } 22 \\ & 11 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \\ & 991 / 2 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 181 / \text { Sept. } & 2 \\ 991 / \\ \text { Sopt. } \\ 3-16 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $211 / 4$ Jan. ${ }^{3} 3$ | 293/4 Feb. 27 <br> 22 Mar. 27 <br> 991/2 Sept. |
|  |  | Union Tockaceordo (oma | 14 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Uniter |  |  |  | 3 sept. | ------.--- | $\begin{array}{ll} 17^{7 / 8} & \text { Aug. } 12 \\ 3 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ |  |
| $2 \overline{0} 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & , 400 \end{aligned}$ | United Carbon pref. <br> United Carr Fastener <br> United Chemicals I | 43/2 $51 / 2$ | $41 / 4$ |  | $31 / 2$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | United $\mathbf{8}$ cum Unitec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | United D United En |  | 23/8 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 152,7000 | 4 4, |  | $7^{--}$ Sale <br> $13 / 4$ $23 / 4$ <br> $20^{-1}$ $50^{2}$ | $41 / 2$ $\mathrm{Sale}^{17 / 8}$ <br> 17 $53^{-1}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} { }_{2}^{1 / 4} & \text { sale } \\ 17 & 53^{1 / 2} \\ 17 \end{array}\right\|$ | $2{ }^{\text {a }}$ - sept. |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 321 / 2 & \text { June } & 11 \\ 2 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 1 & \text { May } & 15 \\ 17 & \text { May } & 20 \end{array}$ | 10.3 Mar. 20 |
|  | $0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $37^{2 / 8} \text { Feb. } 10$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | $\begin{gathered} 1^{13 / 2} \text { May } 20 \\ 8^{3 / 8} \text { May } 27 \\ 4^{3 \text { Sept. } 21} \\ \text { SSpt. } 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { Jan. } & 17 \\ 3 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} & 25 \\ \text { Jan. } & 6 \\ 31 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} . & 4 \end{array}$ |
| $100$ |  |  |  |  | $57 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 52 | 531/2 543/4 | 41. Sale | 41 | 541/4 Sept. 3 | $\begin{array}{rr} 41 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ \text { 30 } & \text { Mar. } 30 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ \text { Sept. } 15 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | United United |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 13 \\ 21 / 4 & 3 \\ 60 & 70 \\ 11 & 118 / 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll} -1 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 31 / 2 & 21 / 4 \\ 60^{3} & \text { sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3087 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ 20 \\ 27 / \mathrm{Feb} .13 \\ 6 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{array}$ |
|  |  | US Dai |  |  |  |  | 11$53 / 8$ Sept.Sept.40Sept.4 | ${ }^{59} 9$ | ${ }^{651 / 2} \mathrm{Mar} .20$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{U}_{\text {S }}^{\text {Srete }}$ |  |  | 31/2 $41 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 37 / 8 & 5 \\ 153 / 8 \\ 3518 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | -3is saie- |  |  | 31/8 sept. 29 | 10$35 / 6 \mathrm{Mab} .10$Feb. 2808 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | US Sid | $\begin{array}{ll}61 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 11 \\ 11 & 12 \\ 11\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 3518 & \text { Sale } \\ 214 & \text { Sale } \\ 25 \frac{14}{4} & 35 \end{array}\right.$ | cher ${ }^{2}$ | 13/8 20 Sept. 21 Sept. 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | U | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & \text { Sale } \\ 46 & 473 / 4 \\ 20 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | $\overline{2}^{-1}-\overline{2}^{-1}$ | ${ }^{2} \overline{7}$ - sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -33 $3 / 2$ Sept. ${ }^{-1}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 12 & \text { Jan. } & 3 \\ 11 & \text { Jan. } \\ 27 & \text { Sep.t. } 23 \\ 8 & \text { June } & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \% \text { Jan. } 5 \\ & 49 \\ & 20 \text { Jan. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | U S Radi <br> U S Rub <br> U S Stor |  | 32 Sale | --.-.- ------ |  | 32 <br> $1 / 8$ Sept. 11 <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 17 & \text { June } & 4 \\ 1 & \text { Apr. } & 1 \\ 1 / 8 & \text { Mary } & 20 \\ \mathbf{2}^{4} & \text { June } & 19 \\ 4 & \text { June. } 21 \\ 2 & \text { Jan. } & 3 \\ 2 & & \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| 200 |  | Universa |  |  | ---- | 14- sept. 2 í | 15 $1 / 2 \mathrm{sept}$ - 19 |  |  |
|  |  | Univa | - 5 | -414-7 | -----7-- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Utan Radio Utica <br> Utica Steam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Valley Co | 53/2 Sale | $\begin{array}{cc} 743 / 8 & 5 \\ 7214 & \text { sale } \\ 1738 & 173 / 4 \end{array}$ | 21/8-23/4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{rlll} 13 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 63 & \text { Sept. } 22 \\ 358 & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $301 / 4 \text { Aug. } 14$ | 301/2 Aug. 14 <br> 78 (1/8 Feb. 24 |
|  |  | Prillty |  |  | --- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 / 8 \text { Sept. } \\ & 74 \\ & 54 \text { Sept. } \\ & 5 \\ & 17 \text { Sept. } \\ & 17 \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 / 4 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 63 \\ & 125 / 8 \\ & 12 \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 65 |  |  |  | $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ Sale <br> Sale  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 12 \% \\ 15 \% \text { Sept. } 30 \\ \text { Sept. } 22 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \text { Apr. } \\ & 93 / \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{2} \\ & 1978 \mathrm{Feb} .25 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|rr} -2 & 4 \\ 21 / 4 & 31 / 2 \\ 5 & \text { Sale } \\ 13 & 131 / 2 \end{array}$ | -4 5 <br> 4 5 <br> $51 / 2$ $53 / 4$ <br> $81 / 2$ 9 | $10-17 / 8$  <br> 3 5 <br> $5^{1 / 2}$ sale <br> 4 6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125 / 8 \text { Sept. } 22 \\ & 35 \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4876 \\ 7 / 1 / \mathrm{Man} .24 \\ 9 \mathrm{Mar} .10 \\ 7 \mathrm{Jan.} \\ 121 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $41 / 2$ Sept. 12$43 / 8$ Sept. 23510$71 / 8$ Sept. 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -13-17 | $\begin{gathered} 111 / 16 \\ 2121 / 2 \\ 121 / 2 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 141 / 2 \text { May } 7 \\ 121 / 2 \text { June } 23 \\ 41 / 2 \mathrm{June} \\ 121 / 2 \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 3 \text { 3 Jan. } \end{array}$ | May 6$97 / 3$ Mar. 12$51 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} 14$$91 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .26$Mar. 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 43 / & \text { Sept. } 19 \\ 121 / 24 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 4 & \text { Sept. } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $17{ }^{4 / 4 / 4}$ Sept. 19 |  |  |
|  |  | Waligre | 13/8 Sale | $171 / 2181 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Walker (Hir |  |  |  |  | $41 / 8$ Sept. 14 |  |  |
| ,60 | 155,400 | Warren | 63/8 Sale | 47/8 Sale | 3 Sale | 25/8 Sept. 30 | 47/8 Sept. | 25/3 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}10,400 \\ 5,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (earren |  |  |  |  |  |  | $701 / 6$ Feb. 27 B4 Jan. 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ja }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |
| 00 | 35.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |
|  |  | w |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 25 & \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 24 & \text { Sept. } 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}55 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 24 & \text { Sept. } \\ \\ \text { 2 }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 & \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 24 & \text { Sept. } 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 85 & \text { Jan. } \\ 27 & \text { Mar. } 25 \end{array}$ |
| 100 | $60$ | West Jersey \& |  | $15 \quad 20$ | $14 \quad 15$ | 15 | 15 Sept. 17 |  |  |
|  |  | West Jersey \& Westmoreland |  |  |  |  |  | 6014 June 10 |  |
| 300 |  |  |  | Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{W h}_{7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,900 \\ \hline, 900 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37,700 23,000 | $\begin{gathered} w_{1 j-l o} \\ \text { Pref } \end{gathered}$ |  | $81 / 2$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 81/2 Sept. } 14 \\ 3 \\ \text { Sept. } 15 \\ 181 / 4 \text { Sent. } \end{gathered}$ | $65$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 / \mathrm{Mar} .111 \\ & 63 / \mathrm{Mar} .10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Who }}$ |  |  | $1 / 4$ Sale | Sept. 30 | $4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an. } \\ & \text { n. } \end{aligned}$ |
| ,200 | $900$ | Am dep rcts ord shares <br> Am dep rets $6 \%$ pref. |  | 101/8 Sale | $73 / 4$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 1 / \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 41 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $11 \begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Sept. } \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } 11\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Amangstown Sheet $\&$ Tube ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $1 / 4$ Sept. 19 | 5 Sept. 11 | $85 \text { June } 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 4 \text { July } 2 \\ & 01 / \mathrm{Jan.}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Aase |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,80 5000 5 | 34,200 |  | \%/ Sale | 11/2 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Westraco Chiorine Proa. |  |  |  | 2 | 54 | Aut |  |
|  |  | White Sewing Mach deb |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ Mar. 3 | $3 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$. 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,400 | 6,65 | Allegh Amer | 2 314 | 11/8. Sale | $3 / 4$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \text { Sept } \\ & 3 / 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 3 / 8 \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \text { Sept. } \\ & 3 / 4 \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 210,1 | Amer ${ }^{\text {Class }}$ A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2149,100 | ${ }_{\text {Amer Comm }}^{\text {Clase }}$ B. |  |  | ${ }^{2} 55^{5}$ S Sale | ${ }^{25 / 3}$ Sept | 625 Sep | $25 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{243}$ |  |  |  | 121/2 Sep | ${ }_{94}{ }_{9}^{1 / 2}$ Sept | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \text { Jar. } 19$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 71 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{pl} \\ & \$ 6.501 \mathrm{st} \end{aligned}$ |  | - $\overline{5} \overline{8}^{--}$Sale | $45^{-1}$ Sale | $45 \quad \begin{array}{ll} \\ 45 & \text { Sept. } 28\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2}$ Se | 45 ${ }^{9}$ Sep |  |
| 350 |  | Ame |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 97,900 | 87 | Amer | 145/8 Sale |  |  |  |  | Sel |  |
| 146,900 2,400 |  | ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ |  | 67 缺 Sale |  |  |  | Sep | 363 Feb. 26 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ame }}$ |  |  |  | 22 |  | $883 / 8$ Sept. 30 S2 |  |
| 4,700 |  |  |  |  |  | 2934 Sept. 21 | ${ }_{293}{ }^{37}$ Sept. 21 | ${ }_{26} 22$ Jopt. 32 | ${ }^{50}{ }^{4}$ 缺 June 29 |
|  |  | Amer |  |  |  | 8 Sept. 3 | $13 / 3 \mathrm{Sept}$. |  |  |
| 1,500 | 33.300 | Amer States Pub Serv cider |  |  | Sale | S- Sept. | 9 Sent. | 3 Apr. 24 | 20 Mar. |



[^2]

[^3]

[^4]| AgGregate sales. |  | NEW YORKCURJ EXCHANGE | Price Jan. 2 1931. | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Septer | ${ }_{j a r}^{S_{i}}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 30. | Loroest. | Hiphe | Lowest | tiohest. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 345,400 \\ 88,300 \\ 56,900 \\ 46,900 \\ 94,300 \\ 36,300 \\ 1,300 \end{array}$ | OTHER OIL STOGKS (Concl.) <br> Mo-Kansas Plpe Line. <br> Class B $\boldsymbol{t} \mathbf{t}$. <br> Mountain \& Gulf Oil <br> Mountain Producers Corp-10 <br> National Fuel Gas <br> New Bredford Oll. <br> Now England Fuei Oii |  | $51 / 8$ Sale <br> $181 / 8$ 184 <br> $11 / 3$ 1 <br> $11 / 2$ $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{61 / 2}$ June ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 11$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 / 3 \text { June } 11 \\ & 31 /{ }^{1} \text { Feb. } 10 \\ & 21 / 8 \text { Mar. } 19 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | North |  | $-11 / 2$ $17 / 8$ <br> $3 / 1$ sale <br> 6 Sale <br> 18  <br> $1 / 2$ Sale <br> $1 / 2$ Sale |  | 9 | $1{ }^{3} 4$ |  |  |
|  |  | Pacifi |  |  |  | $41 /$ Sept. 30 | $63 \%$ $3-16$ 3 | $\begin{array}{rr} 4 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 1 / 3 & \text { June } \\ 36 \\ 3 / 8 & \text { June } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} .19 \\ & 15 \mathrm{Feb} .20 \\ & 1 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Pa |  |  |  | 88 sept. 2 | 5 Sept. 2 |  | $2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Feb} .2{ }^{9}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,400 \\ & 81,100 \end{aligned}$ | Stock purchase warrants.- <br> Plymouth Oll. | $17^{5 / 8}$ Sale | $10^{\frac{3}{3}} 11^{5 / 8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7^{3 / 4} \text { Sale } \\ 62^{1 / 2} \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 / \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 678 \\ \text { 3/8 Sept. } 29 \\ 39 \text { Sept } 26 \\ 591 / 2 \text { Sept. } 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 / 2 \text { Sept. } \\ 10 \text { Ser Sept. } \\ 1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 3 \\ 65^{\text {Sept. }} 2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / \mathrm{Jan} .9 \\ & 19 \\ & 41 / 2 \mathrm{Fan} . \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 13/4 17 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 /{ }^{2} \text { Jan. } 10 \\ 11 / 2 u g . ~ \\ 11 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rich } \\ & \text { Root } \end{aligned}$ | 31/2 71/2 |  | $21 / 4$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 2 \\ & 21 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{11 / 2}$ Aug. ${ }^{\text {Jang }} 31$ |
|  |  | Prior pref- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & \text { Aug. } 24 \\ 1_{1 / 2} & \text { Aug. } 22 \\ & 64 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / / \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 35 \\ & 3 \\ & \text { F Feb. } 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,8 \\ 17,8 \\ 5,1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Roy } \\ \text { Rya } \\ \text { Salt } \end{array}$ | - $171 / 8$ | $\mathrm{z}_{1 / 2} \mathrm{sale}_{1 / 8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \operatorname{Sepept}_{2} \\ & \text { Sept. } 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1 / 2}{2} \text { Sept. } 24$ |  |  |
| 60 | $67,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S a l} 1 \\ & \mathbf{S h} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 41/4 Sale | 41/4 Sept. 30 | 61/8 Sept. 3 |  | 7 \% J Jan. ${ }^{13}$ |
|  | 102 ,900 | So |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 5^{1 / 4} & \text { Sale } \\ 11 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 71 / 4 \\ 15^{1 / 4} & 153 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} &-3 \frac{3}{4} \text { Sale } \\ & 1 \text { Sale } \\ & 51 / \text { Sale } \\ & 1114 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & \text { sept. } & 1 \\ 11 / 2 & \text { Sept. } & 1 \\ 8 & \text { Sept. } & 9 \end{array} \\ 14 & \text { Sent. } & \end{array}$ |  | 73 JJan. 2 |
|  | 230,400 | Sunray Oll |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 4 \text { May } 25 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $12 \%$ Feb. <br> 24 <br> 11 <br> Jan |
|  |  |  | $213 / 8$ Sale |  |  | $111 / 4$ Sept. 30 | $14 \text { Sept. } 17$ | 11/4 Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | $88$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Un } \\ & \text { Von } \\ & \text { Wo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 818 \\ 1 / 8 & \text { sale } \\ 7 / 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ 2 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 3 / 4 & 23 / 8 \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 1 / 2 & \text { Spt. } 15 \\ 1 / 8 \\ 1 / 2 & \text { Sept. } & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 2^{3 / 4} & \text { Sept. } \\ n^{2} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 / 3 \\ 1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ 15 \\ 1 / 4 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 / J_{1} \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { 3/ Feb. } \\ & \text { 21/4 July } \end{aligned}$ |
| 3,275 | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 7,200 \\ 225 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{4} \overline{6}-{ }^{-1}$ | 29-- ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  | 30- sopt. 15 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} 13-16 & \text { May } 19 \\ 24 & \text { Sept. } 19 \\ 43 & \text { Feb. } 19 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a3, May } \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 3 \text { Meb. } 25 \\ 43 / 4 \text { Mar. } 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,400 |  | Bwana M'kubwa Cop MinAmerican shares | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { Sale } \\ \begin{array}{c} 1 / 3 / 2 \\ \text { Sal } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 / 4 & 1 / 8 \\ 1 / 4 & 1^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ |  | 5/8 Sept. $24 \quad 3 / 4$ Sept. 21 |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \frac{5}{8} & \text { June } & 2 \\ 8 / 4 & \text { June } & 13 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { S/8 } \\ \mathbf{1}^{1 / 4} \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1 / 2 & \text { Sept. } \\ 2^{1 / 2} & \text { Sept. } \\ S^{2} & \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \text { Aug. } 14 \\ & 1 / 4 \\ & \text { Sept. } 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 3 \% \text { Feb. } 10 \\ 3 \% \text { Jan. } 7 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 1 / 4 & 1 / 2 \\ \hdashline 2^{-} & -1 / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $--\frac{1}{1 / 2}$ |  |  | 1 Sept. 29 |  |
|  |  | Consol Min \& Smert Ltd -25 | $6{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale | $-\overline{9} \overline{9}^{--} \overline{10} \overline{0}$ | --:------- | ¢ 50 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1-16 \text { Jan. } 29 \\ & 597 / 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 48 Sept. } 15 \\ 5-16 \\ \text { 5-16 Sept. } 28 \\ 3-16 \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text { Sept. } 15 \\ 7-16 \text { Sept. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5-16 \text { San. } 15 \\ 3-16 \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 160,500 |  |  | 8/8 Sale 14 Sale | --7-10 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 / 2 \text { Sept. } 26 \\ 53 / 4 \text { Sept. } 3 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 1,900 |  |  | 5-16.-. | $51 / 2 \quad 61 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 7-16 & \text { sale } \\ 51 / 2 & 5 \% / 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3-16 \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 51 / 2 \text { Sept. } 22 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 41 / 2 & \text { Apr. } 24 \\ 3 / & \text { Mar. } 18 \\ \text { 3/8 May } & 13 \\ \text { 1-16 } & \text { Feb. } 11 \\ 3 / 8 & \text { Jan. } 15 \\ 3 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 1-16 & \text { Sept. } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | Falco |  |  |  |  | $1-16$ Sept. 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \%/8 Sale |  | 11-16 Se |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gold } \\ & \text { Govt } \\ & \text { An } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Hec} \\ & \mathrm{Holl} \end{aligned}$ |  | (1) |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & \text { Sept. } \\ 5 & \text { Sept. } 25 \\ 41 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 77 / & \text { Sept. } 9 \\ 558 & 9 \\ 6 & \text { Sept. } 10 \\ 3 / 4 & \text { Sept. } \\ 3 \\ 3 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}$ |  | Apr. 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 21 / \text { Sale } \\ 1 / 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{41 / 8}$ Sept. 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 3 \% / 5 & 41 / 2 \\ 15 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 / 8 & 3-16 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 / 8 \text { Sept. } 11 \\ \left.41 / \begin{array}{c} \text { May. } \\ 1 / 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Kerr | --3/8-3-16 | ${ }^{1 / 8} \quad 3-16$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1-16 & 4-16 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 / 3 & \text { Mar. } \\ 1 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 173\% sale |  |  | $171 / 4$ Sept. 30 | 28\%/81pr. 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 込 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ma |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 251/ Sep |  | ${ }_{14} 5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{14} 9$ | 251/8 sep |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | sop |  | Jun |  |
|  |  |  | 3\% 103/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oumin |  |  |  |  |  | Se | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | 6 Jan |  |
| 7,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31/2 Sept. 2 | Sed |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jul |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1-16}$ |  |
| 57.2 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |
| 26. | 365,900 | United |  |  |  |  |  | 51. Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { Juar. } 26$ |
|  |  |  | 1剆 |  |  | 1 sep | 13 Se | $1^{\text {I/4 Jan }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 3-16 Sept. } 16 \\ 1 \% \text { Sept. } 29 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31/8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ & \text { Sopt. } 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Sen } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \text { Sept. } 29 \\ & 18 \text { Feb. } 14 \end{aligned}$ | 16 Ap |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 505,000 |  |  | 97 | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | iō |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,07 | Alum | 104 Sale | ī̄̄4 | Sale | 4 Sep | 104/ | ${ }_{983} 98$ Sept | 05\%\% Aug. 2 |
|  |  | Aluminum Ltd 5s ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  | 85 ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Se |  | Jul |  |
| 274,000 | 2,509 | Amer Commonv Pow 6 s -1940 | 777 | $6 \overline{6} 1 / 8$ |  | 40 Sep | se |  |  |
|  |  | Deb |  |  |  |  |  | $41 \quad$ Sopt. 29 | $641 / 2 \mathrm{July} 31$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Amer |  |  |  |  | 60 Sept. 9 | 49 Sept. 30 |  |
|  | 7.525 | Amer Gas \& Elec deb 58-. 2028 | 97 Sale |  |  |  | 997/8 Sep |  | 94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 |
| 673 |  |  | 1013/2 | 103 | $85{ }^{\text {8 }}$ /1/4 ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ Sale | 851 |  | $851 / 4$ Sept. 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 May |  |
|  |  |  | 911/8 Sale 96 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 sep |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33̄2,0̄0̄ | 1,716,000 |  | 100\% | 1035 | $\mathrm{g}_{5}{ }^{-1}$ | sèpt |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{49} 7 / 8$ 8ale | 447/8 | 18 |  |  |  |  |

For footnotes see pare 56

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE




For footnotes see page 56.


Fer foetnatea see page 56.



[^5]
 series A, $1967, \$ 5,000$ at $981 / \%$ May 26, Cumberland County P. \& L. $41, \mathrm{~s}, 1956, \$ 1,000$ at $100 ;$ June 3, Wright \& Hargreaves Mines, 100 at $51 / 3 ;$ June 15 ,
 "Option" sales were made as follows in 1931: Jan, 15, Virginia Public Service $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1946, \$ 2,000$ at $88 ;$ Jan. 20, Interstate Power 1st 5 s , 1957, $\$ 3,000$



 100 at $173 / 3$; Sept. 15, Duquesne Gas Corp., 6s, $1945, \$ 3,000$ at 10 ; Sept. 21 , Associated Gas \& Elec., 5s, 1968, $\$ 2,000$ at 50 ; Sept, 21, Selected Industries



## New York Produce Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON SECURITIES MARKET ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE



No par value.

## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


* No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend.


[^6]| agoregate sales． |  | oricago BTOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ { }^{2 a n c}{ }_{2} \\ 1031 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { September. } \end{gathered}$ | Jan． 1. |  |  | pt． 1. | Sept． 30. | Lowest． |  | ovest． | ighest． |
| Shares．400$--2 \overline{2} 0$200200350895029,60024,0505059,1507,51012501,950 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Shares. } \\ 41,710 \\ 5,200 \\ 2,830 \\ 83,000 \\ 800 \\ 4.560 \end{array}$ |  | $\overline{\text { Bid．} \quad \text { Ask．}}$ | $\overline{\text { Bid．}}$ Ask． |  | Sale Prices． | $\begin{array}{c\|l} \text { Sale } & \text { Prices. } \\ 4 & \text { Sopt. } 18 \end{array}$ | Sale Prices． <br> 11 Sept． 23 | Sale Prices． |
|  |  | Gen Theatres Equip Corp－－ Common new－－－－－ Preferred ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Preferred |  | 21／4 $\quad 51 / 2$ |  | 11／2 Sept． 23 | $4 \text { Sept. } 18$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 / 2 \text { Sept. } 23 \\ 241 / 3 \text { Jan. } 14 \\ 21 / \text { Mayy } 25 \\ 1 / 2 \text { Aug. } 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { Feb. } 16 \\ & 307 / \text { Feb. } 17 \\ & \text { 14y Jan. } 8 \\ & 6 y / 8 \text { Jan. } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Gen Wat Wke Corp class A＊ Gleaner Com Harv Corp cap＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 5 \frac{3}{3} & \\ 13 & 15 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $2{ }^{1} /{ }^{1 / 3}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3}$ S Sopt．${ }^{\text {Sopt．}} 24$ | 3 $3 / 2$ Sept．Sept． 25 |  | 10 June 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  | S | $16 \%$ Sept． 29 | 18 待 Sept．${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 13 \\ 23 / 4 & 15 \\ 23 / 6 \end{array}$ | 18，Sale |  | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & \text { Sept．} 21 \\ 13 & \text { Sept．} 22\end{array}$ | 48，Sept． 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & \text { Sept．} 22 \\ 16 & \text { Sept．} 30\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 154,070 \\ \hline 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned} \quad \text { Sale }$ | 181818 |  | ${ }^{\text {16 }}$ | $1{ }^{16}$ Sept． 30 |  | 281／Fer．${ }^{28}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 53,800 \\ 46,170 \\ 4,650 \\ 9,800 \\ 510 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | Greyhound Corp com．．．．．．．＊ |  | ${ }^{4} 31 / 25{ }^{51 / 2}$ | $12^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Sa}$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{31} 38$ Sept．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 8 \text { Sepp. } 30$ | 1938 Mar．${ }^{163}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{\text {a／2 }}$ | 41／2 Sept． 30 | 6\％\％Stpe．${ }^{\text {8／}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 85＊ 88 | 50.52 |  |  |  | 54 <br> 43 <br> 43 <br> 1 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}49 & 501 / 2 \\ 28 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $2 \overline{3} \overline{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $18$ |
| $4,250$ |  | Houdaille－Hershey class A．－ |  |  | 141／Sale |  | 18 $61 / 4$ Seppt． 2 | $111 /$ Jan． 3 |  |
| $2,950$ |  |  | ${ }^{15}{ }^{-15}{ }^{-16}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -71 / 2 \\ & 981 / 2180 \\ & 98100 \\ & \hline 1018 \end{aligned}$ | － |  | ${ }_{96}^{7 / 2}$ Sopt． 30 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 610 \\ & 15,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 450 | Indep Pneum |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 981 / 2 & 100 \\ -63 & 29 \\ \hline 18 & 8 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 48730 | 2，14，490 |  | 1913 Sale | $\begin{gathered} 91 / 8 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { sale } \\ 1 \\ 263 / 4 \\ \text { Sale } \\ 68 \end{array} \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 6 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 1 / 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}387,300 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 1，550 | ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {nesull Utill }}$ Winvest Inc． | ${ }_{75}^{29 / 4} 78$ |  |  | 42 | 45 | $42^{2}$ sept． 18 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{3}$ Feo． 11 |
| 9.71 | 34,6 | Preferred serles $2 .-\mathrm{C}$ nterstate Power 86 | 75 | $\begin{array}{ll}70 & \text { Sale } \\ 92 & 100\end{array}$ | 40 4 S Sale |  |  |  | ${ }_{92}{ }^{21 / 2}$ July 13 |
|  |  | （nterstate |  |  |  |  | －－－－－－－－－－－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 92 \\ 723 & \text { July } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | Investment Co of Amer com．＊ Iron Fireman Mfg Co rtc． | 163／3 173 | $11^{71 / 4} \mathrm{Sal}^{8}$ | ${ }_{61 / 2}{ }^{5}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  | $12{ }^{8} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept．} \\ \text { Sept．}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 288 \text { Aug. } \\ 45 \\ 61 / 5 \text { June } 22 \\ \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ | 132／3 Feb． 17 |
|  | $10,300 \mathrm{~J}$ <br> 40 <br> 40 <br> 13,600 | Jefferson Electric Co com． Kalamazoo Stove com Katz Drug Co com． | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 151 / 2 \\ 29 & 29 / 5 \\ 16 & 162 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}151 / 8 & 18\end{array}$ | $83 / 411$ | 97 Sept． 23 | $15^{1 / 2}$17 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 24318 |  | 163 |  |
|  | $64,810$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 161 / 2 \\ 31 / 2 & 161 / 2 \\ 46 \\ 49 & 50 \\ 49 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $1 / 24$ | 241／8 315 sale |  | 315 | 161／2 | ${ }_{713}{ }^{\text {Marg．}} 318$ |
|  |  | Katz Drus Go com－．．．．．．．－1 1 |  | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ Sale | 48－65 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kentucky U | 493 Sale |  | 418 |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | 14，750 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 101 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 7 & \text { Sale } \\ 55 & 743 / 4 \end{array}$ | 551／2 Sep | 10 | 61／2 Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kup |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {La }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 1,020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，410 |  |  | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $8{ }^{-1}$ | 12 Sa |  |  |  |  |
| 22，00 |  |  |  |  | 碞 |  |  | 514 Sept． 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $16{ }^{36 / 2}$ Ju |  |
| 2，20 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 Sep | 1034 Se | － |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |
|  |  | Lind |  | $41 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lyac |  | 16 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7} 18$ Se | $1{ }^{3 / 4}$ | ${ }_{7} 71 / 4$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Mc}^{\mathrm{McG}}$ | 16 |  | 81 |  | $10{ }^{3 / 4}$ Se | 35. |  |
|  | 25， |  |  |  |  | $171 / 2$ Sept． 22 |  | 171／2 Se |  |
|  | $\stackrel{24,9}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mapes |  |  | 373／2 Sale | Sept． 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 50,20,0 \\ 8,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $141 / 2$ Sale |  | 231／2 Sept． 19 | $141 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | $1{ }^{15 / 4}$ Sep | $1{ }^{\text {de }}$ | 15.4 |  |
|  |  | Merca |  |  |  |  |  | $12^{7 / 2} \mathrm{Appr}$ Sept． 22 |  |
|  |  |  | 173／88．aia | 14 $10-16$ | $104{ }^{10}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 10 Seb |  | 10 Sept | 237／Mar． 9 |
|  | 22，140 | ${ }_{\text {Me }}$ | 123 |  |  | 26 S Sept | 914 Se | 51／2 Sept． 30 | $141 /$ Jan． 6 |
|  | 2，260 13,000 | Mid－C |  |  |  |  | 24 | 17 l |  |
| 587， | 663，6 | mad |  |  |  |  |  | Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $70^{\text {a／Sale }}$ |  | $901 / 2 \mathrm{Sep}$ | 63 Sep |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,2 \\ & 178, \end{aligned}$ | Midian |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}{ }^{3}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 16,2 \\ 3, \end{gathered}$ |  | Mid |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 13 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 28 & \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ | 384 sep | $\begin{array}{ll} 13 \\ 28 & \text { Sepp. } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | 23 Jan． 9 |
|  |  | M1d |  |  | $60^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Sale}^{3 / 4}$ |  | $70 \frac{3}{4}$ Sep | 1／4／2 Sep | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{73} 901 /$ Seppt．${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |
| 250 |  | Pr | 231／3 Sale |  |  | 10 Sep | 147／8 Se | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ Sept．May 18 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sep |  |
|  |  | S |  | 8 |  | 2 | $41 / 1$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ Sep |  |
|  |  | Mod |  | $20{ }^{4}$ Sale | 16 Sale | 16 Sept． 30 | $20{ }^{4 / 4} \mathrm{Se}$ | 16. | Mar． 28 |
|  |  | Mohas |  |  |  | Sel | 3 Sept． | ${ }_{19}^{3}$ Aug | Jan．${ }_{20}$ |
|  |  | Mo | 3136 ${ }^{51 / 2}$ |  |  | $41 / 8$ Sopt－ 2 |  | 4 Jun | Jan． May 15 |
|  |  |  | 22 |  | 24. Sale | 24 Sept． 30 |  | Ja | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350 |  | Munte ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  | 70 | ${ }_{1}^{80}$ S／8 Sep | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3} / 4$ Septt． 9 |  |  |
|  | 11 | Musk | 103／4 13 | $7 /$ |  |  |  | $10^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1234 Sale | 21 $\begin{array}{ll}21 & \text { Sept } \\ 12 & \text { Sept }\end{array}$ | $22^{32 / 2}$ Seppt | 12 Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，850 |  | 39\％18 | 03／2 48 | $271 / 234$ | 36 | 41 Sept | 36 | 47 |
|  |  | 隹 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 53／2 sale |  | 37.1 | 36 |  | 11／6 Se |  |
| 6,4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.45 |  |  | 253 | $27 \overline{7} 1 / 2$ | $2111 / 2$ | 20 sept． 2 | 27 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $8 \quad 11 / 4$ Sale |  |  | $1 / \mathrm{se}$ |  |
| 2，70 |  |  |  |  |  | Sep | 381／2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | － | －153 17 | 1／2 sale | $91 / 4 \mathrm{Se}$ |  | 91／4 Se | 31 Feb． 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 571／Sepl | $0^{1 / 2}$ Se |  |  |
|  |  |  | $623 / 8$ sale | 52. | $271 / 3$ Sale 3／3／Sale | ${ }^{271 / 2}$ Se | Se | Sep | Ma |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,300 \\ & 6,810 \mid \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | － | Sept | ／ | Sup | 5037 Jan． |

－No dar value．


## Boston Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE


[^7]| AGGREGATE | SALES． | BOSTON STOCKEXCEANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September． | Since Jan． 1. |  |  | 1 | Sept． 30. | Lowest． | Highest． |  | Highest． |
|  | Shares． <br> 6,143 <br> 9,371 <br> 22,332 <br> 11,194 <br> 16,616 <br> 30,214 <br> 1,632 <br> 1,110 <br> 1,795 <br> 1, |  | $\frac{\text { Bid．Ask．}}{\text { 71／sale }}$ | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask． | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices．2 | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． |
|  |  | Grown Cork Internat Corp． East Boaton Land． $\qquad$ | 71／4 ${ }^{13}$ | （ ${ }^{31 / 4}$ Sale | ${ }^{16} 1 / 8$ Sale | 30c Sept 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Eastern Gas \＆Fuel Assn com 41／5\％preferred．．．．．．．．．．． 100 |  | $183 / 4{ }^{19} 1$ |  |  |  | $151 / 2$ Sept． 30 <br> 751／2 Sept 30 | $271 / \text { June } 10$ |
|  |  |  | －89－77 | 88\％Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 751 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { 871/ Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $751 / 2$ Sept． 30 | ${ }^{89} 18$ 告 Sept． 8 |  | $891 / 2 \text { Mar. } 20$ |
|  |  | 6\％preferred $\qquad$ Eastern SS Lines，Inc new | 191/4 Sale |  |  | 101／Sept． 30 |  | 10 $1 / 2$ Sept． 30 | 951／2 Feb． 24 |
|  |  | Preferred＿－．．．．．．．．．．．．－． First preferred |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 175^{1 / 2} & 191 / 2 \\ 45 & 46 \\ 102 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & 391 / 4 \\ & 95 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4443 Sept． 11 | 101／Sept． 30 | ${ }_{46}^{271 / 2} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Fuly}_{3}^{24}$ |
|  |  |  | -1 4218 43 <br> 92 13  <br> $-13 / 8$ 2  |  |  | \％－ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Economy Grocery Stores－is＊ |  |  | $201 \text { Sale }$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2661 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} .9 \\ & 20 \\ & \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2，414 |  | Employers＇Group Assoc T C． <br> Galveston Houston E1 Pr－ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 2451 / 8) & \text { sale } \\ 165 / 8 & 171 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{262}{ }^{151 / 2}$ Sale | $123 / 4$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Common | $1$ | 10 －－－－ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 1 \end{gathered}-$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 5 \mathrm{c} & \text { July } & 13 \\ 2 & \text { July } & 13 \\ 41 / 4 & \text { Jan. } & 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \text { May } 25 \\ 51 / \mathrm{Jan}^{10} \\ 10 \text { Fab. } 27 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | －2－－31／2 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2} \overline{2}^{--\operatorname{sept}} \overline{3} 0$ | $2 \text { sept. } 8$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31 Sale |  |  | 31 Sept． 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 4 \text { Jury. } \\ & 27 \\ & 22 \\ & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Georgian，Inc（The）common |  |  |  |  |  | 13 July 21 | $\begin{gathered} 183 / 4 \mathrm{May} \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 150 40 |  |  |  |  | 10 Sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Sept. } 23 \\ & 81 / 2 \text { Jan. } 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 13 \text { Jub. } 10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 675 200 | 48，727 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 5 \\ \hdashline 1 / 4 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 / \text { Sept. } 15 \\ & 97 \% \text { Sept. } 21 \\ & 21 / 4 \text { Sept. } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 97 / 2 \text { Apr. } 16 \\ 2 \\ 171 / 2 \text { Aug. } 219 \\ 170 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Y Mar. } \\ & 38 \text { M May. } 11 \\ & 66^{3} \text { Jan. } 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $205$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 397 \\ & 610 \end{aligned}$ |  | Hathaway Bakeries class A．－ <br> Class B <br> Preferred | $\begin{array}{ll} 341 / 2 & 371 / 2 \\ 15 & \text { Sale } \\ 901 / 2 & 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}31 & 33 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 90 & \end{array}$ | 10－sale | $\begin{array}{lr} 31 & \text { Sept. } \\ 10 \\ \text { Sept. } 24 \\ 881 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 18 \end{array}$ | 31 Sept． 9 <br> 12 Sept． <br> 91 Sept． 11 <br>   <br>   <br>   | 27 June 15 <br> 10 Sept． 24 <br> 85 July 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \text { Feb. } 2 \\ & 151 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 96 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 305 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ 666 \end{gathered}$ | Hydrade－Sylvania Lamp－ Com atk tr cefs Preferred $\qquad$ | $19-75$ | 23 85 85 | $\mathrm{-}_{\mathbf{8} 5}{ }^{-1} \stackrel{27}{\text { Sale }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 27 & \text { Sept. } \\ 85 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303 / 8 \text { Sept. } 17 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 19 & \text { Jan. } & 5 \\ 85 & \text { Feb. } & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 303 / 8 \text { Sept. } 17 \\ & 90 \text { Mar. } 10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | ing Machine Co <br> Internat Hydro Elec Sys cl A | 71／8 ．．．． | $9101 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 97 / \text { Sale } \\ & 31 / 4 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 01／4 Aug． 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{31 / 4}$ Sept． 17 | $\begin{gathered} 438 \\ 30^{4 / 4} \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 10 \end{gathered}$ | $3_{30}^{1 / 8 ~ J a n . ~} 7$ |  |
|  |  | Libby McNell Libby－．－－－－10 | 931／ 10 | 10， $101 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 73 \\ & 27 / 8 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $73 / 4$ Sept． 30 |  | $7 \quad$ Sept． 24 |  |
|  |  | Mass U | 8ale | 3／4 Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { Sept．} \\ 4 & \text { Sept．} \\ 4\end{array}$ | May 25 |  |
|  | $220$ |  | 86 887 | 7780 | $65{ }^{\text {c }}$ Sale | 68 Sep | 76 |  | ${ }_{29 \%}^{89} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Jev. } \\ & \text { Jun. } \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Natlonal Leather． $\qquad$ 10 <br> Nat Service Co com she tretfs <br> New Engl Equity Corp． Preferred． <br> New Ens G \＆El Co class A <br> 5 $1 / 2 \%$ preferred． <br> New Eagland Public Service New． |  | 40 c | $20 \mathrm{c} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$ | 60 c Sept． 14 | 60 c Sept． 14 | 45 c Aug． 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 134. Sale |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 45 \mathrm{C} & \text { Aug. } 25 \\ 1 & \text { June } 13 \end{array}$ |  |
| 66 |  |  |  | $151 / 230$ --85 | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 21 \\ 81 & 90\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & \text { Sept．} 21 \\ 80 & \text { Sept．} 21\end{array}$ | $\mathrm{Sel}$ |  | Jan． 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{90}{ }^{\circ}$ Aug． 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 133／8 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 41／8 | $41 / 8$ Sep | $73 / 4 \mathrm{Sept} \mathrm{S}^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  | No |  |  | 100 | 10̄ ${ }^{\text {cou }}$ | 10 c Sept． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pa |  |  |  |  |  | $11.8 \mathrm{Sept}$. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ra， |  |  | 15 Sale | 15 ，Sep | 32 Sept． 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $151 / 8$ | $\begin{array}{cc}141 / 4 & -7\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{14 / 4}$ Sep |  | $\begin{aligned} 141 / 4 & \text { Sept. } 14 \\ 1 & \text { Jan. } 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 54，878 | Sh | 131／4 Sale |  |  | 8 Sept． 21 | ept |  | 16 Feb． 11 |
|  |  | St |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sw |  | Sale |  |  |  | 22343 Sep |  |
|  |  | Torrington |  |  |  | 24 | 促 | 344 Sep | $47^{7 / 2}$ Feb． 9 |
|  |  | Tower Mfs | 45 c 75c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Union Twis | 181 | 18 |  | $15 \text { Sept. } 21$ | $\begin{aligned} 171 / 4 \text { Sept. } \\ 4 \\ \text { Sept. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | $51 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  | United | 04 Sal | 413 Sape－ | 20 2／3 Sale | 234 | $45 \%$ Sep | 㤑 | 01／Ma |
| 1, |  | Un | $573 / 48018$ 31 Sale | 5414 Sale | ${ }^{401 / 4} \mathrm{Sa}$ | ${ }^{401 / 4}$ Sept | $55 / 5$ Sept． $31 \%$ Sept． | 40 |  |
|  |  | US | 3 Sale | 1／2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ Jan |  |
| $\overline{8} \overline{5} \overline{9}$ | 6，172 |  | 4 方鿬 Saie－ | 37／8 Sale |  |  |  | $361 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $210$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 / 2 \\ 40 \\ \text { Sept. } 24 \\ \text { Feb. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 64 Sale | 723／4 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Sept． 1 | 4 Sept． 11 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |
| 272 | 2，434 | Walt | 2 | $25^{1 / 4}$ | 205 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | $2055 / 8$ Sep | 27 Aug． 19 |
| 85 |  |  | －－40 |  | 19 | ${ }_{20}^{2}$ S Sep |  | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & \mathrm{Sep} \\ 20\end{array}$ | 17 Jan． 10 |
|  |  | Pri | $\mathrm{g}^{-1}{ }^{--9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56，19 |  | $27 \quad 28$ | 16 Sale | $5 \frac{5}{8}$ Sale |  |  | 5\％\％Sep | 457／Mar． 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 Ju |  |
|  |  |  | 15 c |  |  |  | 20 sept． | 19 Sep |  |
|  | 12 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \mathrm{C} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 18 & 22\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{10 c}$ Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15，1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2c | 2c Aug． 31 |  |
| 1，044 | 15 | Arizo | ${ }^{13 / 2}$ Sale ${ }^{13 / 8}$ | $61 / 4 \mathrm{Sale}$ |  |  |  | 50 c Apr． 21 | 117 \％Feb． 18 |
|  |  | Clinf |  |  |  |  |  | $23 / 4$ Sept． 30 | 1 |
|  | 16， |  |  |  |  | 20 c Sept． 30 |  |  |  |
| 1, | 2, | Hancocl | 50 c 2 1 | $40 \bar{c}^{---7} \overline{7} \overline{\mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25 c} \quad 40 \mathrm{c}$ | 20 c Sep | 30c Sep | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 70 } & \text { Fe } \\ \text { 30c }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Helve |  | $12 \mathrm{c}, 50 \mathrm{c}$ | 12c |  |  | 5 c Jun |  |
|  |  | Island |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{105}^{21}$ | 305 |
|  |  | Inle Ro | 15 |  |  |  |  | 105 Seb |  |
|  | 4，99 |  |  |  |  | 45 c Sept |  | 90 c Jun |  |
| 2，580 | 11，5 | La |  | Sa | 121／4 Sale | 45c Sept． 30 | 51c ${ }^{\text {51 }}$ Sept． 17 | ${ }^{45 \mathrm{c}}$ ，Sep |  |
|  |  | N | 103／4 103／4 |  | $12 / 4$ | 124 sept． | Se | Sep |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 4 \mathrm{C}$ Apr | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 455 |  |
| 13，736 | 246，460 |  |  | 1／4 |  | 51c ${ }^{1}$ Sopt． 2 | $1^{17 / 8} \text { Sept. } \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sep } \end{aligned}$ | 75 c June 19 <br> 51 c Sept． 22 | 176 Mar．${ }^{18}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oid } \\ & \text { Po } \end{aligned}$ | 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 101 / 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | 214 Sept． 8 | $1{ }^{1 / 3} 5$ Sept． 14 |  |
|  |  |  | 15 | $\mathrm{sale}^{101 / 2}$ | ${ }_{234}^{83}$ Sale | Sept． 21 | 10 | ${ }^{83}{ }^{3}$ Sept． 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  | sa |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 19 |  | 8 c 25c | 20 c Sept． 9 | 20 c Sep | Jan | 30 |
| O |  | Utah Apex | Sale | c | 60 c Sal | 50c Sep | － |  |  |
|  | 52，333 | Utah Metal ds Tu | 26c | 30c | 25 c Sal | 5 | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{c}}$ Sept． | 25 C Jan． 12 | 57 c Feb． 28 |

[^8]
# Philadelphia St'k Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE



Table Brought Forward from Page 15.
RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.


## Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE


* No par value.

* No par value


## Detroit Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGREGATE SALES.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
DETROIT \\
STOCK EXCMANGE STOCKS
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
J_{a n} \text { an }{ }^{2} 831 .
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN SEPTEMBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\frac{1 n}{\text { Septembe }}
\end{gathered}
\] \& Since \& \& \& Sept. 1. \& Sept. 30. \& \& Highest. \& \& Highest. \\
\hline hares. \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\hline \text { Shares } \\
200 \\
2.315 \\
2.387 \\
4.155 \\
4.230 \\
13.690 \\
57.678 \\
100,526 \\
100
\end{array}
\]} \& Allen Induatrien com.-.-ar-* \& Btd. Ask \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \& \begin{tabular}{cc} 
\\
\hline\(B i I_{2}\) \& \(A s k\) \\
2 \& \(141 / 2\) \\
2 \& 4
\end{tabular} \& Sale Prices \& \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Alloy Steel class A \\
Class B. \\
Auto Fan ac Bearing com
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(51 / 3\) \\
3 \\
3 \\
\(11 / 2\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \(1{ }^{1} / 1 /\) septe \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \% \({ }^{\text {\% }} 818\) Sept. 23 \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Baldwin Rubber class Class B \(\qquad\) \& \(1{ }^{1 / 2}\) Sale \& 181818 \& 18, \({ }^{18 / 4}\) \& 858 Sept. 25 \& (erser \& \& \\
\hline 22,280 \& \& Bower Roiler Bearing. \& 11 Sale \& \({ }^{11} 181 / 8\) Sale \({ }^{1188}\) \& 81/8 sale \& 8\%\%8 Sept. 25 \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 22,174 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
255,730 \\
1,450 \\
15,990 \\
15,207
\end{array}
\]} \& Chrysler Corp common \& 161/4 sale \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& 12 Sept. 30 \& \(22 \%\) Sept. 2 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chrysler Corp common.....-
Consolidated Paper com Consolidated Paper com-Copeland Products Inc.} \& - \(21 / \frac{1}{2}\) \& \& \& \(1{ }^{1} 1 / 2\) Sept. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
20,098 \\
15.365
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
111 / 8 \& 113 / 2 \\
8
\end{array}
\]} \& \(10 \quad 12\) \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rrr}
101 / 4 \& \text { Sept. } \& 3 \\
4 \& \text { Sept. } \\
161 \& \text { Sept. } \& 2
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(171 / 4\) Mar. 23 191/8 Jan. 15} \\
\hline 609 \& \& Deisel Wemmer Gllbert com10 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{130 Sept. 25} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{150} \& Detroit Forging A com----*********) \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{2}{ }^{5} /{ }^{\text {May }}\) Mar \({ }^{23}\)} \\
\hline \& \& Detrot Majersic \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4 sept. 22} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& - sept \(2 \overline{2}\) \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Det } \\
\text { Det } \\
\text { De }
\end{array}\right.
\] \&  \& cor \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Oetro \& \& \(11 / 2{ }^{2312}\) \& 1/2 11/2 \& \(20^{1 / 2}\) Sept. \({ }^{\text {Sept. } 17}\) \& \& 20 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{ccc}
27 \& Jan. \& 29 \\
27 \& Feb. \\
5 \& Apr. \\
214 \& June \& 12
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& , \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{157,983} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ex-Cello Aircraft \& Tool Federal Mogul common_} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
53 \\
7 \& 6 \\
7 \& 9 \\
7 \& 9 \% \\
10 \% \& 11
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
6 \& \text { Sale } \\
4 \& \text { Sale } \\
5 \& 51 / 8 \\
41 / 2 \& 6{ }^{4} \\
773 / 23 \\
173 \& 20 \\
30 \& 40
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& 314 Sale \& \(31 / 4\) Sept. 30 \& \(61 / 8\) Sept. \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{3}^{43 / 4}\) Sept. Sept. 21 \& \({ }^{41 / 8}\) Sept \& \& \\
\hline 325 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21,071 \\
\& 22,83 \\
\& 22,87
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }^{\text {Federal Motor }}\) Federal Screw \& \& \& \& Se \& 5 \& \& \\
\hline 482 \& 11,540 \& Ford \&  \& \& - \(\overline{1}\) \& 101/4 \& 18 - sep \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Class B \& \& \& \& \& \& 191/8 S \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 90 \\
\& 125 \\
\& 125
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& (12 \& 9 \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|cc|}
15 \& \text { Sept. } \\
21 / 8 \\
21 / 8 \\
\text { Sept. } 19
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Feb. } 18 \\
41 / 8 \\
\mathrm{July} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \&  \& 353/ Sale \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 231 / 8 \text { Sept. } 30 \\
\& 1 / 4 \text { Sept. } 24 \\
\& 5 \text { Sept. } \\
\& 23 / 8 \text { Aug. } 12 \\
\& 33^{3 / 4} \text { Sant. } 10 \\
\& 27
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 481/9 Mar. } 21 \\
\& 57 / \mathrm{Mar} .19 \\
\& 135 \mathrm{Feb} .25
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& C \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{3}\) Jan. \({ }^{\text {arar. }} 24\) \\
\hline 4,80 \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Hall Lamp com Hoover Steel Ball com Hoskins Mfs com Houdatle-Hershey class} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
63 / 8 \& { }^{63 / 8} \\
8_{8}^{81 / 8} \\
38 \& 43
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
43 / 4 \& \text { Sale } \\
5 \& 51 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{7/8 Sept. \(21 \quad 4344\) Sept. 1} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{9} 121 /\) Feb. 25 \\
45童 Mar. 10
18 Mar .19 \\
\({ }^{93}\) Mar. 10 \\
107 Jan. 13
\(6 \% \mathrm{Feb} .17\)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 161/2 Sept. 18 \& \& \\
\hline ,49 \& \& + \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}61 / 2 \\ \text { sale } \\ \hline 10\end{array}\) \& \& \& 6/2 sept. \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Hudson Motor Car \(\qquad\) \\
Hurto Engineerias com \\
Kalamazoo Stove com \\
Kermath Mfi Co com Kirsch Co com \\
Gonvertible preferred \\
Kresge (S S) Co com \\
Lakey Fuundry \& Mach.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 135 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
\& 11 / 8: 11 / 4
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(81 / 2\) Sept. 30 \\
\(14^{18}\) Sept. 11
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1358 \text { Spt. } 1 \\
\& 1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 4 \\
\& 1488 \text { Sept. } 11
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 241 / 9 \text { Mar. } 21 \\
\& 3 \% \text { Feb. } 3
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 251/ Feb. } \\
\& \text { Feb. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 30 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{1}^{2}{ }^{2}-12\)} \& 14
\(17 / 8\)

$131 / 4$ \& 1 $1 / 2$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
14 \\
17 / 8 \\
\text { Sept. } 11 \\
\text { Sept. }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
143 \% \\
28 \\
\text { Sept. } 11 \\
\text { Sept. } 11
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{cc}
13 \\
15 & 19 \\
2714 \\
11 / 27 & 21 / 8 \\
21 / 2
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1478 \\
& 191 / 2 \text { Sept. } \\
& 199 \\
& 1 \text { Sept. } 21
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& 13 ${ }^{9}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 184 / \mathrm{Jan} .21 \\
& 293 \\
& 29 \text { Fob. } 20 \\
& 3 / 4
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& 168\% \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 425 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| Mahon (R C) conv pref. |
| :--- |
| Marquette Oil Co com vtc_10 |
| Mcaleer Mfs com |
| Mesta Machine common |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
12 & 17 \\
15 \mathrm{c} & 170 \mathrm{c} \\
16 / 2 & 17 / 8
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 14\end{array}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{....- 73/2} \& 7 Sept. 21 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 7. } & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 20 \mathrm{c} & \text { Feb. } \\ \\ \end{array}$} \& $1731 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} .28$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \& \& 10 Sept. 9 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& -8ivis Sale \& 171/2 Sept. 20 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \text { Sept. } \\
& 251 / 2 \text { Sept. } 4 \\
& 10 \\
& 12 c \text { Sept. } 15
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 171/2 Sept. 30 \& <br>

\hline 2,350 \& \& Mich Steel Tube Prod com-**********) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& ${ }_{11 \mathrm{c}^{1 / 2}}{ }^{15} 14 \mathrm{c}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10c Sept. 17} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6c June 24
31c
Aug
5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}35 \mathrm{c} & \text { Jan. } \\ 35 & 16 \\ 15 & \text { Apr. } \\ 21\end{array}$} <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35,530
130
1} \& Michidan Sudar com Preferred \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40c - ${ }^{-1}{ }^{-}$} \& \& 12 c Sept. 8 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Mile D Detroit Theatre-.-10 \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{ll}
40 \mathrm{c} & \text { Sail } \\
10 & \text { Sal } \\
51 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\
301 / 4 & 33 \\
4 \\
101 / 8 & \text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& 50 \text { sept. } \\
& 30 \\
& 30 \text { sept. } \\
& 4 \text { sept. } \\
& 4
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26,802
13.778

21.315} \& \&  \& \&  \& | 48 | Sopt. 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 |  |
| 18 |  |
| Sept. 30 |  | \& \& \& <br>

\hline 37,168 \& \& Mulier Bakeries class A com_* \&  \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 234 \\
& 65 \% \\
& 65 / 8 \\
& \text { sale }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 214 Sept. 21

$61 / 2$
Sopt. 30 \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}1 \\ 61 / 2 \\ & \text { June } \\ \text { June } & 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline 27,168 \& \& \& 123 \& \& \& \& \& Apr. \& 23 Apr. 13 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 00 \& 14,8 \& \& \& \& 3i\%s sale \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { sept. } \\
\text { Sept. }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& Sept. \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
40 \\
2 / 5 \text { Sept. } 26 \\
1 / 8 \text { Sept. } 29
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline \& \& Outboard Mo \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {Packard }}{ }^{\text {Class }}$ B \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{23 / 4 \mathrm{Ma}}$ \& 11 <br>
\hline \& 89,108 \& Parke \& 29 Sal \& \& ${ }_{45}^{201 / 2}$ Sale \& $1{ }^{191 / 2}$ Sept. 3 \& $261 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Sept.
75
Sept. \& 45 Sep \& 313/ Jan. 28 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Peer \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 550 \& 23,7 \& \& 83/10 \& \& \& 44 \& - \& ${ }_{7}^{4} \%$ Apr. \& ${ }^{13 / 4}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 27 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 314 Sept. \& <br>
\hline 1,66 \& \& Mrer Ren \&  \& \&  \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& cotten Dillon com....-... 10 \& $$
2 \overline{1}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 8 \& $85^{61 / 8}$ Se \& 85 Sep \& ${ }_{85}^{43 / 2}$ June ${ }^{\text {Sept. } 29}$ \& | 13 | Feb. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 0 |  | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

[^9]

* No par value


## Detroit Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE


|  | SALESS． | DETROIT stock exchanas STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jance } \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | RICES IN S |  |  |  | Range since Jan． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Septem | Since Jan． 1. |  |  | Sept． 1. | Sept． 30. | Lowest． | Highe | Lowest． | Iighest． |
| mar |  | Allen Induatries com． | $\frac{\text { Btd．Ask }}{\text { Sta sale }}$ A | ${ }^{\text {Bid．}}$ A Ask． | Bid． Ask <br> 2 $141 / 2$ | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． |  |  |
|  |  |  | $51 / 2$ <br> Sale <br> 3 <br> $1 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 6 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 1 / 3 & 25 / 8 \\ 014 & 18 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Alloy Stel cias ${ }^{\text {an}}$ Class B <br> Auto Fan Be Bearing com． |  |  |  |  | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ sepet． $2 \overline{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2 \\ \hdashline-13 & 13 / 6 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 714 Sopt． 28 | 2 Sept． <br> 11 Sept． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | $91 /$ | 81／8 Sept． 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 2 \text { sept. } \\ & 13 \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22，174 | $255,7300$ | O | 161／4 Sale | $\begin{array}{cc} 2238 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 5 \\ 5^{1 / 2} & \text { Sale } \\ 16 & 21 / 1 / 4 \\ 101 / 2 & 14 \end{array}$ |  |  | 225／8 Sept． 2 | 12 Sept． 30 <br> $57 / 8$ Aug． 28 <br> $11 / 2$ Sept． 18 <br> 9  <br> $91 / 2$ June 22 <br> Sept． 29  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1014／4 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / 2 \text { Sept. } 18 \\ & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 21 / 3 / \text { sep. } \\ 161 / 8 \text { sept. } 10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
|  | 15 |  | 15 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 / 8 \text { Sept. } 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Deit | $\begin{array}{llll}11 / 8 & 113 / 2 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  | 9 | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & \text { Sept. } 30 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15} 57^{--} 165^{51 / 4}$ | $131^{3 / 4}$ sale | $130^{4} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept．} \\ & \text { Sept．} 25\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | －－－－－－－－．－－－－ | －－．－．－．－．－－－－－ |  |  |
|  |  | Detr | 5 |  | ---- 11 <br> - 3 | ${ }^{-1}$ | 4 sept． $2 \overline{2}$ | $21 / 2$ May 9 |  |
|  |  |  | （rr |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11 / 8 \text { Sept. } \overline{5} \\ 11 / 2 \text { Sept. }^{17} \\ 20^{\text {Sept. }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / \text { Sept. } \\ & 11 / 2 \text { Sept. } 17 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 63／May 4 M |
| 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Sept． 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 113 / \mathrm{Mar} .10 \\ & 10 \mathrm{Jan} .27 \\ & 712 \mathrm{Jan} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 157,983 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex-C } \\ & \text { Hed } \\ & \text { Ro } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 8 \text { Sept. } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sept. } \\ 45 / 8 \\ \text { Sept. } 10 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,071,87 \\ & 22,837 \end{aligned}$ | Fed |  |  | ${ }^{-1}{ }^{-1 / 4}$ | 3 3 3 3 Septet． 21 Sept 29 |  | 3 3 | $151 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .{ }^{3}$ |
| ，48 |  | Foote |  |  | 10 | －10立立 Septe 30 | 18 sept．${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{1014}^{6}$ June ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept． 28 | 缺Mar． 25 |
|  |  | Clas |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{19 / 8}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 191 / 8 & \text { Sept. } \\ 1430 \\ 2^{3} & \text { Seppt. } \\ \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \text { Sept. } \\ 15 & \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 21 / 8 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}$ |  | 32 Feb． 21 <br> 30 Feb． 18 <br> 418 July <br> 7  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 351／Sale |  | $231 / 2$ Sale <br> ${ }^{1} 1 / 2$ Sale $^{13 / 8}$ <br> $2_{5 / 8} 1^{5 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ F．Feb． 25 |
| 4，805 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27 / \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 47 \% \text { Aug. } \\ 33 \% 8 \text { Sept. } 12 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 81/92 Sept. } 30 \\ 14 \text { Sept. } \\ 14 \\ \text { Sept. } 11 \\ 1 / 8 \\ \text { Sept. } 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135 \text { Sept. } \\ 11 \\ 1 \frac{1}{8} \text { Sept. } \\ 148 \\ 18 \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Sept. } 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 / \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 871 / 2 A u g \\ 14 \\ 11 / 20 p t .11 \\ 1 / 8 \text { June. } 12 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Kala }}$ |  |  | －13\％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kirsch |  |  |  |  | 15 sept ${ }^{\text {a }}$－$\overline{9}$ | $\begin{aligned} 19 & \text { Apr. } 24 \\ 13 & \text { Feb. } 24 \\ 191 / 2 & \text { Sept. } 29 \\ 1 & \text { Sept. } 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ Sept． 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \text { Sept. } 21 \\ 7 & \text { Sept. } 21 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 12 c 17 <br> 15 c  <br> $161 / \mathrm{c}$  <br> $17 / 8$  | 10 14 <br> 185  | －．．．－71／4 | 7 Sept． 21 | 10 Sept． 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rl} 87 / & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 1715 & \text { Sept. } 30 \\ 7 & \text { Sept. } 24 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{c} \text { Feb. }{ }^{2} \\ & 25 \\ & 361 / \mathrm{Jan} \mathrm{Mar} .21 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Mester | －－－ |  |  |  |  | 1／2 Sept． 30 |  |
| 2，350 | 35， | ${ }^{\text {mich }}$ | 15c－－－ $20 \bar{c}$ |  | ${ }_{11 \mathrm{c}}^{11 \mathrm{c}}$－ 14 c | 10c Sept． 17 |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 7 \mathrm{c} & \text { Sept. } 24 \\ \text { 6c } & \text { June } 24 \\ \text { 31c } & \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Sont. } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Pref |  | $\begin{array}{ll}11 c^{2} & 14 \mathrm{c} \\ 40 \mathrm{c} & \\ 10 & \text { dole }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －6ay Sa－ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 71 / \text { Apr. } 25 \\ & 46 / 4 \text { Mar. } 23 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2 \mathrm{Ju}$ | ${ }^{5} \% \mathrm{Aug}$ Mar． 10 |
| 27，16 | ， |  | 12 2 尔 | $101 / 8$ Sale | 6\％／8 sale |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ June Apr ． | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr． 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31 | $\text { ept. } 20$ | ept． | $27 / 8$ Sept． 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Packa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $45^{\text {2 }}$ Sale | 55 Sepu． | 75 Sept |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | sop | S |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7\％Apr． 11 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1412 Sale | $13{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 185：90 | 85 sep |  | 85 Sept． |  |


| gareate sale |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { DETROIT } \\ \text { BTOC } \\ \text { STOCKS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prico } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \text { 1931. } \end{gathered}$ | RICES IN SEPTEMBER |  |  |  | ange sincr Jan. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Septem | Stince. |  |  |  |  | Lovest. | Hiohest. | Lowest. |  |
| Shares. |  | souare D | \|id | Bid. | Bd. Ask | Sale Pris | Sale Prices. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{-3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | earne ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  |  | $5 \%$ | - ${ }^{-3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Thira Nat Avestors com.-- $\mathbf{i c}^{\circ}$ |  | ${ }_{9} 96$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Walker \& Co units_-_-2-Whitman \& Barnes Inc com Winters Crampton Mig cl B_*Wolveriae Portl Cem com._10 Wolverine Tube com. Warrants. Warrants. | ${ }^{22} 18 / 8$ sale | ${ }^{2013} 8123$ | ${ }_{10}^{16}$ | ${ }^{16}{ }_{7 /}$ Sept. Sept. 20 | ${ }^{193} 18$ Sopt. 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> 48 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^10]
## Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



[^11]
## San Francisco Stock Exch. <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
Stock Sales.

${ }_{870,365}^{1930}$
${ }^{1931}$.
1931.
1930.


[^12]

* No par value.


## Los Angeles Stock Exch. <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE


| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | LTOCK ANGELES STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Pance } \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN SEPTEMBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { September } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Sept. 1. | Sept. 30. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lorvest. | Highest. |
|  |  |  | Bid., Ask. |  |  |  |  |  | Sale Pricos. 7 |
| 1,900 | 53,300 | Pac Tel \& Tel common--1 Paclic Weatern Oil Corp. | - ${ }^{--}$ | 1261/4273\% |  | 184 4 | $6{ }^{181 / 4}$ Seppt. 23 | 1814 Sep | 0 |
|  | 16,600 |  | 1.25 | Salie- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,700 | 23,700 | Republic Pete Co.-.----10 | ${ }_{19}^{1.251 .427 / 2}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10^{1 / 4}} 11^{23 / 4}$ |  | Sop | 13/8 Sept. 25 | Su |  |
| $\overline{2}, 5 \overline{50} \overline{0}$ | 317,400 |  | 19 $51 / 2$ Sale | $1{ }^{13 / 6} 1{ }^{15 / 6}$ | 1 隹 | -eptē. 2 2̄ | $15 / 8$ Sept. 2 |  |  |
|  | 111,300 | Preferred | ${ }^{7} 3 / 8 /$ Sale | 11/4 2 | 1314 Sale | ${ }_{2}^{1} 114$ Sept. 22 | 11 | ${ }_{2}^{1 / 4}$ Sept. 30 |  |
| 10,000 |  |  |  |  | 114 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{697}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,81 \\ & 188 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | San Joaquin L\&P 7\% pr pf100 6\% prior preferred_... 100 | $\begin{array}{rrr}114 & 115 \\ 101 & 103 \\ \end{array}$ | 127/2 sale | 114 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 117 & \text { Sept. } 22 \\ 108 & \text { Sept. } 19 \end{array}\right.$ | 101 | $1013 / 3$ Jan. |  |
|  | 1,01 | Seaboard Dairy Gred com-1-0 Seaboard Dairy credit prioiol |  |  | 25 --- |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Aug}$ Apr. ${ }^{11}$ | $50^{1 / 2}$ Aug. ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$. 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Seaboard National Bank...25 |  | $471 / 481 / 2$ |  | $463 / 3$ Sept. 19 | $47 \%$ Sept. 18 |  | 471 Aug. 26 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1.100 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87,700 \\ & 13,200 \end{aligned}$ | Sec First Nat'l Bank LL A.- 25 Shell Union Oll com | ${ }_{81 / 2}$ Sale | $51 / 25$ | ${ }^{4} 81 / 8$ | 41/8 Sept. 19 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sept. 14 | ${ }_{4} 41 / 8$ Sept. 19 | 10 Jan. 21 |
| ,000 |  | Signal Oll \& Gas Co A.--- 25 | 151/2 16\% | $8 \quad 10$ | 51/4 Sale | Sept. | 8 Sept. 3 |  | 7 |
|  | 201,700 | Sou Cailif Edison Co com- 25 |  |  |  | 310318 | 5 | 10.3 Ab | 541/3 Feb. 26 |
|  | - | Original preferred...... 25 | ${ }^{55} 51 / 46$ | ${ }_{30}^{52} 18$ - $\overline{3} 0$ | $401 / 20$ 2838 | ${ }^{48}$ 493\% Sept. 2 | ${ }^{54} 30 \mathrm{Sep}$ |  | 60 Feb. 19 |
| 9,200 11.600 | 33,90 69 | 6\% preferred--.......... 25 | 2618 Sale |  |  | 25y Sept. 30 2434 Sept 30 | 2888 Sept. ${ }^{4}$ | 25y Sept.30 | 29. |
| 9,60 | $\stackrel{6}{1}$ |  | 243, sale |  | 25\%/8 $261 / 2$ | 248 | ${ }_{26}^{27 / 4}$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept }} 29$ |  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{2} 5$ May. 26 |
|  | 1 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 273 \\ 1031 / 8 & \text { sale } \\ 103 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 27 & \text { Sept. } \\ 100 & \text { Sept. } 2\end{aligned}$ | 273 103 10 Septat. Sept. 1 | ${ }_{99}{ }^{25} 5$ J Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 13$ | ${ }^{273 / 4}$ Supt. 18 |
| 300 | 1,1365 | Sou Counties Gas $6 \%$ pref 100 |  |  |  | 100 Sept. 24 | $1031 / 2$ sept. ${ }^{1}$ |  | $737 / 8$ Aug. 28 |
| 36,600 | 343,200 | Standard Oil of Calit |  | $\begin{aligned} & 401 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ & -\quad 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{}_{20}$ | 3011/8 Sept. 30 | 401/2 Sept. 1 | $301 / 8$ Sept. 30 15 | ${ }_{23}^{51}$ Feb. ${ }^{24}$ |
|  |  | Tay |  |  |  | 931/2 Sept | 15 Sept. 4 | 91/2 Sep | 241/ Feb. 11 |
|  | $59,90$ | Titie Ins \& Truat Co..... 25 | ${ }^{80} 13 / 1 / 95$ | 75le | ${ }^{55}$ 4 $\quad$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 6 | Uaion Bank \& Truat Co...100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 244,600 | Union Oil | 23\% | 16 | 1214 | $121 / 4$ Sept. | $17^{1 / 8}$ Sep | $12^{3 / 8}$ Sept. 30 | Feb. 13 |
|  | , | Van D E Kamp Hol Bakery-. 25 |  |  |  | Sept. 1 | 4 Sept. 18 | Sept. 18 |  |
| 300 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 7 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Sept. |  | Jun |  |
|  | 3,600 9 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 & 21 \\ 18 & 19\end{array}$ |  |  | $23^{-1}$ sept. | $24^{-1-5-p t . ~}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{16}^{83 / 4}$ Jug. ${ }^{25}$ | 21/6 Apr. 13 |
|  |  | $\& 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pa |  |  |  |  |  | $\text { Fan. }{ }^{\text {Jeb }}$ |  |

Table Brought Forward from Page 15.
RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES.


## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

| Stock Sale |  | Bond Sales. |  | $1930 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September | 206,773 * 159,473 | September |  | \$88,000 |
| Sopt 1 | 1,074,006 2,826,824 | Jan. 1 to Sept. | 87,000 | 270,000 |




## General Quotations

OF BONDS AND STOCKS

In the earlier part of this publication complote records of the dealings on the leading stock exchanges of the country, for the latest month and for the calendar year to date, are furnished. In this department of Conoral Quotations we combine in one comprehensive whole, securities of all classes and descriptions, not only hose dealt in on the exchanges but also leading unlisted and inactive securities. The following is an index to the different classes of socurities quoteds

Stoam Railroad Bonds_ Steam Railroad Stocks Joint Stock Land Bank Bond Joint Stock Land Bank Stock Foderal Land Bank
Real Estate Bonds.

| Page |
| ---: |
| ---781 |
| .--99 |
| -.99 |
| -100 |



Insurance Stocks and Scrip $\qquad$ Page
$94-120$ Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks_-.......-95 Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks_-. 95 United States and Municipal Bonds....... 100 Canadian Municipal Bonds Foreign Government Bonds $\left.\right|^{-1}$

Quotations from all Stock Exchanges are as nining Stocks.......... cosing day of the month preceding the date of issue. As the New York Stock - ${ }^{2}$ ange
 to to the price includes the interest, should there be any

The letter "f"t prefired to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price-that is, that the accrued fnterest forms part of the price, and ( As already stated in the case of income bonds and bonde in default, the price le always "flat," and no designating mark is employed to indicate the fact.

Quotations for equipment bonds are based on average maturities.
Quotations for gurand stocks are "and dividend"; that is, the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price. Stock pricea marked thus ( $d$ ) are per share. All others are per cent except bank stock prices, which are quoted per share unless otherwise stated. merely nominal, but in al It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quota
 v " for convertible, "s f " for sinking fund, " g " for land grant, "op" for optlonal.
The black-faced type in the letters showing the interest period indicates the month when the bonds mature.
NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

| Bonds | Ask | Bonds. | da. | Ask. | Bonds | Bia. | Ash. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RAILROAD BONDS |  |  | 5.75 |  | ston \& Albany (Concluded) <br> 31/92 Jan 11951 | $823 / 8$ |  |
| Adirondack 18t 41/8 1942 guM\&S Akron \& Barb Beltg $481942 . J \& D$ | 95 | Eq 43/5 1932 | 5.75 5.25 | 4.75\% | Ref $31 / 81952 \mathrm{gu}$ N Y O-ARO | $813 / 4$ |  |
| Ak Oant \& Youngnt- |  | lantic Coast |  |  | Boston \& Lowell $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Feb '33 _J\&J | 96 90 |  |
| Gen \& ref 63 1915 Eer A.-A\&O 75 | 82 | Gen 1st g 4s July 1948 |  | 40 | Boston \& Maine (new) 5 s Sept 41 | 90 | 95 |
| Gen \& ref $51 / 81945$ ser B A\&O 70 |  | to \& Danvilie |  | 49 | 5 Ampr 19 | 90 | 95 |
| lat cons 5 5 1943 ser A...J\&D 105 |  | Atl \& Yad lst gug 4 s 1949 - A\& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3 | 82 | 5 June 19 | 90 | 95 |
| lat |  | Aug Term 1st gug 681947 - A\&O | 102 |  | 58 Jan 194 | 90 90 | 95 |
| labama N Orl T \& P Junc- |  | Aus \& NW 1st 5 s g $1941-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 105 80 | ${ }_{58 \mathrm{Sm}}^{5 \mathrm{May}}$ | 90 90 | 95 |
|  | 103 | Augusta Union Stat $481953-\mathrm{J} \& J$ Balt Ohes\&Atl 1st g 5 s 1934 M\&S |  | 80 | 58 Mar 19 5 Jan 19 | 90 | 95 |
|  |  | Balt \& Harris g 581936 . 1934 M\&N | $100^{--}$ |  | 58 May 194 | 90 |  |
| Alabama Tennensee \& Northern- <br> Prior lion 1948 | 25 | Bat MI West Ext g 5 1933 M\&N | 100 |  |  | 821/8 $831 / 2$ |  |
|  |  | 1st M 4s \% July 1 1948 -.-A\&O | 89 | 90 | 1st m 4\%/s 1961 ser Jj-.-A\&O | $801 / 8$ | 1/2 |
| Alabama \& Vickabur |  | 1st M Ss July 11948 - $19 \overline{2}$ - A\& M\&S | $993 / 4$ $931 / 8$ | 100 |  | 97 5.50 | 4.75\% |
| 1st Mg 5 s 1974 serles |  | Oonv 415 ss 1933 red 1923 -M8s |  | 951/4 | Bost \& Maine (old) 4 4/8. |  | . 90 |
| Albany \& Susq 3ys gold 1946 (conv before 1916) gu....A\&O |  | Conv g |  | 65/4 |  | 90 |  |
| \& West $4 \underbrace{}_{0}$ guar 1998 ---A\& 0 | 9038 | Ref \& gen 6s 1995 serles O-J\&D | 95 | 96 |  | 84 |  |
|  |  | Ref \& gen 5a 2000 ser D - M\&S |  | 4.75 | 3a July 1950 | 64 |  |
| oll tr conv 5: 1944-...--F\&A 51 | 54 | Eq tr 41/9 1932-40 (yr)--M\&N |  | 4.75\% |  |  |  |
| conv $581949 . \ldots . . . J$ JD 40 | 40 35 | ${ }_{\text {Eq }} \mathbf{t r}$ | 5.25 | 4.75 |  | 5.80 |  |
|  | 98 | Eq tr 5 s 1932-38 (yr) $-\cdots-\cdots$ | 5.25 | $4.75 \%$ | Wor Nashua \& Roch 4-58 1945 |  | - |
| Amer Dock \& Im |  | Eq tr 6a $322^{\prime 25}$ (yr)-J\&J 15 | 5.75 | 5\% |  | 78 |  |
| Ann Arbor 18t ${ }^{\text {g }} 109$ | $5.25 \%$ | Pittsb |  |  | Bos \& NYAL 1st 4s 8 1955.F\&A |  |  |
|  |  | \% Refund gold 481941 |  |  | 1st m 44 Bualy 15 1947_J\&J15 |  |  |
| kit Mem Ry <br> 1st M 51964 |  |  |  | $1023$ |  | 92 | 97 |
| roostools Nor 5 |  | angor \& Aro |  |  | Brook \& Mon 2d 5: 1938...J\&D |  |  |
| Shevil |  | 1st |  |  | Brun \& Weat 1 st | 0 | ōī- |
| Ool lith |  |  |  |  | Buffalo Oreek 18t 5s 1941..-J\%J |  |  |
| chison Topeka \& Santa Fe- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 94 |  |  | 101 | 1st ref 58 1961-\%-7---J |  |  |
| Adjustment 4a July $1195 \overline{5}$ Nov |  | St Johns R1v Ext gu $5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 39 \mathrm{9}$-F\&A |  | 101 | uffalo Rochest |  |  |
| 8tamped ---M\&N 88 |  |  |  | 101 | General 5 s g 1937------M\& |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101 70 |  |  |  |
| onv g 4s of 1905 due '55-J\&D |  | Bat Oreek \& S 1st gu g 3s 89 J\&D <br> Bay O \& B O 1st Mg 3s 1989_J\&D |  |  | Eq es ser K 1933 (s-a) | 75 | \% |
| Conv deb 41/2s 1948----J80 1043/4 | 1071/2 | Bedford Belt 1st 5s 1938 | 85 | 90 | Buff \& Susqueh |  |  |
| Trana 8 L 1st |  | Beech Or 1at 4s g gu 1936.-.J\&J |  |  | 1 st 4 s Dec 301963 |  | 85 |
| Oal-Aris 1st \& ri $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 62 \mathrm{opM}$ MS 9 | 980 | 2d guar gold 581936 - J\&J |  |  | edar Rapida |  |  |
| Series B-D-7\% | 100 | Beech Ork Ext 31\%s 1951.-A\&O |  |  | Butte Anaconda |  |  |
| Rocky Mt DI hens Terminal |  | Bellingham Bay \& Britinh Oo-J\&D | 85 | 90 | Oam \& Clear-1st 5 E g 1941 - J\&J | 100 | 103 |
| 1st g 5 sm 1937 |  |  |  |  | Gen M g 4s 1955 | 89 | 8 |
| tlanta \& Oharlot |  | 1st ref gold 4s 1939 _-..M\&N |  | 90 | Oambria \& Ind 1st 413s '68-J\&J |  |  |
| 1st M 4 | $1 / 2$ | Belt Ry of Ohatt 5s 1945--.J\&J | /4 |  | Oanada Ath 18t 4s 1955.....J\&J |  | $81 \%$ |
| 14 t |  | Big Sandy Ry lst g ts 1944-J\&D | 86 |  | Oanada South 5 s 1962 ser A-A\&O | $961 / 2$ | 100 |
| Oonsol gold 4s $2002 \ldots \ldots-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ |  | Brrm Term 1st g 4 s 1957 gu - M\&S |  |  | Oan Nat R | 79 |  |
| Atlanta \& St Andrews Bay-A 48 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta Terminal 6 B 1939--F\& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Boonville RR Bridge 4s'41-M\&N |  |  | 41 sis guar 1956------------F\& |  | 1/4 |
| Atlantic Oity gu $4 \mathrm{~s} 1951-\ldots J \& 5$ |  | Boonville St L \& Sou 5 S ', 51. F\& A |  | 75 | $48 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ guar 1955-7-.--J $\&$ D 15 |  | 84 |
| 18t M 51/s 1929 extd as $5 \% / 100$ |  | Boston \& Albany 5s Oct '63_J\&J | 102 |  | $40-\mathrm{yr}$ 5s gua |  | 61/8 |
| tlantic Ooast Line Oöor öonn- |  | 5 July 11938 | $993 / 8$ |  | 5 s guar 1969---7-----A* |  | 89 |
| Oerts Indebt 5 s irredeem. | 100 | 4 ¢S ${ }^{\text {s }}$ July 193 | $973 / 4$ |  |  | 6.25 | 5.25\% |
| tlantic Coast Line RR- Mes |  | 4138 smpt 1973 | 93 |  | Eq tr $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1932-45(\mathrm{ann}) \ldots$ - J\&D |  | 5.25\% |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 933 \\ & 79 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ | 48 May 119338 |  |  | D |  |  |
| oltrg 4s Oct 11952 op_M\&N onv deb $4 \mathrm{~s} 1939 \mathrm{op} 1916 \mathrm{M} \& N$ |  | 4s May 11935 gu N Y O.MEN | 98 |  |  | 96 | $1001 / 2$ |
|  |  | 48 May $11935 \mathrm{gu} \mathrm{N} \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{O-men}$ |  |  |  | 89 | 95 |
|  | 5\% |  |  |  | Winninag Term 4a 1939 ..J\&J | -- | - |

$b$ Basis. PThis price Includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $l$ Loudon, $n$ Nominal. s sale price
nOTIOE.-All bona prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonde.


$b$ Easis. f Tbis price noludes accrued interest. $h$ Dollars per 1.000 franc bond. $k$ Last sale, $\boldsymbol{i}$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS
morion, -Al bond pricea are "and Iaterest" except whers marked "q" and income and deiaulted bonde.


[^13]| Bonds and Stocks．｜Bid | Ask． | Stocks．Par．Bid． | Ast | ka．Pa | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\\| \mathbf{B} \varepsilon$ | ${ }^{3} 5$ | Lit Schuyl Nav RR \＆Ooal（gu） 50 d 40 | 45 |
|  | 967／8 |  |  |  | 130 |
|  |  |  | 40 | （e） | $48^{48}$ |
| 40－－year 4 3／ 1967 －－－－－－－－ |  |  |  | Mahoning（oal RR |  |
|  |  |  | 67 180 | ${ }_{\text {Malin }}^{\text {Pr }}$ | 31 70 |
| ${ }^{4} 4$ |  | Boston \＆Maine com（stpd）－ 100 | 30 |  |  |
| Eq tr 7a 1932－35（yr）J\＆D b | 41 | 1st proferred A unstamp |  | Masaawippl Valley Ry．．．．．－100 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | ，100＊＊ |
| st g 5s 1942 opt $1922 \ldots \ldots$－ $4 \& O \quad 991 / 2$ | 102 | 1 1st preferred O unstamped－100 |  | Midaland Valley com－－－－－－－－－－－ 50 d ${ }^{\text {d }} 30$ |  |
| General |  | 1st preferred ${ }_{\text {lst }} \mathbf{D}$ unstamped－10 |  | Preferred－${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ， |
|  |  | Prior pre | $87 \overline{13} 2$ | Minneapolis 8 St Lo |  |
| Utah Fuel－ |  |  |  | Minneapolis St P \＆S S |  |
|  |  | 1st preferred O Otamped－－－－\％．$x^{x} 50$ | 85 | $4 \%$ leased | 0 |
|  |  | 1st preferred ${ }^{\text {l }}$ stam |  | M1881931 |  |
| Cong 4a 1985 merles A |  | Preferre |  |  |  |
| raeries ${ }^{\text {d }} 1957$ |  | Bost \＆Pro |  | Missou |  |
| 矿 |  | Brunswick Ter \＆Ry ${ }^{\text {Peo }}$ | 3 | Moblle \＆Blirm pref（guar）－－－100 | 60 |
| July 1914c |  | Bupralo Roct |  |  |  |
| 1 st gold 415 s | 2 i |  | $\overline{3} 0$ | Morris \＆Exsex（guar）－${ }_{\text {NashV }}$ |  |
|  |  | Oanada Southern．－－－－－－－－100 ${ }^{\text {O }}$ d 155 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 151 / 1 \end{aligned}$ | NashV \＆${ }^{\text {Nation }}$ |  |
| 1 ltMg 681958 | 60 | Crererred |  | ． | 135 |
|  |  |  |  | New London Northern－－－－100 120 |  |
|  |  |  |  | New Orleans Great North－－－100 | 105 |
| rinds | 100\％ |  | 45 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { New York Oentral RR } & \end{array}$ | 6 |
| lit con | 40 |  | 47 |  |  |
|  |  | Ghesapeake | $223 /$ | $6 \%$ preferred．．．．．．．．．－100 100173 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 973 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 293／2 | N Y \＆Harlem com（gu）$\ldots-\ldots 50{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Ohicago} \mathrm{Burl}^{\text {Or }}$ | 150 |  | $10^{7}{ }^{-7}$ |
|  | 96 | Chic \＆East | 10 |  |  |
| 2 d gold 5 | 937／8 | Chicag |  | Ontario \＆ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {lit }}$ Hentien term | $\overline{8}{ }^{-}$ | Ohic Ind \＆Louisp common－－${ }^{\text {Prem }}$ |  | Norfolk Southern－－${ }^{\text {Nor }}$－ | 135 |
| Ref |  | Pr | 50 | 硅 |  |
|  |  | Oommon＿－－－－（t）d ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  |  | 148 |
| ${ }^{\text {De }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Nort | 25 |
| Toledo \＆Ohic 488 g 1941－MM\＆S ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Chica |  | North RR of $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{J}$（guar Eriej）－100 |  |
| Omaha Div 1st 3／9s ${ }^{\text {g }} 41$－AstO | 59 | Ohi | $1 / 2$ |  | 85 |
| Ref \＆gen 5s 1976 ser B＿－F\＆A 37 |  | ${ }_{6 \%}{ }^{\text {p pr }}$ | 47 |  |  |
|  |  | Chicago St |  | Opden Mine R | 70 |
| arren 1 |  |  |  | Ontario \＆Quebec． | 121 |
| ami | 907／8 |  |  | Oswego \＆Syrac（er |  |
|  |  | Cin Unlon Term $5 \%$ pret．．．－100 | 105 | Paterson \＆Hudso |  |
|  | 718 | ${ }_{\text {Oleve }}^{\text {Oinc }}$ Preferred |  |  |  |
| 1 1st gold 40 1995 guar－－．F\＆A |  |  | $\overline{7} 3$ | Peinnoad Oorp |  |
|  | 95 | Obetterm＇t stk | 24 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \＆${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| eat Je |  |  | 40 | Pere Marquette Ry com－－－100 1434 |  |
| Oonsol gold 4s 1936 |  | 2 d prefer | 56 | Preferred－－－－．－．－．－． 100 |  |
| Coun ${ }^{\text {a }}$ g |  |  |  | d | 130 |
|  |  | Oonsol R Rs of Ouba prof－－－－100 22 | $2{ }^{2} \overline{2} \frac{1}{4}$ | Phila \＆Trent | 225 |
| Gen mtge gold 4s 1943．－－A\＆O | 101 | Cripple Creak Central．－－－－100 | 10 | $\underset{\text { Pittsburgh B }}{\text { Preferred }}$ | ${ }_{64}$ |
| Incom |  | Ouba RR preferred－－－．－．－－100 | 36 | Ptits Onc Ohic | 150 |
| lut M 5 s 1946 series A．－－M\＆S | 60 | Dayton M Micu com（guar） | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Pitts Ft W \＆Chic com（gu）－ 100 | 158 |
| 5 | 5\％ | Delaware \＆Bound Br（guar）－100 |  | Plttaburgh \＆Lake Erie＿－－－50 d 88 | 86 |
| ¢̇1 | ${ }_{8}{ }^{-1}$ | Delaware | ${ }_{36} 9$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{52}$ |
| Va |  | Delaware | 40 | Ptits Youngst \＆Asht pref－－100 100 | ${ }_{155}^{175}$ |
| Whas Pittolist 48 g 1990 A A\＆O | 80 | Denv | 14 | Prov \＆Worceater（guar）－－－－100 | 173 |
|  |  | Denv |  | Railroad Securities Co－ |  |
| $8 \overline{2} \overline{1} \frac{1}{2}$ |  | Detroit | 70 | $4 \% \mathrm{mll}$ Cent stk | 601／2 |
| Ref gold 58 |  |  |  | 1 di prearred | 39 |
| Eqtr 6s Jan 15 1932－35－J\＆J |  | Duluth Sout | 5／8 | Rensselaer \％Saratoga（guar）－100 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 140 |
| hite \＆Black |  | East Penna | $62^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Elmira \＆W＇m | 45 | Dividend o |  |
| lis 5 Jan 1939 ．．．．．．．．．．J\＆J |  | Prie Prefrred |  | ${ }_{7 \%}^{6 \%}$ guaranteed．－－－－－－－－100 |  |
|  |  | 1 1st preferre | 1714 | Roch \％Genese |  |
|  |  |  |  | me \＆ dint |  |
|  | 4178 | rie a Pitt | 60 | St Louls Bridge ist prefo－－ 100 | 110 |
|  |  | Fonda Johns \＆Glov com．－． 100 |  | nd | 56 |
| Wilm \＆Nor 1 tat 581927 extended |  |  | $10 \overline{0}$ | 6\％preferred－．．．－ | 15 |
|  | 99 | Georg |  | L | 17 |
|  | 100 | Pre | $188{ }^{-1}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{Pr}}$ | 110 |
| Gen mtgeg 481935. |  | Georgla South |  | Seaboard Alr LIne |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {2st preferred }}$ |  | Shatererred．－． |  |
| Winston－Salem |  | Great Northern Ry－Pree－－100 | 勉 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4}{ }^{-\cdots}$ | Ore cartificates．．．－－－．${ }^{\text {no par）}}$ d | 13 1 | Southern Ry common．．．－－－100 19 | 20 |
| ${ }_{80}$ | 43 | Green | 60 |  |  |
|  |  | Guif Preferr | 2 | Southwestern of Ga （guar） | ${ }_{98}$ |
| pur |  | Hartford ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 | Tennesses Oentral Ry com－－－（ + ）d |  |
| Sup \＆Dul Div 4a 1936．－MEN | aine | Hudson \＆ | 3178 | Oo |  |
| Onemi |  | Punterred－ | 70 | Texa | 85 |
|  |  | Runteferred |  | Tray del RR of （t Louln |  |
|  |  | milnois Oent | 2939 | Union Pacific－Common－－－－100 | $12{ }^{12} 31 / 2$ |
| ILROAD STOCES． |  |  | $511 /$ |  |  |
|  |  | Stk tr ctio－See Rr Secure O ． |  | 析 | 10 |
| Preferred Southern com．－－－－－50 |  |  | 4 $1 / 4$ | Utica Clinton <br> Valley <br> RR |  |
|  |  | Oom vot |  | Vermont \＆Mass（guar）－－－－－100 $100 \times 114$ | 20 |
|  |  | Preferred | 30 | Vicksb Shroved | 81 |
| Albany \＆Susquehanna（guar） 100 | 200 |  | $175^{21 / 2}$ |  | 80 |
|  |  | Kal Allegan \＆Gr Rap（gu）－－100 105 |  | Com vot tr cert |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prer }}$（with $\$ 30$ warrants |  | K O St L \＆Ohle－Pref（gu）－ 100 | 120 | Wabagh Railwa |  |
| Prer（with out warrants ．－．－100 | 10 | ${ }_{\text {Kansas Cit }}^{\text {Creferred }}$ | 13812 | ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ A－ | 16 |
|  |  | Lackawana－ |  |  |  |
| legheny \＆ | 115 | high Valley－－－－－－．－．－．－－－ 50 d 20 | 22 | 10 |  |
| Preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Preferred－ | 5 | 2 d |  |
|  | 111 | Spec guar betterment atk－－ $50{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 42 | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  | red． |  |
| Atlan \＆Ohar Air L（guar）$-\cdots-1000$ | 180 |  |  | heeling \＆Lake Erie | 50 |
| Atlantic Coast LTCo of $\mathrm{Conn}-50$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attlantic Ooast L REcomn－ 100 | 65 |  |  |  | 50 |
| lantic 1st leased lines rent tri－i ${ }^{\text {a }}$／d | 75 |  |  |  |  |
| gusta \＆Savannah（guar）－ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |

－Basis．$f$ This price includes accrued interast．$k$ Last sale．$l$ In London．$n$ Nominal，$s$ Sale price $u$ kx－rights．$\dagger$ No par valup．

## Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds

NOTICE.-All bond pricen are "and interest" except where marked " F " and income and defaulted bonds.


## Public Utilities

\＆（Includes street and electric rallways，gas，electric，power，water，telegraph，telephone and bridge companles．）
motion．－All bond pricen are＂and Interont＂exoept where marked＂$q$＂and income nad defaulted boads．

| Bonds． | Bid | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adrlatic Electric Oo（Italy）－ Extl © P 7 B 1952 |  | 80 | Bear Mt Hud Riv Bdge Oo <br> 1st 7s 1953 | 89 | 891／2 |  | 60 |  |
|  | ${ }^{103}{ }^{-1}$ | 105 |  |  |  |  | 78 | $84{ }^{-1}$ |
| lat \＆rer 5 1951 | 102 | 10314 | Bean trust 1 Os 1959 W W－A\＆O |  | 70 | Canton－Akron Con Ry $5 \mathrm{E} \cdot 33$ J J JJ | 9736 | 0 |
| 1st \＆ref $41 / 2819$ | 891／8 | 101 |  |  |  | Oanton Elec Co 5s 1937．．．M\＆N | 70 |  |
| Alabama Wat 5 \％ 1968 － |  |  | Bell Telephon |  |  | Oape ${ }^{\text {Oapital }}$ |  | 80 |
|  | 78 | 82 | Lst g 5 s 195 st g 5 g 1957 | 86 | $\begin{aligned} & 903 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | Cotist 58. | 75 55 | 79 |
| Abany Ry－See |  |  | 1st mtge 5 s 1960 ser O－－M8 |  | ${ }_{90}$ | Oarolina－Ga Service Co－ |  |  |
| Allegheny Gas O | 35 | 40 | lat \＆ref 5 s 1948 |  |  | 61／\％\％notes＇ 32 with warr J \％D |  | 30 |
| Alton \＆St L Bridg | 62 46 | 65 48 |  | 104／2 | $1081 / 2$ | Oarorinn Mt Power 6s 1935－J\＆D Carolna P L List 5 1956－A\＆ | －－ | $\overline{9}^{9} 9^{-}$ |
| Alton Water 5 s 19 | 90 | 93 | Belolt Water，Gas \＆Elec Oo－ 1st g 5 s 1937 ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．M\＆S | 101 | 103 |  | 90 | 100 |
| Oong 415 s 1933 ga | 78 | 82 |  |  |  | 1st mige 5 s 19 | 90 | 96 |
| mer Oommonwealth Power－ |  |  | Berlic itity Elect 61981951－J J D | 3531 | 1／2 | Cent Ark Pul |  |  |
| Deb g 51／28 1953．．．．．．．．．．M\＆N | 40 | 45 | Sink fund deb |  | $35 \%$ 30 |  | 77 | 82 |
| Oonv deb 6s 1940．．．．．．．M\＆S | 40 | 42 | D |  |  | Cent Dist Telep 1st 58.43 J －J\＆D | 104 | 1051／2 |
| mer Community |  |  | st mtge f f $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1956$. | 34 | 36 | Firat lien col |  |  |
| Amer Elee Pow de | 48 |  | nghamton（ ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ ）Gae |  |  | First lien coll tr $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ | 70 | 75 |
| $\mathrm{Amer}_{\text {Deb }}$ \＆Forelgn 58 |  |  |  | 100 |  | －${ }^{3-\mathrm{yr} 51 / 2 \% \text { note } 1933}$ | 77 | $81 / 2$ |
| Amer G \＆E deb $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ | $91 / 8$ | $893 / 4$ | 18 tref 5 Feb 1946 | 97 | 100 | 1 st \＆ref 5 s Jan 1957．＿．－M\＆ | 100\％ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amer Gas \& Power Oo- } \\ & \text { Sec deb } 581953 \end{aligned}$ |  | 58 | Birmingham 1 sef $41 / 2$ | 90 | $941 / 2 \mid$ | Cent Ills Elec \＆Gas Co 1st \＆ref 5 s 1951. | 901／2 | 91 |
| Secured dob 6819 | 80 | 84 | rmingha | 85 90 |  |  | 00 |  |
| Deb $61 / 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | － |  |  | Central minois Pub |  |  |
| Am Pow \＆L deb 6s 2016．－M\＆ | 851／4 | 87 |  |  |  | 1st mtge $415 / 81967$ | 80 |  |
| mer States Public S |  |  |  | 101 | 103 | 1st \＆ref 5 sa 1968 ser G－M－M\＆N | $80^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| Deb 6s 1938 | 53 | 56 | 1 st m 5 s 1954 s |  | 101 | ent India |  |  |
| ner Telep |  |  | 18t mitge | 100 | 100 |  | 88 | 90 |
| Oonv g 4s＇36 conv | $1051 / 3$ | $1053 / 4$ | Mtge \＆col tr 58 ＇ 51 ser A A\＆A O | 198 |  | lat ndiana Power $A$ |  | 96 |
| Deber 5 5 1960 | ${ }_{103} 10$ | 10312 | Bleecker St\＆Fulfy－See．NY Rys |  |  | Cent MainePr $58 \mathrm{~s}^{3} 39$ op ${ }^{19} 19 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | $1031 / 2$ | 105 |
| Deb 51／8 ${ }^{\text {Nov }}$ | 105 | $11^{103}$ | Bloomington Dec \＆Champagne | 72 | 76 | 1st \＆gen 6 sa 1942 ser B－－JsyJ | 106 | ${ }_{103}^{108}$ |
| Conv deb 41s | ${ }_{103}^{115 / 4}$ |  | Blue Lakes Wat lat | 108 | $1 \overline{10}^{-}$ |  | 6 | 108 |
| nerican Utilitiea |  |  | Boston Con Gas Boston Elev Ry | 105354 | 103 | Cent Ohlo L 8 P 1 1st 5 s | 7 | 89 |
| 10t lien \＆ref 6a 19 |  | 50 |  | 96 |  | Cent Po | 88 | 70 |
| mer W W \＆E1 5 | $95 \overline{5} / 4$ |  | Deb g 4\％s Nov 1941 ［－M\＆N | ${ }^{95}$ |  | Oent Pub Serv |  |  |
| Deb 6s 1975 Ser A ．．．．．．M8N |  | 88 | Deb g 5s Dec 1942 ${ }_{\text {Wer }}$ | 100 |  |  | 35 | 37 |
| Dinap \＆Chesapeake Bay Pow |  |  | 5 s May |  |  | Oentral States Elec Corp－ |  |  |
| $1 a$ | 100 | 102 | 5 M M | 99 |  | Oonv deb 5819 | 27 | 33 |
| Ana \＆Pot R RR－S |  |  | 4s Aug 1 1932－－－－－－－－FA | 94 |  | Deb 53／9 1954 with war M\＆815 |  |  |
| Appalachian Elee |  | 100 | Brandenburg（Germany）Ei Pr－ |  | 34 | 1st M \＆1st lien 51／s 1953 | 41 | 45 |
| 1 st \＆ref 5 s 1956 | 95 | 98 | Extheport Gas L | 97 | 34 | Entral States |  | 33 |
| Appalachian Power 58 1941J\＆D $7 \%$ gold bondm $1936 \ldots . .5 \& A$ | 1021／2 | 1031／2 | British Col Tel 5 s 1960 |  |  |  | 30 | 33 |
| Deb gold 6s 2024 |  | 100 | list R ref 5 s 195 |  |  | Oent Vermont Public Serv Oorp |  |  |
| Appalach |  |  | 10－yr P ¢ $61 / \mathrm{s} 1934$－ | 94 | $97$ | 551959 ser A | 99 | 102 |
| Conv deb 6s 1945 | 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 25^{1 / 2} \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | Bway \＆7th AverR－SeeNY Rys |  |  | st 1 |  |  |
| Ardmore st Ry－see |  |  | Bway Surface RR－See N Y Ryg |  |  | d | 75 | 0 |
| Arizona Edison 1st 58 | 80 | 82 |  | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona Pow $68{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 65 | 671 | 1st m 5 s Mar 61938 | 1041／2 | 1061／2 | Oharleston Cons Ry | 98 |  |
| Ars \＆Mo Pow 1 st 6s | 71 |  | Gen \＆ref 5 s 1967 |  |  | Ohattanoo |  |  |
| Deb 61／8 1935 | 65 | 67 |  | ${ }_{65}$ | $783 / 4$ | 1 st \＆ref g 5 s 1956 op | 98 |  |
| Arkansas P \＆L 1st 58 1956－A\＆O | $90 \%$ | 91 |  | 93 |  | Ches \＆ | 1041／2 | 106 |
| 18 ta 1939 with warr－－－J＊J | 80 | 85 | Gen m 5 ser A 1949 | 104\％ | 105 | Chester Water Service |  |  |
| Arkansaw Water 1st 5s 1956－A | 93 | 96 | Bklyn－Manhattan Tra |  |  | 1st 41／5s 1958 8 | 84 | 0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Adamand }}$ Let M gold 5 s 1939 ． |  |  |  | $891 / 2$ 97 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | Chic Aurora \＆Eligin RR－J\＆J |  |  |
| Ashtabula Water 5 s | ${ }_{90}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $9 \overline{9}_{\overline{5}}$ |  |  |  | Chicago Oity \＆Connect |  |  |
| Assoc Eilect $41 / \mathrm{s}$ | 75 | $751 / 2$ | Brookquit Trust ctfs of deposit | 90 |  | Ooll tr 8 Pg 58 Jan 119 | 10 |  |
| Associated Gas |  |  | 1stref rold 4s 2002 | 85 |  |  | 40 |  |
| Conv deb |  | 65 | Cent Un Tr temp ctfa dep． | 95 |  | Oertificates of deposit－－．．－－－－ | 40 | 45 |
| Conv deb 6s | 22 |  | Temp ctfs dep stamped． | 95 |  | 1 c |  |  |
|  |  | 42 次 | Bklyn Bath \＆WE5s＇33．A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 93 | ${ }^{9} 5$ |  | 86 | 84 91 |
| Conv deb $41 / 5819$ |  | 39 |  |  |  | Ohic North Shore \＆Milo |  |  |
| Cons ref deb 58 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 st mitge | 50 |  |
| Conv deb $5 \mathrm{~s} 1950 \ldots$ F．－．－F\＆A | $421 / 2$ | 43 | Bklyn Un Elev $5 \mathrm{~s} 1950 \ldots$ F\＆A | 80 | 813 |  |  | $28$ |
| Conv 51／s 1938 －ilitios M\＆N |  | 45 | Stamped guaranteed－．．－－－ |  | －－ | ${ }_{6 \%}^{1 s t} \&$ ref 5 | 0 |  |
| Esociated Pub Utilitien Corp- |  |  | Kings Oo EI 1st 4s 19 | 75 | 80 79 | Ohicaso Railways |  |  |
| $51 / \%$ notes $1932-\cdots$ | 88 | 93 | Nassau Elec 1st 5 s 1944－－－A $\overline{\text { en }}$ | 70 | 80 | 1 st M gold 5 s 192 | 7 | 49 |
| Associated Telep Co Lt |  |  | 1st gold 4s Jan 11951 J\＆J | 10 | 45 | Cotfg of deposit | 17 |  |
|  | 100 | $1021 / 2$ | Billy Un Gaslst cons ${ }^{\text {asg }}$＇45MRN | 105 | 109 | Cortificates |  | 17 |
| Oonv deb 68 19411．－．－M\＆M | 80 | 85 | lat |  | $215{ }^{--}$ | Series B Feb 19 | 8 | 10 |
| Oonv deb 51／8 1944 ser O－M 8 N |  | 60 | Deb 591950 | 101 | 10236 | Pur Onor 4 |  |  |
| Deb $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1955$ ser A |  |  | Browns ville Avo－see |  |  | Pur mon |  | 14 |
| tchison Ry，Light \＆Power－ |  |  | Brush Elec Oo 5s 1952 |  | 110 3 | Adj inc 4s Feb 1927 opt |  | 8 |
| 1st 58 Nov 1935 －－－－M－M ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 00 | 102 | Buff Gen Elec 18t 581939 ．－P\＆A | 103 |  | Certificates of doposito－－－－ |  | 8 |
| Athens（Ga）Ry \＆E |  |  | 1st ref 5 A April $1939 . \ldots .-J \& J$ | 102 |  | Ohicago Rapld Tra |  |  |
| Aticons St RR－See Ga Ry \＆El | 100 | 102 | Gen \＆ref 5 s 1956 ser A．－F\＆A | $100{ }^{--}$ | $1041 / 8$ |  | $351 / 2$ |  |
| Atlanta Gaa L 5 s g 1947 －J | 1023／4 |  |  |  |  | Adjust deb 63 July 19 | 13 |  |
| 413\％notes Mar 151933 － | 81 | $\overline{8} 8$ | 1st gold 581942 －．．．．．．．．．． | 100 |  | Chippewa Power | 102 | 105 |
|  | 1011／2 | 1041／2 | Bupfalo Ry－See Intern | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Ave RR－See Bkn R T． | 101／2 | 104次 | Burlington（Vt）G L 5 s 19 | 103 |  | Oicero Gas gen \＆ref 5 s 1932＿J\＆J | 100 | 001／2 |
| Atlantic Oity El $581938 .-\mathrm{MsS}$ | 103 | 10 |  | 98 | 100 | Oincinnati Gas \＆Electric－ |  |  |
|  | 104 | 105 | Butler Water 5s 1957 A | 90 | 95 | 1 1at M 4s 1968 series A＿－＿A\＆O | 92 | 93 |
|  | 1031／2 | 104 | Butte El\＆P lat s f 58 ＇ $32-51 \mathrm{~J} \& \mathrm{D}$ | 101 |  | Oin New |  |  |
|  |  |  | Oalifornia Electric Generating－ |  |  | －So Cov \＆Cinc 6s 1932－－－JJ JJ | 104／3 | 100 |
| Atlantic Co Wat $5 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\circ} 58 . \ldots$ AM 8 S | 90 | 941／2 | Calgary Power 1st 5 s 1980．．．A\＆O | 75 | $\overline{8} 5$ | Oincinnati Street Ry |  |  |
| tlantic Pub Serv Oorp |  |  | California Gas \＆Eliec |  |  | ${ }^{18 t} m 51 / 85 \mathrm{sppr} 15,52 \mathrm{ser}$ | 69 | $771 / 3$ |
| 1st lien $51 / 381953$ ser A．．－F | 46 | 48 |  | 100312 |  |  | 88 8／4 | $741 / 2$ |
| Aurora Elgin \＆Ohicago R．－ R － |  |  | Unif \＆ref gs ＇ 37 op of－－M\＆N |  |  |  | 46 | 48 |
| 1st \＆ref 55819460 |  | 75 | 1 st \＆ref 6 s 1942 ser | 41／2 | 10514 | Deb \％ 5 s 1963 with warr＿M\＆N |  |  |
|  | 70 | 75 | 1st \＆ref $51 / 281955$ series O P\＆A |  | 100 | Deb 5 s 1969 with warr－－－M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 研 | 48 |
| B Sp Pt \＆Ohes－see Un Ry \＆El |  |  | Callf Telep \＆Lit 1 1st 58 1973－A－A\＆O |  |  | nv deb 581950 ＿．．．．．．－J\＆D | 517／8 | 52 |
| Balt Traction－See |  |  | Calif Water Servic | 92 | 94 |  |  |  |
| ngor Hydro Elec | 160 | 180 | Calumet Gas \＆ El |  |  | 1 st M plpe line 5 | 54 | 55 |
| ngor Ry \＆El lit 5 s | 100 | 103 | mot \＆South | 99 | 102 | Service Gas Pipe Line Oo－ |  |  |
| aton Rouge Elictric ${ }^{\text {ase }}$ | 99 |  | umet M \％\＆South ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |  |  | Olties Service Power \＆Light－ |  |  |
|  | 95 | 100 102 | Oertificater of deposit．．．．－－ |  | 43 | Deb 51／s 1952－．．．．．．．．M\＆N | 62 5／8 | 63 |
| 1st M 5s 1959 ser B．．．－－－F\＆A | 100 | 102 |  |  |  | Ditizens Gas（Indlanapolis）－J\＆ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101 | 102 |

b Basia．$f$ This price includes accrued interest．kiLastisale．niNominal．r Oanadian price z sale price．

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS


| Bod | did | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid， | Ask． | Bonds． | Bid． | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydraulic Power of Nlag Fallo 1str\＆refunding 58 1950 ．．．J\％J | 105 |  | A．＿M\＆S | 37 | 42 | Ang Pac Co－See Pac EIRy Ang \＆Paна木－See Pac El Ry |  |  |
| $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 162 |  | Itali | 44 | 46 |  |  |  |
| IIIIM Bell Teelep 1： | 1041／2 |  | kson | 44 | 6 |  | 65 | 70 |
| Ilinnots Commmerctal Tole |  |  | JJackson（Mich） | 102 | $1031 / 2$ | Loulsiana Pow \＆Light Co－ 1st mtge 5 s 1957 |  | 91 |
| 1st mtge 5 s 1960 ser B．－．M\＆S <br> Ill－Ky Bdge $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1947 \ldots$ M\＆S | 94 | 35 | Jacksonvllie Trac 1st 5 ＇ 31 －M MS | $f 10$ |  | Loulspille Gas \＆Elec O－${ }^{-1}$（Ky）－ |  | 1021 |
| Hinois Northern Utilities Co－ |  | 35 | Jamaica Water supply Co－ 1 dit | 391／2 | 102 | 1st \＆ref 5 s 1952 ser A．．．M\＆N 1st \＆ref 41 1／s 1961 ser OF F\＆A | 100\％ | $1001 / 2$ |
|  | 102 | 1031／2 | mes River Bridge Corp－ | 1 | 102 | Deb \＆ 68 s 1937 ser A－ | ， |  |
| 1st \＆ref 6s 1953 series A．－A\＆O | $971 / 2$ | 981／2 | 1st slnk fund $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1958－－J J J J | 31 | 34 | Louisv Litg 58 ＇ 53 unstmpdi－－A\＆O Louisville Ry 2d 41／2s 1940．．．M\＆S | 103 38 | $\begin{gathered} 107 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 86 | 87 |  | 10 | 102 |  | 261／2 |  |
| Lumots |  |  |  |  |  | ） |  | ／ |
| 1 lat 7 s 1936 | 10 |  | 1st \＆rep 5 s 1947 ser B．．．－18\＆ | ${ }_{90} 99$ | $\begin{gathered} 1001 / 2 \\ 911 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | Luneburg Pow L \＆W W（Germ | 50 |  |
| minois Valle | 101 | $10 \overline{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 5 | 60 |
| iliniois Water Se | 101 |  |  | 20 | 22 |  | 1011／4 | 103.10 |
|  | 85 | 88 | Joplin W W 1 st 5 s | 90 | 93 |  |  | 11315 |
| 1st mtgess 1958 ser |  |  | Kanawh 1 | 89 | 92 | Macon Ry\＆Light 1 st 5 s ＇ $53 . \mathrm{J} \mathrm{\& JJ}$ |  | 103 |
| Indiana Columbus ${ }^{\text {d }}$ E E Trac－M | 80 | 85 |  |  |  |  | 971／2 |  |
|  |  | 131／2 | Kansas dity Gas 1st 5s 46．．F8\＆A | $\mathrm{g}_{8}{ }^{-}$ | 105 | Madison G \＆Eilist ${ }_{\text {Gen }}$ | 1038 | $104$ |
|  |  | 45 |  |  |  | Madison Rys 1 st g 5 F 1933－－M\＆N | 20 |  |
|  | 90 | 95 | 1st M 4 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 1961．．． | 105\％ | 1061／2 | Mad Riv Pr 1st 58.35 gyop op．P\＆A | 100 39 | $10331 / 2$ |
|  | 94 65 | ${ }_{70}^{98}$ | Kansas City Pub ser 6 | 40 |  |  | 3014 | 21／2 |
| Indiana Gas Utilities 5s 19046 J JJ | 97 | 100 | 1st M 6s 1943．－．．．．．J\＆D | 1001 |  |  |  |  |
| 1ndiana 58. |  |  |  | 981／2 | 100 | Manila Gas $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ O－tr 58 |  | 7 |
| Indiana Hydro－Eiec Po |  |  | Kansas Gas \＆Electric－ | 100 | 107\％ | Mst hien coll tr 53／8 1937－A－${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | 65 |
| Indiana \＆Mich Eis 581957 －．F\＆A | ${ }^{89} 101 / 2$ | 91 | 1st mtge $41 / 2 \mathrm{se} 1980$－ | 80 | 931／ | Manitto ba Power Co Ltd－ |  |  |
|  |  | $100^{-1}$ | Kansas Power a mig |  | 96 |  | 58 | 65 |
| Indiana |  | 98 | 1st M 6s 1955 ser A．－．－M\＆N | 102 | $9 \overline{8}^{-1}$ | Manhheim \＆P Palatinate Elec Cos |  |  |
|  | 95 |  | entucky Fuel Gas Corp－－MN |  |  |  | ${ }_{99}$ | 50 102 |
| 1 lst 8 ref C | 75 |  | ${ }_{\text {Cont }}^{\text {Con }}$ | ${ }^{f}$ | 4 | Market St El Pass Ry－See PRTT |  |  |
| Indiana \＆${ }^{\text {ret }}$ | 72 | 77 | K＇y Hy |  |  | 1 l | 8974 |  |
| \％ | 40 | 55 | t | 73 | 83 | Maryid el Rys 1st gu 5 s ＇ 31 Aco |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana Nor 1at 5 s 1933 Add ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $)^{15}$ |  | 1st ${ }_{\text {Lexin }}$ | 70 99 | 721／2 | With warrants |  |  |
| Indianap Columbua \＆Sou Trac－ |  |  |  |  |  | Bait \＆Ann \＄L 58 194\％Feal |  | $\overline{15}$ |
| Indianapolis Gas 5 s 1952 －－－A\＆ |  |  |  | 98 | 101 | Maryland |  |  |
| Indianap \＆Martinsv Rap Tran－ |  |  | 1st M 5819 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{-1}$ |  | Massachusetts Gas | 95 | 961／2 |
|  | $f 15$ | 20 | Keokuk K | 77 | ${ }_{72} 100$ | Deb g 43／8 Dec 1931．．．．J J D | 100 | 1 |
| Indianapolis \＆Northweest Trac－ |  |  | 1st1\＆r | 56 |  | Sink fund deb 5s 1955－－－M M\＆N | ${ }_{9} 9$ | ${ }_{9}^{01}$ |
| Indianapolia Po |  | 10 | t \＆ r | 60 | 64 | Mass |  |  |
| 1 lt M 5 s 1957 ser | 99\％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 100 | 1st M 5 s 1978 | 97 | 99 | Massi |  | 96 |
| 1 st M g 5 s |  |  | 18t lien |  |  | 1 1st M 5 s 1 | 101 | 103 |
| Ind Sheliby \＆ |  |  |  |  |  | McGav \＆Mt V－See Nas |  |  |
| 1 ltaf |  |  | $\checkmark \mathrm{deb} 68$ |  |  | 1 st \＆re | 10 | 102 |
| India | 10 | 13 | Kings $\mathrm{Co}_{0} \mathrm{EL} \mathrm{L}$ | 1053／4 |  | ${ }_{\text {Memphls }}^{\text {lit }}$ | 41 | 43 |
| Indianapol | 18 | 22 |  | 137 | 140 | Mem |  |  |
| Secur | 80 | 85 | Ediso | 102 |  | nal |  |  |
| Indiana |  |  | Kings Co Eler RY－See skiyn RT | 100 |  | Metropolitan Edison | 65 | 78 |
| lst ilen | 100／2 | 1021／2 | Kings Co Ltg 1 st ref 58 ＇54－－J8JJ |  |  | 1 st ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ref 58.18 | 1003／8 | 1021／2 |
| 1st lien \＆ |  |  | K1ngston Gas \＆Elec ist Ejs $^{\prime} 5$ | $100 \overline{3} \bar{z}^{2}$ |  | －${ }^{\text {st }}$ M 4 4s／ 1988 |  | 87 |
| nd Pow | 60 |  | Knox |  |  | Street Ry －See N Y－ F －man |  |  |
| 6is 1 | 50 | 65 60 | Kokomo W W 5s 19 | 90 | 93 | tropolitan West 81 |  |  |
| 6 B 1957 se | 51 | 65 | 若awanna | 15 | 21 |  |  | 52 |
| Inland Telep 1st 68 － $197 \overline{4} 8$ | 73 | 80 | Debentures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inland Utilitios ${ }_{\text {Oonv }}$ |  |  |  | 81／2 |  | Michigan Associated Telep Co （ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Interborough－Metr | 25 | 30 |  |  | ${ }_{94} 91 / 2$ | 1st M 5 s 1961 |  |  |
|  | 101／8 | 12 | Lake Erie Pow Lt $6 \mathrm{~s} 1946 \mathrm{~A} \& \mathrm{O}$ | 10 | 94 | Midater | 2 | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ |
| Interborough ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | Lake Roland Elev－See Un Rys |  |  | Michigan Gas \＆Elec $\mathrm{O} 0--\mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |
| 1 st \＆re | 53 | 55 | Lake Sh | 71 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 1st \＆ref 68 1943 | 85 | 101 |
|  |  |  | Lor \＆Clev g 5 ¢ 270 opt ${ }^{\text {P17 }}$ |  |  | Michlgan Light ist | 100 |  |
| Oorve $7 \%$ n | 73188 | 7412 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { San } \\ & \text { Tol } \end{aligned}$ |  | 43 | Michigan Nor Pow 18t 58 s 41－JdJ | 100 | $10 \overline{2}$ |
| Intercontinents |  |  | Extended at $6 \%$ to $1933 \mathrm{~J} \& J$ |  |  | 18 t g 5 s 1947 ser A － | 86 | 89 |
|  |  | 15 | Lake st Elev RR |  |  | dir |  | 8 |
|  | 481／ | 49 | Lake suparlior D |  |  | $5 \%$ conv notes 19 |  |  |
| International Po |  |  |  |  | 101／2 | $5 \%$ conv notes 1933－．．．－JJ\＆D | 65 |  |
| 6 © $6 \%$ sec bond |  | 90 75 | ${ }^{181} \mathrm{M}$ M $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1940$ ser | 101 |  | $5 \%$ conv notes 1935－－．－．－J88D | 70 | $75$ |
| Stic 78.1836 D |  | 75 | Deb g 6s 202026 ser A | \％ |  | diand Natural Gas Co－－ |  |  |
| Seec 78181857 ser |  | 70 | Lehigh Valley Transit | 8\％ | 87 | Mulv | 4 | 8 |
|  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{E} \mathrm{5s} \mathrm{Dec} 1935$ |  |  | Milwa |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {suif Trac } 1 \mathrm{st}}$ |  |  | 18t Mg gid Dec 1935 opt＿－M\＆S | 45 |  |  | 102 |  |
| Crosp St．Ry 1 st | 88 | 91 65 | Ref \＆lmptg 5 s 1900 －－．－J\＆D | 22 | $2 \overline{2 F}^{-}$ |  | $1 / 2$ |  |
| 13410 |  |  |  |  |  | 1st M 5s 1971－－－．．J J\＆J |  | 9838 |
|  |  | 75 | Lexington（Ky）Tell |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Teiep \＆Teleg－ |  | 35 | 1stM 681944 － |  |  | Minn Gen 611865 | 101 | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 1031 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1{ }^{1}$ | 50 | 55 |  | 90 78 | 93 80 80 | Minnapoils ${ }_{\text {dat }}$ | 861／8 | 87 |
| Deb 5 B 1955 | 63 <br> 5 | 66 | Conv deb $51 / 881953$ | 60 | 63 | Minn St Ry －${ }^{\text {coe }}$ | 6 | 87 |
| Interstate Nat Gas 6 csi 1936 －J J J | 1021／2 |  | Lincoln das \＆Elec 5 s 1941＿J\＆D | 99 |  | Minnesota Nor Pr jt 6s 1934－A\＆O | 93. | 96 |
| ${ }^{\text {interstate }}$ Dowe | 770 | $7^{78}{ }^{-}$ | 1st | 99 | 102 | Minnesota Power |  |  |
| Interstate Pab |  |  | Linde |  | 1 | 1st \＆ref 443 sis 197 | 188 | 103 90 |
| 1 1st |  |  | Littie Rock G \＆F 6 S 1937 －M\＆N | 60 |  | Missisgippl Powe |  |  |
| ${ }_{18 t}^{18 t}$ | ${ }^{90}$ | 941／8 | Lef | $\overline{9}^{7}{ }^{-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 83 |
| Interstate Rya 48 | 801／4 | 84 | Lockhart Power $53 / 819$ iajo－－F\＆A | 95 |  |  | 85 | 87 |
| Interstate Telep |  |  | 1 1st extl 781952 with |  |  | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 913／2 |  |
| Iowa－ | 88 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92 |
| 1 1st 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{101}$ | 103 |
| ${ }_{\text {Iowa }}$ | 85 | $87$ | 1st ref 6s 1948 | $1071 / 2$ | 109 |  | 95 | 98 |
|  |  |  | 1st \＆ref 5 s 1955 ser B－－M8S | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| Ded 5 s 1968 | 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | Secured g 6s 1945－．－J\＆J | 104 | $1043 / 4$ |  |  | 92 |
|  | 99 |  | Lorain \＆Clev RR－see Lake Sh |  |  | Missouri Public service Co |  |  |
| wa |  |  | Lorain Telep 1st 5 s 1958 Lake sh |  |  | Morsiv sioux | 70 | 80 |
| lat \＆ref 5s June 1946 B－－－J\＆D | 10072 | $101 / 4$ | Los Angeles Gas \＆Elec Corp－－ |  |  | －8t \＆ $1861953 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 80 |  |
| － 1 at \＆\％ef $51 / 28$ Uct 1945 ．－M\＆N | 100 | $101$ | 1 lst \＆gen 5 s 1961 |  | 103 访 |  |  |  |
| das |  |  | Gen \＆ | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Deb 681950 ser | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |  | Gen \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Gen \＆ |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| 1sta Hydro－Elec Co Cor | 00 | 101 | Los Ang G \＆E 581934 | 1048 |  |  |  |  |
| arco Hydro－Elec Oo（Italy－ 1st M \＆f $7 \mathrm{~s} 1952 \ldots \ldots \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




[^14]PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS


[^15]ed for FRASER

$b$ Baals. $d$ Price der share not per cent. $f$ Flat price. $k$ Last sale. I In London. $n$ Nominal. r Oanadian price. $\mathbf{s}$ Sale price. $\boldsymbol{i}$ New stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS




## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the previous two headings, namely "Railroads (Steam)" and "Public Utilities." In the case of stocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land," "Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellaneous." ㅍOTIOE, $\rightarrow$ All bond pricon ars "and intoront" oxoopt whore raarked sif" and income and defaulted bonds.

 $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes
and Toronto Stock
Exchanges.

NOTICg.-All bond pricen are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.

| Bonds. | Bid | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds | Bia. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Joseph Lead Co-_ MeN | 91 | $911 / 2$ | Stutz Motor Car 73/8 1937- A\&O |  |  | rner Oo 1st 6s 1944.-...-A\&O With warrants | 65 | 82 |
| St Loutig Gas oc Ooke | 91 | 911/2 | Sagar Eritates of Oriente- | 2 | 61/4 |  |  | 80 |
|  | 20 | 24 | Sugar Plue Lumber Oo- 1at M nerial 6a $1932-19$ |  |  | Warner-Quinlan Oo-_...... | 381/2 | \% |
| St Louis Refrig \& Oold Storage- | 85 |  | San Madd Raiain 63/5s 19420 |  |  | Warner Sugar Rer 79 1941-J J\&D | 104 | . |
| St Maurice Valley Oo |  |  | Sun Oll deb \% f $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s} 1939$ |  |  | Warner Sugar Oord 1at 7 E '39 J8JJ |  | $10^{8}$ |
|  |  | $50^{-*}$ | $5 \%$ note July 11934 |  |  | Stpd (July 1930 coup on) 1939. |  | 10\% |
| St Lery Mt \& P 5s 55 日tpd-J\&J | 49 95 | 50 100 | Sun Pipe Line 5s 19 |  |  | Warren Bros Co - <br> Conv s f deb $6 \mathrm{~s} 1941 \ldots . .$. M\&S | 1/2 | 60 |
| Santa Ana Sug Rs 1931 --Adt |  | 30 | S ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1 | 42 | 51.0 notes 193\% | 65 | 70 |
| Saxet Co. See Republic Gas, pag |  |  | Swift \& Oo 1st P P $\mathrm{g}^{\text {g }}$, | 993/4 | 1008 |  |  |  |
|  | 30 | 37 | Taylor-Wharton I \& ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 6s |  |  | Otfs of deposit. - .-. |  |  |
|  | $251 / 2$ | $261 / 2$ | 1st \& ref $71 / 581946$ Sor A..JdJ |  |  | Western Elec deb 5 - 1944---AdO | $100^{1 / 8}$ | $1017 / 8$ |
|  |  | 55 57 | Telte (Leonard), Inc71/5. 1946, with warr |  |  | Western Newspaper Union- <br> Oonv deb 6s 1944 _F\&A |  | 35 |
| Schulco Oo $01 / 5 \mathrm{~s} 1840 \ldots . . J \&$ <br> Guar s if $81 / \mathrm{s} 1946$ ser B. A\&O | 55 60 | 57 <br> 75 | 7198, 1946. with warr Without warrants. | $55^{--}$ | $68^{-1}$ | White Eagle Oll \& Rer Co- |  | 35 |
| Scripps (E W) deb 51/s 1943 F\&A | 70 | 75 | Fenn Coal 1 \& RR 581951 -J\& |  |  | S f reb 51/2s 1937-....-M\&S15 | 1021/8 | 103 |
|  | $571 / 2$ 40 | $591 / 2$ | tenn Oop \& Ohem 6s 1941 - AdO Conv deb 6s 1944 ser B.-M\&S | 55 |  | Without warrants |  |  |
| Securities do $N Y 48$ con | 60 | 50 | Texas Corp deb 5 s 1944 | 87 | $871 / 2$ |  | 74 | 80 |
| 8\% bonds Apr 11946 ser B'.... | 60 |  | Thermold Oo 6\% notes 1934_F\&A | 05 |  |  |  |  |
| Seneca Copper 7s 1933 | 18 | 24 | rrasior Eng ot Meg 8a 1 | 95 |  | Wickw Spencer Steel 78 $35 .-J \$ J$ |  | 1/8 |
| Sorvel Oorp (new) 581948 |  |  | Tri-Utilities Corp |  |  | Oertificates of depositit----ja |  |  |
| Sharon Steel Hoop- <br> 14t 8 P 5141948 . |  | 50 | Pruax draer 5 Coal | 7 | 10 | White Sew M ${ }^{\text {Wa }}$ ' 36 with w. . J\&J |  | $3 \overline{3}^{--}$ |
| Shawsh Mils $7 \%$ notea 1931 IFA A |  | s 100 | Pruax-Traer Coal Conv deb $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | 301/4 |  |  |  | 28 |
| Sheffleld Steel $51 / 8$ 1948 . $M \& S$ | 80 | 85 | Prambull Steel |  | 87/8 | Wickwire Spencer Steel Oo- |  |  |
| Shell Union Oll Oorp- |  |  | 10-yr deb 78 1935 ex-warr M\&N | 481/4 | s 49 | Pr lien \& coll 7s Jan 1935_M\&N |  | 5 |
|  | 65 | 66 | Ulen \& Oo deb bs 1934 | 481/4 | s 49 | Oertificates of deposit--~- ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |
| Debs ifs 1949 with warr-A\&O | 65 |  |  |  | 9414 |  | 97 | $971 / 2$ |
| Debsf 5 5s 1952_...M\&N | 825/8 | 84 | Cro oll ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 951 |  | Wllson do Co lat of 1941_n-AtO | 843/4 |  |
| Sherldan-W yoming Coal Colst sf 681947 |  | 60 |  | /8 | $\begin{gathered} 1001 / 8 \\ 95^{1 / 8} \end{gathered}$ | Wincb Repeat Arms $71 / 88^{\text {Certificates of deposit }}$ 4, A\%O | $\overline{3} \overline{5}$ | 44 |
|  | $963 / 4$ | 60. |  | 79 | $80^{18}$ | Witherbee Sherman | 15 |  |
| Slemans\&Halske 10-yr7s' 35 - J\&J | 62 | 89 | Union Refg Tr Eq 5s 1931-1940-- | 95 |  | Wood (Alan) ir \& St 6s | 95 |  |
| Slemens \& Hal-Siem-Schuck- |  |  |  | 00 |  |  | 62 |  |
|  | 69313 413 | 7214 | Onited Bliscuit of Am 6 | 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 95 \end{array}$ |  | 981/2 | 991/3 |
| 8ilica Gel Corp- 78 1841--F\&A |  |  | United Drug | 100 |  | Youngst Sh \& Tr |  |  |
| $5 \mathrm{yr} 6 \%$ notes' 32 with war A\&O | 35 | 50 | 581933 | 100 |  | 18t m of 5 m 1978 ser $\mathrm{A}_{\text {.... J J J J }}$ |  | 84 |
| Simmons Co 5s Nov. 1 |  |  | Onit Oll Prod 8831 cti dep J* 32 K | 30 |  | 1st m 5 s 1970 ser B.......A\&O |  |  |
| Sinclair Cons Oll Oorp- |  |  | Onited Industrial let 6e 1945.J\&D | 321 |  |  |  |  |
| 1st l coll 7s ser A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1937-M\&S15 | $88^{8 / 4}$ | 83384 | Deb 61/s 1941---...-M M M | 321/2 |  | CHANGE S |  |  |
| Sinclair Crude Oil Purch |  |  | 61/\% \%otes 37 A with war M $\%$ S | 35 | 40 |  |  |  |
|  | 95 | 953 | Onited Steamship 6s 1937_- M \% N | 97 |  | N Y Stock Exxch- No. Last Sale |  |  |
| Sinclair Pipe Lines f $5 s^{\prime} 42$ - A A O <br> Skelly Oll deb $51 / \mathrm{s}$ 1939...M\&S | 913/4 | ${ }^{921 / 2}$ | United Steel Works (Germany) S F f1/2s 1951 with warr-jad | 32 |  | t Ex-rights | 3,0000 | 3,500 |
| Smith (A O) Corp 61/3s 33 M M N | $99 \%$ | 100 | Geries 0 | 32 | 37 | N Y Ootton Exch-.. 450 15,700 |  |  |
|  | 9, | 10 | 63/381947 with warrante-- Joul | 3034 | 313/4 | N Y Oof \& Sug Eİ. 344 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| 1 st \& $\mathrm{P} 51 / \mathrm{s} 1953$ A....-JJ\&D |  |  | Onited Steel Wky of Burbach |  | 1. | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { N } \mathrm{Y} \text { Ourb Exch } & 550 & 45,000\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Snider Packing Corporat |  |  | Esch-Dudelange |  | 94 | Baltimore Btk Eixch $87 \quad 2,200$ |  |  |
| $6 \%$ conv gold notes 1932. M\&N | 28 | 2814 | Onited Storea Realty $69 \cdot 42$-A\& |  |  | Boston Stock Exch. 139 19,500 | 15,000 | 0 |
| Solvay Amer Invest Corp- |  |  | U \& \& British Internat Ltd-, |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Buffalo Stk Exch.- } & 36 \\ 12.000\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 761/2 | 83 |  |  | $5 \overline{2}^{-}$ |  | 6,500 | 7,500 |
| $6 \%$ conv notes Apr 1 | 47 | 50 | U' Radiator deb ${ }^{\text {U }}$ O 1938..-F*A |  | 52 | $\begin{array}{lll}  \\ \text { Onclonatis Stk } \\ \text { Kx } & 50 & 12,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Southern Advance Bag |  |  | 1st \& 8 ref 5 s 1947 Ser A...- J\&J |  | 60 | Cleveland Stk Exch 41.4 .000 |  | 3,500 |
| $18 t 8$ f fos 1947 | 50 | 54 | 83\% serial notes 1932-. M 88 | $981 / 8$ | 987/8 | Columbus Stk \& B- $12 \quad 500$ |  |  |
| Southern United Ice |  |  | $83 \%$ gerlal noteg 1933....M\& |  | 93 | Denver Stock Exch. 19, |  |  |
|  | 37 | 42 | 81\%\% serlal notes 1934--M M | ---- | $s$ $s$ $s$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}s & 70 \\ s & 601 / 2\end{array}$ | Ft Worth Gr \& Cot ${ }^{\text {cter }}$ |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{ct} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{51/881932-43} \mathrm{(8-8)} \mathrm{-} \mathrm{~A} 8$ \% | 88 | 95 | 6\%\% serial notes 1936---Mas |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{Kan} \mathrm{Clty} \\ \text { (Bd of Tr) } & 217 & 5,000\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 73 | 78 | 83\%\% serla notee 1938-MEs |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Log Ang Stock Exch } & 74 & 12,750\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Giand O11 ( N J)deb 58 Nov 151946 | 10136 |  | $63 \%$ serlal notes 1939....M\&8 |  | $s$ s 621/2 | LosAngeles Curb Ex $\quad 88 \quad 7,000$ |  | 12, |
| Btand Oil N Y deb 4 lis' $5138 D 15$ | 975/8 | 973 | 8 \% \% serial noteg 1940...-Mts |  | s. 55 | Loulsville Stik Exch 29 |  |  |
| Stand Textlle Prod 61/s 42 Mk 8 | 42 | 46 | $3-\mathrm{yr} 6 \%$ note $1933-\ldots .-J \& D$ | 80 |  | aMilw Grain \& Stls 284 | 5 | 275 |
| Starrett Invest | 30 | 32 | Unlveral Pipe \& Rad 6 S 38 -J\&D | 21 | $218 /$ | Minn Oh of Comm. $550 \quad 1,800$ |  |  |
| Steel Oo of Can 6s 1940...JtJ | 107 |  | Universal Winding $0079 \cdot 37 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~J}^{\text {J }}$ | 95 | 100 | Minn-St P Stk Ex- $\quad 53140950$ |  |  |
| Steel \& Tubea deb 6 s 194 |  | $861 / 2$ | Valspar Oorp.conv deb ©8'40 F\&A |  | $s 11$ | Montreal Stock Ex- 78140.000 |  |  |
| Stinnes (Huxo) Oorp |  |  | Valvoune On $7 \mathrm{~s} 1937 \ldots . . .-M \& N$ |  |  | New Orl Ootton Hix $600 \quad 2,500$ |  | 2,900 |
| Gen 7 a '36 (Wlthout | 25 | 32 | Vanadium Corp. of |  |  | New Orl Stock Ex_ $70 \quad 1,000$ | 750 | 1,200 |
| 8tinnes (Tugo) Industries- |  |  | Conv deb 5s 1941 A\&O | 60 | 63 | nOmaha Stock Ex - 28 |  |  |
| Deb 78 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 48 (without war Strauss (Nathan) Inc 6s 19 | 25 | 30 | Van Camp Pack.-6s 1948 large. |  | s 57 | Phila Stocis Exch:- 200 5,500 |  | 5,500 |
| Strauss (Nathan) Inc 6s 19 |  |  | Fan Slyke \& Horton | 96 |  | Plttsh Stock Exixh. $115 \quad 5,000$ | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Strawbrldge \& Olothier - |  |  | Vertlentes Sugar 18t 7s 1942.Jad | 18 | 20 | oPortl'd Stk\&Bd Ex $19 \quad$ o1,000 |  |  |
|  | 94 | 95 | Victor Fuel $19 t$ of f 581953 | 8 | 10 | St Louis Exchange_ $\quad 80 \quad 15,000$ |  |  |
| Struthers Wells Titusville61381943 |  |  |  | 80 |  | Salt Lake Stock Ex. 51 1,200 |  |  |
| $581943$ | 70 | 75 | Walworth Co 1st 6s 1945...A\&O | 35 | 40 | San Fran Stk Ex_-- $75 \quad 761.500$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deb 81/5s 35 serA with war A\&O |  | 50 | San Fran Curb Ex. - 15,500 |  |  |
|  |  |  | WW Without warrants----ja-i |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Warner Bros Plct 6s 1939_..M\&S | 3934 | $40$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Toronto Stock Exch } & 62 & 45.000\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Washlaston 8tk Ex | 2,000 | 3,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Winnipeg Gr Exch_ } & 465 & 7,100\end{array}$ | 7,0000 | . 5000 |

a Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee changed its name on June 101931 to Milwaukee Grain \& Stock Exchange. $b$ Basis. f This price includes Exchange dated Jan. 241929 the number or members was increased from 1,100 to 1,375 . Up to date 253 new members have been elected making present membership 1,353. The purchase of four rights entitles holder to one full membership in the Exchange. Sale at $\$ 625,000$ before increase in membership in Jan. 1929, highest on record. $u$ For new membership. Last sale of old membership, $\$ 110,000$. The Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange increased the number of members from 235 to 470 a $100 \%$ membership dividend being declared, each present member receiving one additional membership. $z$ Ourb $100 \%$ dividend. $\dagger$ Sale Jan. 20 1931. $\ddagger$ Price for combination membership in San Francisco Stock Exchange and San Francisco Ourb Exchange. 88 Prices of Wheeling Stock Exchange memberships are fixed. No open market. Original price $\$ 250$, now $\$ 1,000$. 9 Book value. Membership of Ft Fort Worth Grain date and dissolve. $v$ Portland Stock \& Bond Exch. temporarily suspended on Feb. 1 1931. Last sale above given is previous to suspension

## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks


 sale, $l$ Pa
dividend.
exchanges.

INDUSTRLAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


[^16]|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orind | $20^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{38}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gen Latun Mach.-Y/t |  |  |
|  | 224, |  |  |  |  | Sememe |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{210} 8$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{30}^{50}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 173/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | coill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | coill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {cosex }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1282 }}^{2}$ |  |  | cola |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\frac{16}{16} 3} 1$ |  |  | Uuras Yac Clian-tad |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Conpler $A$ ato0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 㖪 |  |  |
|  | \%9920 |  | 5 ${ }_{\text {5 }}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \hline 84 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sanmand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{18}{40}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{85}{ }_{5}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | S ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coluchis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^17]| Stooke. Par. Bid |  | socka. Par. |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 364 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Hedem }}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mata | 70 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $9_{50}^{9} 4 x_{4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{102}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | cot |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -101 <br> 55, <br> 283 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { 2812 }}{12}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11/2 |
|  | $8 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sur | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Minneap-Honeywell Regulator---( $\dagger$ ) Minnesp-Moline | ${ }^{27}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ull Tull Cumble |  | Somer | ${ }_{\text {172 }}^{17}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mor |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{22}{22-2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{10} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pal }} 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$a$ Purchaser also pays accrued div. $d$ Price per share, not per cent. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $t$ New stock. $u$ Ex-cash
stock dividend. $v$ Ex stock dividend. $w$ Ex-100\% stock dividend. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights. $z$ Minimum price established on Montreal and Toronto Stock and Curb Exchanges. $\ddagger$ Without par value.

INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


[^18]| Stocks. $\quad$ Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. $\quad$ Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Dairy Prod Par ${ }^{\text {at }}$ Per 15 | share 20 |  | share 101/2 |  |  | share | Yale \& Towne Par | d Per 16 | share $171 / 2$ |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ | White Mot Sec pitioo | 103 |  | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  | Yellow Taxi ( N Y) ${ }^{\text {26 }}$ | a 16 |  |
|  | $81 / 8$ | White sew Mach ( $\dagger$ ) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - $\overline{1} \overline{1} / 2$ | 2 | Preferred.-.-100 | 19 | 1914 | Yellow Truck |  |  |
| Prior prep .-...50 d $941 / 2$ | 95 | Preferred | 4 | Wolverine Porti ${ }^{\text {Wrads }} 10{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | Ooach Mfg cl $\mathrm{B}_{1} 10$ | d 178 | 447/8 |
|  | 1717 |  | 28 | Woods Mrg--.--100 ${ }^{\text {Prefer }}$ |  | $40^{-}$ | ${ }^{\text {Proung (Edwin }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {P) }}$ |  |  |
| West'hse Eli m Mr 50 xd 4378 | 447818 | Second pref. 100130 |  | Woodward Iron-100 | 5 | 10 | Drug units --- |  |  |
|  | 87 | Whitman Wmpfor 100 | $\mathrm{Sb}^{0}$ | Wroferred (F-W)-100 ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | $481 / 2$ | 485 | Young (J 8) Oo-100 | ${ }^{92}{ }^{2}$ | $95^{--}$ |
|  | -939 |  | 35 | Worcester Salt-100 |  | 48\%/8 | Youngersed (LA) Apring |  |  |
|  | 28 |  | 31/4 | Worthington Pump |  |  | \% Whire...-.-(t) | 14 | 141/4 |
| Preferred ${ }^{\text {Pay }}$ - $1000^{+} \quad 931 / 2$ | 9612 |  | 31/4 | Preferred A-.... $100{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | 62 | Youngstown Sheet. |  | 50 |
| Weatraco Ohiorine |  | Olasa A.-----( $\dagger$ ) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 25 | Preferred B-100 | 20 | 52 | Ctis ${ }^{\text {dep }}$ (blue) -- | 241/2 | 25 |
|  | 111/4 |  | 20 |  | 59 | ${ }^{9} 91 / 2$ | Black stpd stock |  | $8 \overline{80}^{-0}$ |
| Whatsworth pref ${ }^{-}$ |  | Preferred....-ilo 20 | 23 | Wurliterer (Radolph) |  |  | Zenith R,adio---( $\dagger$ ( | d 11/4 | 11 |
| Wheel Steel Cord 100 ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | 14 |  |  | Common ${ }^{\text {7\% }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | dito |  | 81/4 |

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

| Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid | Ask. | Bonds and stooks. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural-5s '53 op '33_M\&N Es Nov 1052 2t 1032 M\&N | 60 | $63$ | First Trust of Ohicago | 68 | 72 | Pacific Ooast Jt Stk Land BkPortland Oro-59'530p'33 J\& | 64 | 67 |
| Arkansas 581952 opt $193 \overline{3}$ - M M N | 49 | 63 53 | 43, ${ }^{\text {4, }}$ | 73 | 76 | Portland, Oro-5s. 530 p 33 M\&N | 64 | 67 |
| Atlanta-581952 opt 1932.-J\&D | 32 | 37 | $4 \chi^{3} 8$ July 1954 opt 1934--.J\&J | 75 | 78 | 5 B 1955 Opt $1935 \cdots \cdots \cdots$ | 64 | 67 |
| 5 5 1957 opt $1937 \ldots \ldots$ | 32 | 37 | Irst Trust of Dallas - Mes |  |  | 581956 opt 1936 | 64 | 67 |
| 58 1955 opt 1935........-M\&N | 32 | 37 37 |  | 78 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | Los Angeles-5s $530 \mathrm{opt} 33 \mathrm{~J} \% \mathrm{~J}$ | 64 64 | 67 67 |
| 4tlantio-58 1953 opt 1933 - M \% | 38 | 42 | Fletcher 41/3s 1954 opt $193 \overline{4} \mathbf{M}$ M ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 84 | 88 |  | 64 | 67 |
| 681952 opt 1932..........M\&S | 38 | 42 | 43619550 pt 1935 .-. M\&N | 84 | 88 | 5 Mar 1954 opt 1934--M\&S | 64 | 67 |
| 581954 opt 1934---------J\&J | 38 | 42 | 43⿺ Nov 1957 opt $1937-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 84 | 88 | 5 s Sept 1957 opt $1937-\mathrm{M} 2 \mathrm{~S}$ | 64 | 67 |
| 58 1955 opt 1935 .........-J\&D | 38 38 38 | 42 |  | 89 94 | 98 |  | 64 | 67 |
| 581953 opt 1933-------MM | 38 | 42 | Fremont-5s 1953 opt ${ }^{\text {a }}$-J\&D | 50 | 54 | Pennsylvania 58.53 opt 33 -M\&N | 64 | 67 |
| Bankers-58 53 opt 28 --J J J | 28 | 30 | $5 \mathrm{~L} 1952 \mathrm{opt} 1932, \ldots . . .-M 8 N$ | 50 | 54 | 5 s Feb 1955 opt $1935 \ldots$ | 64 | 67 |
| 58 May 1952 opt 1932 --M\&N | 28 | 30 | 41881965 opt 1935-...--J\&D | 46 | 50 | 5 s 1966 opt 1936.........A\& ${ }^{\text {at }}$ | 64 | 67 |
| 5s Nov 1953 opt $1933 \ldots .$. M 8 N | 28 | 30 30 |  | 46 | 50 55 | - ${ }_{\text {5s }} 1967$ opt 1937--..-M88 | 64 | 67 55 |
| Burifngton 4 \% 1957 opt 37 | 43 | 47 | Greensbor 58 Dec 1955 opt 1935 | 51 | 55 | Potomac 5s 1954 opt 1934--J\&D | 45 | 55 |
| 412 Feb 1957 opt 37. | 40 | 44 | Greenbrler 5s 1964 opt 1934-A\&O | 54 | 58 | 581957 opt 1937-...-.-.-. P\&A | 45 | 55 |
| 58 Feb 1953 opt $1933 \ldots \mathrm{~F}$ \%A | 48 | 52 | 5s 1965 opt 1935, | 54 | 58 | ${ }^{58}$ Jan 1958 opt 1938-...J\&J | 45 | 55 |
| Oalifornia-5s1951 ${ }^{\text {opt }}$ 1931-M\&N | 78 | 72 | 581957 opt 1937............as | 54 | 58 58 58 | St Louls-5s 1953 opt 33_J\&D | 29 | 33 |
| Ss July 1956 opt $1836 \ldots \ldots . . .085$ | 73 | 76 | U-M1dwest-5s 53 on $33-\frac{1000}{}$ | 53 | 57 | 5 s 1943 opt 1928 ------- $\&$ | 29 | 33 |
| Ke Nov 1951 opt $1931-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 76 | 80 | 5 s 1954 opt 1934--.---Jd | 53 | 57 |  | 29 | 33 |
| Oentral Ill-59 53 opt 33 - Js ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 32 | 35 | 5 s 1955 opt 1935-------M\& | 53 | 57 | 5 l 1055 opt 1935 - | 29 | 33 |
| Sentral fowar 1953 opt 1933 -J J\&J | 32 | 35 42 | 4138 Mar 1958 opt 1938 _-M\&S | 48 | 52 47 |  | 27 |  |
| 58 May 11942 opt 1927-M\&N | 38 | 42 | Iowa $41 / 181955$ opt 1935. | 82 | 86 | 58, May 1953 opt '33 ..... M $\& N$ |  | 58 |
| IS NOV 1'52 Opt '32-M8N | 36 | 40 | $41 / 81956$ opt 1936 | 80 | 84 |  | 55 | 58 |
| Ohcago Joint 5158 ' 51 opt'31M\&N | 42 | 44 | 58 Nov 1951 opt 1931 | 88 | 92 |  | 55 | 58 |
| \% 8 1951 opt 1931.-.-...-M M | 40 | 42 |  | 58 | 61 | 5 1 1956 opt 1936........--J JJ | 55 | 58 |
| 5 E 1952 opt 1932-------M\&N | 40 | 42 |  | 58 <br> 58 | 61 |  | 55 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 38 | 42 |  | 78 | 75 | Shenandoah Val5s 45 op 35 J*D | 60 | ${ }_{63} 1 / 2$ |
|  | 38 | 42 | $41 \%$ Nov 1957 opt 1937 -M\&N | 65 | 70 |  | 19 | 23 |
| 43 \% 1952 opt $1932 \ldots . .-M \& N$ | 36 | 40 | Lincoln-5s 1951 opt 1931.M\&N | 55 | 60 | 5 May 1953 opt 1933 | 19 | 23 |
| 4 \% 1964 opt 1934.....-M\&N | 36 | 40 | 5 s 1943 opt 1928-..----M\&N | 55 | 60 | 5 5 1952 opt 1932------M M N N | 19 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ |
| Dallas 581953 opt $1903 \overline{3}---M \& S$ | 48 | 50 | 581942 opt 1927 41935. | 47 | 51 | Southwest (Little Rock. Ark.)- |  |  |
| SE 1954 opt 1934 | 48 | 52 | 41381966 opt 1936......-J\&J | 47 | 51 | 5 S May 1956 opt 1936 --M\&N | 45 | 50 |
| 581963 opt 1933_.........A\&O | 48 | 52 | 419 y 1967 opt 1937-...-JJ | 47 | 51 | 58 May 1957 opt 1937..-M\&N | 45 | 50 |
|  | 48 | 52 | Loulsville-5s 1952 opt $1932 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 5 | 56 56 | Tennessee 5 S Aug 1955 opt 1935 ..... F\&A |  | 53 |
|  | 48 | 52 | Maryland-Va 58.55 opt 35 -M\&N | 74 | 78 |  | 56 | 60 |
| $51 / 61951$ Opt $1931 \ldots \ldots$ M | 51 | 54 |  | 74 | 78 | 5 May 1955 opt 1935 _-M\&N | 56 | 60 |
| Dayton-Agric 58 ' 54 opt $34-\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ | 60 | 6312 |  | 74 | 78 | 5 S 1956 opt 1936-........- J 8.3 | 56 | 60 |
| Denver-581954 opt 1934-J\&D | 59 59 | 63 | Minneapolls Trust- MEN |  |  | 5 s 1957 opt 1937-2----J J\&J | 56 | 60 |
| 5s 1056 opt 1936--->------F\&A | 59 | 63 63 |  | 49 | 86 53 | $45^{4} 1955$ opt 1935------J J J | 50 | 5 |
| 51/8 Nov 1951 opt 1931-M\&N | 61 | 65 |  | 51 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |  | 50 | 54 |
| Des Molnes-5s ${ }^{\text {c } 52}$ opt $32-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 38 | 42 | New York 5s '52 opt '32_....J J J | 41 | 45 | Union Loulsville, Ky |  |  |
| 58 May 1953 opt 1933...M\&N | 38 | 42 | 5s 1953 opt 1933.........-J JJ | 41 | 45 | 5 s 1952 opt 1932--7--M\&N | 3 |  |
| 581963 opt $1933-{ }^{51}$ | 38 40 | 42 |  | 41 | 45 | 5 S Nov 1954 opt 1934..-M\&N | 3 |  |
| first Oarolnas-585 52 opt'32M\&N | 40 | 44 32 |  | 41 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 5 c 1954 opt 1934.......-A\&O | 29 | 32 | N Y \& N J 5s 1953 opt 33_J\&D | 41 | 45 |  | 43 | 46 |
|  | 29 | 32 | 5 s 1954 opt 1934....--MM\& | 41 | 45 | 5 May 1957 opt 1937--MM\&N | 43 | 46 |
| 5s Feb 1956 opt 1936---F\&A | 29 |  | 5 S 11955 opt 1935--------J*D | 41 | 45 | 5s 1956 opt 1936--.-F\&A | 43 | ${ }^{46}$ |
|  | 29 59 | 32 63 |  | 414 | 45 |  | 60 60 | ${ }_{63} 631$ |
| First of Olev-5s' 53 opt '33_M\&N | 60 | $631 / 2$ | No Caro-bs 5 s 1952 opt 1932 | 40 | 43 | 5 S 1955 odt 1935.........J\&J | 60 | $631 / 2$ |
|  | 60 | 65 | 5 s 1955 opt 1935...------- P\& | 40 | 43 |  |  |  |
| Ss Nov 19533 opt $1933-\overline{3} 7$-M\&N | 56 | 61 | 5 s 1956 opt 1936 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 40 | 43 | STOCKS Par. |  |  |
| 438 May 1957 opt 1937 -M\&N | 51 | 56 56 |  | 40 | 60 |  | $\overline{2}$ |  |
| Tlist of Mlnn-5s'51 opt'31 M\&N | 19 | 23 |  | 56 | 60 | Chicago-------------------------100 |  | $\overline{3}$ |
| 581952 opt 1927-.....-M\&N | 19 | 23 | Oregon-Wasn $5{ }^{\text {¢ }} 52$ op' $32 . M 8 N$ | 41 | 44 | Dallas. | 10 | 20 |
|  | 19 | 23 | 5 s Oct 1953 opt 1933 .... . A\&O | 41 | 44 | Denver---.-.-.-.-.-.-------100 |  | 19 |
| ${ }_{51 / 28} 1951$ opt 1933 | 19 19 | 23 |  |  |  | Des Moines-----------------100 | ${ }^{-}$ | --..- |
| Slirst of Montgomery 5s 547 opt '34 | 50 | 56. |  |  |  |  | 10 | 15 |
| 5 s 1968 opt 1936-7.7.--A\&O | 50 | 56 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5s Apr 1967 opt 1937....A\&O <br> 5 S Dec 1967 opt 1937 J\&D | 50 50 | 56 56 |  |  |  | Kentucky | 10 | 5 |
|  | 52 | 56 |  |  |  | North Carol | 2 | 8 |
| First Texas-5s'42 opt '32-M8N | 48 | 51 |  |  |  | Oregon- Wash |  |  |
| S91943 opt 1933.-.....-Ms | 48 | 51 |  |  |  | Potomac.- |  |  |
| Ss 1965 opt 1935........-M\&S | 48 | 51 51 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | South Minnesota $\qquad$ $10 r$ |  |  |

# United States and Municipal Bonds 

In reporting below prices for State and municipal securities，we give bid and asked quotations wherever they can be obtained．The custom however，is to quote municipal securities on the basis of the return they yield per annum．Therefore in most cases it will be found that instead of actual Thus $4.35 \%$ means that the particular security can be bought or sold at a price that will yield the purchaser or seller $4.35 \%$ per annum to the maturity of the issue．Where two figures appear，as for instance＂ $4.25 \%$ to $4.35 \%$ ，＂the rate of return varies according to the maturity－the shorter maturities yield－ ing the lowest rate，and the longer maturities yielding the highest return

In State and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote them＂and interest．＂That is，the accrued interest must in all cases be added on．There are a very few which form exceptions to the rule－that is，where the prices given are flat prices，the accrued interest having been taken into account in making them．These are indicated by a special mark，thus $(f)$ ．

| Bonds． | Yield Basis Bid or Ask． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { Not. } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds． | Yield Basis To <br> Bid．${ }^{\text {or }}$ Ask． Net． |  |  | Bonds． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yield Basis } \\ & \text { Bid. or Ask. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { Net. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UKITED 8TATES－See | also Da | ge 16. |  | Montgomery Oo 41／s 1957－59 5 R Road 1935 <br> 8s Road 1935 <br> 6s Road 1951 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} n \text { Francloco (Olty \& Uounty) } \\ \sigma 0 \text { Water } 1932-1051 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| First LIber $316 \%$ of | $1011{ }^{33}$ | $1011{ }^{18}$ |  | Morgan Oo 5819 Tuscaloose fo |  |  |  |  |  |  | $15$ |
| Onv | 101 | $1013 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to 4 |  |
| Oonv | 1012 | $10131{ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 41 is 1932－1951－M\＆N | 5 |  | \％ |
| Fourth Liberty L |  |  |  | Tuscaloosa Oo 6s Bridge 1941． |  |  |  |  | 25 | to 4. | \％ |
| 4X\％of 1933－38－1－72－A\＆O | $1021_{32}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5．10 | Sants Barbars 58 ＇32－41 Jan 10 | 25 | to 4.05 |  |
| Treasury $48.1944-54 . \ldots . . J \& D$ | 104838 |  |  | ARIZ |  |  |  | So．San Joaq Irrig | －－53－＊ | － 58 |  |
| Treasury $33 / 81946-56$－－M\＆S | $102^{28}{ }^{3}$ | 103 |  | 1212 |  |  |  | Turlock Irrig Dist 5 | 8 | 92 |  |
| Treasury 3 3／8s 1943－47－J\＆D |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | est Side Irrig D | 60 | 65 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Treas }} 3$ \％8 ${ }^{\text {r Mar }} 15 \cdot 41-43 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | ${ }_{99153}{ }^{9}$ | 1993938 |  | 5s March 1933－7－7－Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treas 318 1946－1949．．－J\＆D | $9815_{32}$ | $9833_{32}^{2}$ |  |  | －977－ | 100 |  | OANADA－See page 98 |  |  |  |
| Treas 3s 1955 opt | 9712 ${ }_{32}$ | $971{ }^{13_{32}}$ |  |  | 8 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2s Pan Oan Nov 1838．．．－Q－E． | $\begin{aligned} & 10012 \\ & 1011 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $10132$ |  |  | b 4.75 $b$ 4.75 | 4．60\％ |  | COLORADO |  |  |  |
| 38 Oonversions 1946－47－－0－3 | $1011 / 2$ | 1023年 |  | ${ }_{69}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 11946$ ． |  | 4．60\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Treas ctfs of indebtedness <br> 315s Dec 151931 Notem．．．． |  | $100^{17_{32}}$ |  |  | $b 4.75$ | 4．60\％ |  | J |  | to 3.75 | \％ |
| 2 S Mar 151932 | $1000^{10_{32}}$ | $100^{14_{39}}$ |  | －32－1805－7－1 |  |  |  | ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 | 4．10\％ |  |
| 17 \％98 Dec． 15193 | $100{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $100{ }^{7}{ }_{32}$ |  | Prescott 5 Sg 194 | 100 |  |  | 418 Ref Wat |  |  | \％ |
| lis |  |  |  | Roosevelit Irr 68 $1938-195$ | 60 | $70$ |  | 4 4 sis Water 196 |  |  |  |
| Federal Land Bank | Loan | Bonds |  | Tucson 58 Water 1950－－JJd |  |  | 4.40 | 8 O No 14 |  | to 4.10 | \％ |
| 4n Nov 1 ＇57 op＇37．M\＆ 4 s 1958 opt 1938．．M\＆ | 71 | 73 |  |  |  |  |  | GD No 1931 |  |  | \％ |
| 414 s 1956 opt 1938 －J J | 72 | 74 |  | ARSANS |  |  |  | offat TunIm |  |  |  |
| 418 Jan 1957 | 72 | 74 |  |  |  |  |  | 53 \％1947－1956 | 65 | 70 |  |
| 4188 1957 opt 193 | 72 | 74 74 |  | 430 Highway 1938－48－J \＆D |  |  | 3 | 54，1984－1973．．．．．．．．J奴 | f 65 | 70 |  |
| 591941 opt 1931 | 86 | 88 |  | $43 \mathrm{sf} \mathrm{Pens} \mathrm{Notes} \mathrm{1932.5í} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{\& O}$ | ${ }^{-1} 5.25$ | 5\％ |  |  | b $4 \%$ | 3．90\％ |  |
| 41 ss 1033 opt 19 | 97 78 | 89 |  | 4818 Highway 1935－65－．．JdJJ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 sss 1943 opt 1933 | 78 | 80 |  | 58 1936－1962 ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  |  |  | CONEECTIOUT |  |  |  |
| 4151953 opt 1933－．．J | 76 | 78 |  | Little Rock $415931-40$. M 8 N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 438819550 ovt 1935－－38J | 76 | 78 |  | 41／88 Fund 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4381956 \text { ont } 1936-=J \& J \\ & 435 \\ & 43 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 77 |  |  | Little Rock <br> St Francis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43 s 1954 opt 1934－．－J J JJ | 7715 | 7912 |  |  |  |  |  | Bloomfield $41 / 8$ |  | to |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 413s 1934－1052 |  |  |  |
| S \＆D．8．PO | 8 | ION8 |  |  |  |  |  | ridgeport 43／2 418 High |  | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \% \\ & \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| onolulu（OI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | © 4 1／a Bewer 41032－19 |  | $\text { to } 4 \%$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B Pub Impt } 1 \\ & 6 日 \text { Jan } 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  | \％ |  |
| S6 1932－1956 | $b 4.40$ |  |  | 43\％Highwa | ． 50 |  | \％ | 815 improve |  |  |  |
| amail，Terr． 41 | 4.05 |  | \％ | $43181832-194$ |  |  | \％ | Oonstruc |  |  |  |
| 保 | b 4.05 |  | \％ |  | b 2.25 |  | \％ | ${ }_{\text {Bristol }}$ |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{NOV} 15$ | b 4.05 | to 3 ． | \％ | 43 L 1935－1936．．．．．．．．－F\＆A | b 3.40 | to 3.50 | \％ | ＊Cheshire 4 ${ }^{\text {c }} 1932-45$－JkJ | 75 |  |  |
| May 15.46 opt 36．M | 4.0 |  | \％ | 43s | 3.50 |  | \％ | nbury 481846 |  |  |  |
| 40 Aug 1947 opt 1937．－F | b 98 | to 102 | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 13） 1950 | 98 | 102 |  |  |  |  |  | East Hartford |  |  |  |
| \％3／1957 | 98 | 102 |  | 4s Jan $21941-1943$ |  |  |  | $43^{8} 8$ Sch 1931－36 |  | to 3.75 |  |
|  | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | 100 100 |  | 4s Jan $21944-1948 . \ldots-$ J\＆J2 |  |  |  | $43^{48}$ Sch 193 | b 3.80 | to 3.95 |  |
| 41 Impt 1936 od | － | 100 |  |  | b 2.25 | to 4.15 | \％ | East Hartiord Fire Disitrlet |  |  |  |
| Orto Rico 43\％ 1932 | b 4.35 | to 4.20 |  | Alta Irrig Dist 58 | 98 | 101 |  |  | b 2.75 | to 4.20 |  |
|  | b 4.35 | to 4.20 | \％ |  | 2.25 |  |  | sast |  |  |  |
| 4158 |  |  | \％ | SE School 1932－1955．．．－－JtsJ | $\overline{\text { b }} \overline{2} .25$ | to | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| 40 Jan 11944－1950 ．．－JkJ |  | to 4. | \％ | Brentwood Irrig．District 6s．－ | 50 |  |  | ¢41／8 1934－1942 tax exm＇t | 3.50 | to |  |
| 48 kold 1932－1960．．．．．．－J\＆${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | \％ | Oitrus Heights Irrig Dist 6s．－ | 0 |  |  | 431519 |  |  |  |
| 6n July 1954 | $b 4$ | to 4.2 | \％ | Consol Irrig Dist $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ East Bay Mun Util Dist－ | 100 | 101 |  | 43819 |  |  |  |
| ALABAMA |  |  |  |  | 3.50 | to 4.30 | \％ | Groton \＆D 4 4 8 1931－1980 |  | to 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fresno Irrig Di Imperial Irris | 100 | 101 |  | ＊Hamden 43 1932 ＿－－－M\＆ <br> Hartford 313 Bdge 55 |  |  |  |
| Ki Harbor imp 1934－73． | b 4.40 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.20 \% \\ & 4.30 \% \\ & 4.30 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | LorAngeles 48 Water 1931 to 1945．M\＆N | b 2.25 | to 4.15 | $\%$ |  |  |  |  |
| 你 $36,42,46,79-$ M\＆s | b 4.40 |  |  | $4 \mathrm{~s} 1940-1945$. |  |  |  | ＊ 43 Hligh Sch 32－55 ．J J j |  | to 3.70 |  |
| do Pub Highway 1949－51－M\＆8 | b 4.30 | 4．20\％ |  | ${ }_{31} 1946-19$ |  |  | 4.05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 448 Water 1 |  |  |  | ＊438 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1935－1938 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{58} 8 \mathrm{schools} \mathrm{1931-1977}$ |  |  |  | 4 4s ${ }^{\text {s W Water }} 193$ |  | to 4\％ |  | ＊41／8 1939－1960．－．－－－M\＆S |  |  |  |
| Beasemer 68 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ub Imp 1931－38－ |  |  |  | 415 Water 1941 | b 4.05 | to 4.10 | \％ | 41／28 Munic Bldg 1933 M\＆N |  |  |  |
| $5^{58}$ Funding 1947 |  |  |  | 4138 Sch 1932 to |  | to 4.10 |  |  | － $2 \%$ |  |  |
| 1932－35 |  |  |  | 43／5 1932－1968 |  | to 4.15 | \％ | \％438 Northeast 1859－J \＆D |  |  |  |
| 48 April 1 1932－－－－－M |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ |  |  |  |  |
| 4 A April 11933 －－－－－－－A80 |  |  |  |  | 2.50 | to 4.30 | \％ | \％ 1 is Southwest 1944－MEN |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Log A OS D $5338.31-34 \mathrm{M}$ | b 2.50 | to 3.25 | \％ |  | b 3.95 | to 3.9 |  |
| $4 \mathrm{4s} 1935-1936$ |  |  |  | 61／Nov 1935－60＿．．．－M8 | 5 | to 4.30 | \％ | ¢8 Weat Miadie 1937 －Fat |  |  |  |
| 4s 1937－1941－－－－－－－－A\＆O |  |  |  |  | 5 | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 3.25 \\ & \text { to } 4.25\end{aligned}$ | \％ | Kimingly（Town） $413 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} 32.563 .83$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 150$ |  |  |  | 4 s 1932－1934－－－－－－－J J |  | to 3.25 | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| 4\％1933－1936 |  |  |  | $4 \mathrm{~s} 1935-1936-\ldots-{ }^{\text {c－－－－J J J }}$ | b 3.50 | to 3.70 | \％ | ＊41／9 1934－1944．．．．．．M\＆N | b 3.50 | to |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4s 1937－1945－－－－－－－－J J D | b | to 4.05 | \％ | 4anchester 9th School Dint |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Los 1946－1961－32－－J\＆D | b 2.25 | to 4.15 | 4.0 | 43\％1932－1951－．．－－M\＆N |  |  |  |
| adsien $6 \% ~ \mathrm{Impt}$ |  |  |  | Merced Irrg Dist 6s．．．．．．．．．． | － 2 | 20 |  | Meridon（T） 48 ＇ |  |  |  |
| 60 schoos $1831-40$ |  |  |  | Modesto Irrig | 95 | 97 |  | Middletown 481932.35 －M\＆N |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Oakdale Irrig Di |  |  |  | New Britala（0） $31 / 28$＇32－J 8 CJ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{68}$ Pub Imp 1936－1938． |  |  |  |  | b 2.50 | to 4.15 | \％ | 48 Munic Blag 1948．．．．Jsj |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $41 / 8 \mathrm{Mun} \mathrm{Imp} 32-\mathrm{A} 3$－FsA | $b 2$ | to 4.05 | \％ | 4s 1932－1952－F－FA | b 2.25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Oakland 8 D $481932-44$. －J |  |  | \％ | ＊43\％8chool 1932－40．Fta | b 2.25 |  |  |
| ad＇son 0058 Refund |  |  |  | Orange Oo 5s 1932－45．．．M | o 2.25 | to 4.10 | \％ | 41 \％Water Aug 1941－．F3tA |  | to 3 | 。 |
| Oblie 59 8chool 1943－．－J\＆D |  |  |  | Pasadena 4s Jan 1932－42． |  |  |  | 41／s 1932－1969－F－F\＆ |  | to |  |
| kn Refunding 1949 ．－M\＆G |  |  | －－－ |  |  | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 3.70 \\ & \text { to } 4.25\end{aligned}$ | \％ |  |  | to |  |
| 有 |  |  |  | RIverstde 59 1932，53．．．J． | b 2.25 | to 4.25 | \％ | Newv Hav（0） 314 s ＇ $32-35$ A 40 |  |  |  |
| bile |  |  |  |  | b 2.25 | to 4.10 | o | pr 21940 tax |  |  |  |
| 41／191931－1948 |  |  |  | Sacramento 4 a Jan | ${ }^{\text {b }} 2.25$ | to 4.05 | \％ | aving Mar |  |  | 3.25 |
| $5{ }^{59} 8$ 8chool 1936－1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sigma}{\sigma}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $4 \% \mathrm{BR} \text { \& B } 1932$ |  |  |  | Sacram＇to Oo 4．38＂31 San Dleno 59 W W 32 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { to } 4.25 \\ \text { to } 4.25 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ， |
| ontgumery PubI |  |  |  | 5 W Water 1932－83 |  |  | $\%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sa Municipal 193 |  | to | \％ | -5s 1932-1951 | $b \begin{aligned} & b .65 \\ & b .2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { to } 3.70 \\ \text { to } 3.80 \end{array}\right\|$ | \％ |
| 43／2 Sanitary Sewer 1931－44 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 。 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / \mathrm{E}}$ Wh \＆Har 32－32 | 2.25 | to | \％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { to } 4.15 \\ \text { to } 4 \% \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^19]

[^20]STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS



Basle. $\quad f$ Flat price, $n$ Nominal. $d$ Now paid by N. Y. Oity.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS





| Bonds. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|c\|}\text { Yield Basis } & \text { To } \\ \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ \text { Tet. }\end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Bonds. | Yield Basis   <br> Bid. or Ask. Tet. |  |  | Bonds. |  | d Basis or Ask. | $\begin{gathered} \text { To } \\ \text { Net. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIRGIN |  |  |  | WASEINGTON |  |  |  | Hancock Oounty-5s Grant Road Dlat '46 opt '32_MEN |  |  |  |
| 3s "RIddleberger" $1932 \ldots . . J \& J$ $8:$ Funded aebt 1991_..Jd J J | 100 | ${ }_{92}^{101}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Huntington 581944 | 0 | $4.60 \%$ |  |
| 43188 ctfo tndebt 1932 ....J J J | $b$ 3 3 3 | 3.50\% |  |  |  |  |  | Martinsburg 58 ' 43 on 29 Deel |  |  |  |
| 418 sct Indebt 1933-37...J.JJ |  |  |  | Evirett- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4.50 \%$ |  | 3 June 1936---Jd |  |  |  | Morgantown 5s 1932-48.-J\&J |  |  | \% |
| Alexandria 6s 1932-1956-A\&O | b 4.50 | 4.40\% |  | 548 Water 1934-1938, M\& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} 5$ | 4.75\% |  | 5 s Road 1935. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| Oharlotteeville 5s 1962-M88 | b 4.60 | 4.50\% |  | 448 Bridge $1931-1932$ M \& |  |  |  | \& Ref 1932 to 1936--July |  |  | $.05$ |
| 5s Water Impt 1958_-JstJ | b 4.60 | 4.50\% |  | 43 s Brirge 1933-1938 M\&N |  |  |  | 4 L |  |  |  |
| Danvilo- Ref Aug 1942... |  |  |  | 43 s Bridge 1939-1949 M\&N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%8 July 11939-1950-J\&J | 4 | to |  |  |  |  |  | WISCONSIM |  |  |  |
|  | b 415 | to 4 | $\%$ | Plerce 00 5s Sept 1 -32-378ept |  |  |  | Applaton 41/68 1932_...F\&A | 3\% | 2.50\% |  |
|  <br>  |  | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & \text { din } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | Port of Seattle ${ }^{\text {5s }}$ '32-'55 M8\%S |  |  |  | Ohlppewa Co 41/2日 $31-34-1$ | b 3.75 |  |  |
| ee Oounty 581932 |  | to 416 |  | eattle |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{b} 3.75$ |  |  |
| Lynchbg446 Pub Imp $38{ }^{\text {d }}$ | b 4.30 | to 4.20 |  | $53 / 3 \mathrm{~L}$ \& P 1932-43--M8N |  |  |  |  | b ${ }^{\text {b }} 3.75$ | $3.55 \%$ |  |
| 43818 | 4.30 | to 4.20 | \% | 5 s Light \& Pow 1942-56A\&O |  |  |  | Green Bay 41/8 ${ }^{\text {a }} 322^{-} 33 \ldots$ _J\&J | $b 3.75$ |  |  |
| 4s Ref Oct 1034 ----JsJ | 4.30 | to 4 | \% | \% Lt \& Pr 1939-58 M\&N |  |  |  | 4381931 | b 3\% | to 3.80 | $\%^{-1}$ |
| 4 Pub Impt $1939-1959$ J\&J |  |  |  | $41581932-1932$. |  |  |  | 6 W W W 1936-1960---M\&N |  |  |  |
| Newport News 41/18 '48-J\&D | 0 |  | \% | $41381933-1940$........-A\& |  |  |  | Jefferson Co 581932 ---Ad |  |  |  |
| 43/8 Feb 1953 | . 50 | to | \% | 4158 1941-1955-------A80 |  |  |  |  | $b 3 \%$ | $2.50 \%$ |  |
| Norfolk-68 Oct 11950 |  | to | $\%$ | $4181932-1935-\ldots . .-A 80$ |  |  |  | 4 4 Water 31 op 21-JJdD |  |  |  |
| $51 / 88$ School Oct 1.51 - A80 | b 4.60 | to 4.40 |  | eattle School Dist No |  |  |  | Madison-41/s '31-32_._J\&D |  | 2.50\% |  |
| 58 Municipal 1949 | $b 4.60$ | to 4.40 |  | 4 s 1946-1950 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.50\% |  |
|  |  |  |  | Snohomish Oo 5B'31 opt aft 21 |  |  |  | Marshfleld 4158 1932-J.J J J |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{1 / 3} 1$ |  |  |  | Spokane- |  |  |  | Milwaukeo-5s $32-40--J 8 J$ | b $2 \%$ | to 3.70 | \% |
| 436 Imp July 1940-J J J |  | to 4.80 |  | ${ }^{438} 43 \mathrm{~s}$ Bridge |  |  |  | Ss July 1932-1940.....-J J J J |  | to 3.70 |  |
| 48 Impt March 1936.-M\&S |  | to 4.80 |  | Tacoma-5s 1932-33 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
|  | ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.30$ | to 4.10 |  | 43/8 Water '39-43(8-8) -J\&J |  |  |  | $41581932-1945 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 1932-1936----------J J J | $2 \%$ | to 3.25 | \% |
| 418 sch o Sew 1938-J\&3 |  |  |  | 4 s Water 1944-46 |  |  |  | J |  | 03.60 | \% |
| Water 1948-.......-J J\& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43 s Ct H'se '32-'34 M\&N15 |  | to 3.25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $44^{\text {s Ct H'se'35-50 }}$ M\&N15 | 3.40 | to 3.70 |  |
|  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  | to 3.70 |  |
| 415s July $11976{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | to 3.90 | \% | 5 s Highway 1932-1934...J\&J |  |  |  | 4 |  | to 3.50 |  |
| 4148 July 1194 |  | to 3.90 | $\%$ | 5 s Highway 1935-1946-..J\&J ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3.70 | to 3.80 | \% | Oshkosh 45's 1932-34...Fst |  |  |  |
| 4819838 July 1196 |  | to 3.90 |  | 43158 July 194 |  |  |  | Racine-43/3 $31{ }^{\text {'-57.-.M\& }}$ | b $3 \%$ | to $4 \%$ |  |
|  | b ${ }^{\text {b }} 3.105$ |  |  |  | 3.75 |  |  | 6s 1932-1941-7...FAA |  |  |  |
| 48 Elec Light 1942----JJJ | b 3.95 |  |  | $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s} 1935-1943-\cdots-\cdots-{ }^{\text {a }}$--- J J J | 3.90 | to 2.50 |  | Racine Oo 6s 1932-1940_.J\&J | 90 |  |  |
|  | b 3.95 |  |  | 48 1939-1950-...------J J J b |  | to 3.75 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $b 4.25$ | $\mid \text { to } 4.30 \mid$ |  |  | b 3.90 | to 3.75 |  | Wausau 43's $32-33 \ldots$ | b 3.60 | 3.25\% |  |
|  |  | to 4.3 |  | 3\%681951\& 1952........-JJ打 | b 3.90 | to 3.75 | \% | Wood Oo-58 1934-.--- A8O | ${ }^{3} 8.80$ | 3.60\% |  |
|  | 4.25 | to 4.3 |  | Oharleston 4590-410pt-275 |  |  |  | 6s 1937 and 1933.......AdaO | 4.05 | 3.85\% |  |
| 8t Apr 1952 |  | to 4. |  | harleston S. D. 5 s " $32-34 \mathrm{~J} \& 3$ |  | 4.70\% |  | WYOMING |  |  |  |
|  |  | to 4.30 |  | -103-1052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| taunton 58 |  |  |  | larksburg 5 s '32-34 |  |  |  | 4s Road 1951 opt 1941...A\&O | 1003/3 | 102 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Olarksbg 8 D 5841 on 21 M 48 | b 4.80 | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ |  | 58 1931-1 |  |  |  |
| Washington Cn. sch "34-30.J\&J |  |  |  | ¢ ${ }^{\text {bu }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 1001 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Real Estate Bonds

| Bonds. | Bid. | Ask | Bonds. | Bia. | Ask | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allerton Oleve Blds 6131045 ;Alleston 55 th St Corp (NY) $516 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 4$ |  |  |  |  | 52 | ealty Assoc Sec Cord 6s '37-J\&J | 68 | 70 |
| allerton N Y Oorp $51 / \mathrm{S}^{\circ}$ ' 47 -J\& 3 | 30 | $\stackrel{3}{32}$ | Highbridge station P O, N Y - | 63 |  | 6s 1939 | 67 | 70 |
|  |  |  | Hotel Lexington 6s 19488 - | 6 |  | Roxy Theatre 6 | 67 58 |  |
| Atlanta Post Office $515 \mathrm{sin} 1937 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | 69 | 73 | Insurance Oenter Bldg 61/98 1943 |  | 86 | 61/8 1935-1940 | 5 | $8 \overline{2}$ |
| Bing \& Bing deb 635 1950 M\&S |  | 62 | 6s 1950 - |  |  |  | 20 | 25 |
| Bonton Parcel Post Station-A 5 | 65 |  |  | + 78 |  | Saks Realty $6 \mathrm{~s} 1931-1946$ | 50 | 50 |
|  | 65 | 76 | Lake Sh Ath Olub (Chic) 61/6 40 | f 15 | 19 41 | Savoy-Plaza Oorp 6s 1945-Jd | $451 / 2$ | $4 \overline{4}^{-7}$ |
|  | 55 | 65 | Lefcourt Manhat Bldg 5 3/81941- | - $\overline{0}$ |  |  | 5912 | 61 50 |
| \%man-Blitmore Hotels 781934 |  | 80 |  | $861 / 2$ $401 / 2$ | 893 | Wlthout com stk |  | 50 |
| B'way Barclay Office Bldg be 1941 | 55 | 65 | Lincoln 42d St Corp- | 4012 |  | Sevilla-Bilt Hotel $73 / 8$ 8 37 M M N | 33 | $3 \overline{7}^{--}$ |
| Broadway Bldg (N Y) 54\%8 1950 . Bway Mot Bldg ( N Y) 68'48.F\&A | 73 | 78 |  | 42 | 45 | Sherry-Netherland Hotel $51 / 8.48$ | 35 | 40 |
| Bway \& 38th st Bldg 7s 1945 - | 90 |  | Debs 6638848 with war_J\&D |  |  | Shubert Theat deb 60 $42.8 \pm D 15$ | 5 | 9 |
| Bway \& 418t St Bldg $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s} 1944$ - | 50 | 55 |  | 85 | 8- ${ }^{-1}$ |  | 78 | 80 |
| Bryant Pk Bldg (NY) ${ }^{61468^{\prime} 45 J \& J}$ | 60 | 82 |  | 78 | 80 | Standard Bldg Oorp 6s 1948-AdO | 91 | 93 |
| 6 S Sept 1941 . | 75 | 78 | Lord Balt Hotel gm 61 | 102 |  | nley Real Est 53/8 45..J\&D | 68 |  |
| Bush Term Bldg 18t 581960 |  | 957/8 | Lords Oourt Bldg $51 \% 8$ | 70 | 75 | Straus Bldg 6s 1931-194 | 70 |  |
| Ohanin Bldg 61/8 1945 | 50 | 55 | Louisville P O 51.38 Jan 11943 J\&J | 68 | 71 | lat ink fund 5 s 1948 ser | 50 |  |
| Chelsea Hotel 1st 6s 1945 Ohesebrough Bldg 69 1948 | 85 |  | Mack Trucks R E Sec 6s 1930-40- |  |  | Sink fund 581948 ser B.-M\&S | 40 | 45 |
| OhAvSta PO $51 / 5 \mathrm{~S}$ Nov15' $32 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ | 65 | 68 |  |  |  | Stevens Hotel (Chic) 6s 1945.Jid | 29 | 34 |
| Ohic Beach Hotel 6s 1941..-J\&D |  |  | Manhattan Oo Bld |  |  | East 40 |  |  |
| Ohrysler Bldg 6s 1948 - | 56 | 58 | 1st m \& leaseh s f $6 \mathrm{~s}{ }^{\text {c } 58}$ __M\&N | 75 | 80 | Textile Bldg 1st | $13 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |  | 25 | 30 | Transp'n Bldg (Chic) 61 ss ${ }^{\text {a }} 41 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  |
| Clave Term Bldg 6s 1941 |  | 461/2 | Mercanilear | 30 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Oolton Manor 1st 6s 1937-JJ\&D | 78 |  | Minneapolis Parcel P O- |  |  | 1st f f $51 / 28$ 1958........M M N |  |  |
| Oourt \& Remsen Sts (Brooklyn) 681940 |  | 65 | 6s July $11942-7{ }^{\text {chen }}$ | 87 | 71 | Tyler Bldg 6s 1953.......-A\&O | 36 | 44 |
| Dallar POBs Sept 151935 M \& | 60 | 65 |  | 70 |  | Un Masonic Temp (Oh) $61 / 81944$ | - $\square^{-1}$ | $3^{-}$ |
| Dept of Labor Bldg. Wash, |  |  | Nat Hotel of Cuba 6s 1959.M\&S | $n 30$ |  | anderbilt Ave Bldg |  |  |
|  | 90 40 | 95 | Nat Press Bldg 51/2 1950 A\&O15 | 45 | 48 | 1st leashold 61/2s 1944-J\&J 15 |  |  |
| Detrolt Hotel $61 / 581932$ <br> Dodge Bldg 61/2s 1943 | 40 20 | $2 \overline{2}^{-}$ | Neisner Bros Realty |  |  | Van 8werlugen Uu 681435 . H\&A | 38 | $391 / 4$ |
|  | 20 | 25 |  | 58 | 50 63 |  | 8 |  |
| 11 Weat 42 d St $61 / 5 \mathrm{~s} 1945$ | 31 | $5 \overline{5}$ | 1900 Rittenhouse Square 68 - $1944{ }^{-1}$ |  |  | Wadsworth Bldg(NY)6s B3-Ader Waldorf Astoria |  | $921 / 2$ |
| Eppley Hotels $61 / 281941$....J8. Eauit Office Bldg (N Y) 5 S 1952 |  |  | Norfolk P O 6s Mar $11935 . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | 63 | 68 | 1st lien 7s 1954........ M\& |  | 42 |
| Ferry Sta P O (San Fr) 68 1934-. | 50 | $\overline{6} 0{ }^{--}$ | North Station Indus Bldg (Bost) <br> 1st m s f 6s 1948 |  |  | Wanamaker (John) Phila., 51/3s ${ }^{\text {a }} 49$ | 1001/2 | 102 |
| 5 th Ave \& 55th $8 \mathrm{t} 61 / \mathrm{s}$ s 1945 |  |  | One E 55th St Oorp $61 / 3 \mathrm{~s} 45$ - J \& D |  |  | ardman Real Estate Propercies |  |  |
| 43 Exchange Place Bldg 681938 | 80 | $821 / 2$ | 111 John St Bldg 6 s 1948 _-.... | $6 \overline{4}$ | $\overline{6} 9$ | 1st \& ref 61/s 1931----MM\& |  |  |
|  | 80 | 87 | 165 Broadway Bldg $51 / 88^{\circ} 51$ F\&A | 70 | 73 | 1st \& ref 61/2s 1948-...--M M | $10^{-}$ | 14 |
| 1500 Walnut st(Phila) 1 18t $6 \mathrm{a}^{\circ} 478$ |  | 75 | One-Seventy Bway (NY) B1/38 | 55 | 60 | Wardman Realty \& Oonstruction |  |  |
| Fox Det Theatre 6a 1942-7-A | 18 | 10 | One West 39th St Bldg 7s 1945 |  |  | Deb g 61/98 1938.........M\&S |  | 10 |
| Fox Theatre \& Office Bldg |  |  |  | 94 |  | Washington Bldg 68 1940...Js\% |  |  |
|  | 56 | 60 | Paramount Theatres 691945 -J\&J | 50 | $5 \overline{3} 5$ | Westinghouse blag os 1931-39-- | 7 |  |
| Fox St Louis Theatre Bldg- |  |  | Park Ave Bldg 6s 1941 |  |  |  | 86 |  |
|  | 25 | 30 | Park Lane Oorp $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1$ |  |  | Mortgage Participation Ctis. |  |  |
| 18t e P 5 ye 1949 Realty oorp, |  |  |  | $381 / 2$ | $44 \overline{4}$ | Home Title Ins $51 / 28$ 1931-36 |  |  |
| Fulton-Flatbush Bldg 6a'48-J\&J | $22^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  | Lawyers Mortgage $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}^{2} 31-32$ - |  | 101 |
| Certificates of depos | $f 16$ | 20 | Pitts Hotels Corp 18t $51 / 6 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} 48 \mathrm{M}$ \&J | 35 | 40 |  | $971 / 2$ |  |
| Garrett Bldg (Ohle) 5 \%8 1931-40 |  |  | Pittsburgh P O Serv Stat |  |  | Lawyers Title 5s 1931-1936....-- |  |  |
| George Washlington Hotel 68 - $1974 \overline{4}$ |  |  |  | 70 | 76 | 5 ${ }^{1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}} 1932-1935$, | 979 |  |
| Grant Bldg (Pittsb) 78 47 .-F\&A | $2 \overline{7}^{-1}$ |  |  | $\overline{8} \overline{8}^{--}$ | $\overline{9}{ }^{-}$ |  | $971 / 2$ |  |
| Greeley So Bldk bs 1950....F\&A |  | 50 | Quincy Station P 0 ( Oh |  |  | State Title \& M tge $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ 1931-36- |  |  |
| Graybar Bldg (East Offices Inc)-- |  |  | 6s May 1 1941......J\&D | 70 | 75 | Title Guar \& Trust 51/2s 1932 ..- | 993 | $10{ }^{-1}$ |
|  | 74 91 |  | Real Eistate Board Bidg 7s 1946 | ---- | 93 |  |  |  |
| Harriman Bldg 6s 1951 ........... | 73 | 76 |  |  |  | $51 / 2$ | $991 / 2$ |  |

## Banks \& Trust Companies

Quotations In this department are given per share, not per cent, except for stocks of Canadian Institutions, and are asnear as possible for the closing day of the month preceding date of issus, though otten are nominal. An asterisk (*) denotes sales.

Flgures of doposits, oapital and profits for the national banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all othe: Ingtltutions they are the latest obtainable, direct returns being prosured by us where no pariodio statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.


[^21]| National Ranks | COLORADO |  | State Insititutions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus d Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Doposs } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | Par | Bid. | Ask. |
| cold |  |  |  |  | Nomi | nal. share. |
| Oolora ${ }^{\text {O/ Sav Sank }}$ | 50.000 | 216.515 | 2.116.503 | 100 |  |  |
| Colorado Spgs Nat | 100,000 | 121.801 | 5.262.374 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Flrst }}$ Natlonal Bank: | 300,000 | 391.691 | 5.713.711 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolo Title \& Tr Co.- | 150,000 | 84.878 | 1.751,937 | 10. |  |  |
| Denvor- ${ }_{\text {aricat }}$ |  |  |  |  | Per | snare. |
| American Nat Bank | 500,000 | 5107.9816 | $\begin{array}{r}6,966,800 \\ 3,172,75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado Nat Bank- | 1,000,000 | 1,637.995 | 39,148, 596 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado State Bank | 1.500.000 | 1,303,906 | 29,374,941 |  |  |  |
| Denver Nat Bank- | 1,500,000 | 2.425.658 | ${ }_{42.955 .867}^{29,374,679}$ |  |  |  |
| South way Nat Bk | $\begin{array}{r}200.000 \\ 250 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28.442 118.503 | +1.643.739 |  |  |  |
| Stock Yards Nat Bk- | 250,000 | 1,894,491 | 20,171,190 |  |  |  |
| Guardian Trust ${ }^{\text {Com-- }}$ | 120,000 | 1,783,721 | 12,317,631 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carbonate Amer N B | 100,000 | 22,280 | 1,148.445 | 10. | Per | share. |
| Pueblo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrst National Bank- | 500,000 | 1,047,447 | 14.46 | 10 |  |  |
| Western Nat Banks.: | 30.000 100.000 | 154,367 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Pueblo Sav \& Tr Co. | 100,000 | 290,874 | 5,070,423 | 100 |  |  |


|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington Oolumbia Nat Bank | 250,000 | 640,808 | 4,791,737 | 100 | 375 | Share. |
| Oommerclal Nat Bk- | 1.000,000 | ${ }^{6988.122}$ | 15,611,105 | 100 | 180 |  |
| Bank of Comm eos eav | 1006,040 | 41,834 | 1,393,692 | 10 | - |  |
| District Nat Bank-- | 1,000,000 | 613,995 | 9,066,092 | 100 | 197 | 210 |
| ${ }^{\text {B Bank }}$ \& Trust Oo. | 2,000,000 | 1,515.714 | 18,947.000 |  | 43 | 50 |
| Pranklin Nat Bank. | 225.000 500.000 | 148.468 <br> 330.000 | 5, ${ }_{3}$ | 100 | 190] | 10] |
| Lincoln Nat Bank | 400.000 | 765.559 | 6.764,620 | 100 | 400 |  |
| Mt Vernon Sav Bank | 400.000 $1.050,000$ | 1,190,022 | $\underset{9,195,802}{4}$ | 100 | ī90 | 20 $\overline{5}$ |
| Nat Capltal Bank | $\begin{array}{r}1,200,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{284} 2.000$ | 18,7966.014 | 100 | 175 | 250 |
| Nat Metropol Bankk | $\begin{array}{r}800.000 \\ 3.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,067,489 | 187,586,294 | 100 | 361 | 380 |
| Second Nat Bank. | 750,000 | ${ }^{5561.971}$ |  | 100 | ${ }^{166}$ | 45 |
|  | 300,000 100000 | 156,448 | 6,759,972 | 10 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Amer }}$ Secur ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 3,400, 000 | 4,240,751 | $32,228.982$ $14.344,531$ | 100 | ${ }_{310}^{375}$ | 335 400 4 |
| Munsey Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }}$ | 2,000,000 | 1,568.988 | 5,003.194 | 100 |  |  |
| Union Trust do | 2.000, 1000 | 1,224.187 | 9,296,027 | O0, | 190 | 830 |
| Wash Loan \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{\circ}$ | 1,000,000 | 2,540,331 | 16,768.751 | 100 | 400 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { National Bank: } \\ & \text { June } 30 . \end{aligned}$ |  | ORIDA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instut } \\ & \text { une } \end{aligned}$ | tutions <br> 0. |  |

## 

| Bridgeport- <br> First Nat Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}_{0}$ | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  | hare |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black Rock Bk \& ${ }^{\text {Tri- }}$ | 125,000 | , 58.008 | 1.163.988 | 100 |  | 5 |
|  | 1,53000 | 2,087 |  | 100 |  | 0 |
|  | 300,000 | 101.271 | 3,369,318 | 100 |  | 25 |
| Fairfield Trust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guar Bank \&s T | 500 | 106 | 2.116,126 | 100 |  | 10 |
| North End Bk |  | 154 | 1,7700,106 |  |  |  |
| West side Bank.-.- | 300,000 | 501,386 | 3,798,157 | 25 |  | 100 |
| Hartford |  |  |  |  | Per |  |
| Capital Nat Bk \& ${ }^{\text {Ofr }}$ | 600,000 $1,000,000$ | $\stackrel{440,692}{2,120,379}$ | 2,639.722 | 25 |  |  |
| Conn River Blsy | 150,000 | 1,172,277 | 7,612,610 | 20 | $50 \overline{0}$ |  |
| First National ${ }^{\text {a }}$ an | 1,150.000 | 1,388, | 12.824.375 | 100 |  | 210 |
| Glastonbury Bk \& | 4.000,000 | 5,320; | 40,901,952 |  |  | $\overline{3} 1{ }^{-1}$ |
| Industrial Bank | 100.000 | 258. |  | 00 |  |  |
| Merchants ${ }_{\text {Pk }}$ Bkoen | 1.200 | 2,9188 | ${ }^{1} 7.2282,6859$ | 100 | 0 | 165 300 |
| Bankers Trust | , | 401 |  | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {East }}$ Eartitit Trus | 3.000 | 4,477 | 28.072, 272 | 1 |  | 10 |
| Park Street | 200 | 252 | 4,041 | 100 |  |  |
| Slmsbury Bk\& Tr | 125000 | $\begin{array}{r}172,285 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.881,899 |  |  | 90 |
| Travelers Bk \& Tr | 500.000 | 875.670 | 9,526, | 100 |  |  |
| West Hartford Tr |  |  |  | 100 | 190 |  |
| Windsor Trust |  | 193,630 |  | 25 |  |  |
| Meriden- |  |  |  |  | Nom | nal. |
| $t$ National Bank- |  | ${ }_{5}^{456}$ |  |  |  |  |
| riden Nat Bank |  | 16 | 1,645,601 | 100 |  |  |
| Muritan Bl \& $\mathrm{Tr}^{\text {coo }}$ | 100,000 100,000 | 294,011 | 1,990,296 | 100 |  | 50 |
| New Haven- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Bank \& Tr CoBway Bank \& Tr Co- | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 400.000 \end{aligned}$ | 577.319 224,636 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,45 \\ & 2,947 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Oongress Bk\& Tr | 1250 |  | 1.40 | 100 |  | ${ }^{4} 70$ |
|  | 1,260.000 | ${ }_{1} 1.525$ | 19,88 |  | 500 |  |
| Merchants Nat Bank | 500,000 | , 684 |  | 50 |  |  |
| Now Haven BkNBA | 1,600.000 | 2,485 | 10.505,7 |  |  |  |
| Nat Tradesm Bk \& $T$ |  |  | 9,651 |  |  |  |
| Un \& N Haven $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}_{0}$ | 1.458.700 | 2,132,913 | 12,812,626 | 100 | 360 | 380 |
| New London |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | 300,000 | 689,301 | 5,538,822 |  |  |  |
| New London City |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unlon Bk \& Tr CO | 300,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winthrop Trust Co.- | 150,000 | 88,669 | 1,378,822 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| Thames Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr}^{\text {r }}$ | 1.10 | 683 | 4,419.557 1,307 | 100 |  |  |
| Oncas-Merch Nat Bis | 200.000 | 188, |  |  |  |  |
| Stamford- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust O | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,462,78 |  |  |  |
| Stamford Trust ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ | 200,000 | 1, 1,838,490 | - ${ }^{5,469,258}$ |  |  |  |
| Waterbury- |  |  |  |  | Per |  |
| Iz \& M Mrrs Nat Bk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| terbury Nat Bank |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| Merchants Trust ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | 3.100 |  | 10 |  |  |
| Waterbury Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{\circ}$ | 300,000 | 676,363 | 3,937,897 | 10 |  | 50 |


| Nattonal 18 June 30 | DELAWARE State ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sunstitutions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| JacksonvilloAtlantic Nat Bank Barnett N B of Jack | 3,000,000 | 626,620$1,247,527$ | 30,366.750 |  |  | nal. share. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catizeens Bank--- | 1,500,000 | 31.463 970.641 | $17.832,037$ | 100 |  |  |
| Florida Nat Bank.-- | 1,500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lakeland - } \\ & \text { Florida Nat Bank_-- } \end{aligned}$ | 100,000 | 61,689 | 1,657, | 25 |  |  |
| Miami- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrst National Bank- | 1,200,000 | -154,097 | ${ }^{13,630,015}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Florida Nat Bk \& Tr | 300,00 400,00 | 100,000 | 1,250,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 300,000 | 222.755 | 2,431.883 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 400,000 200000 | -883.751 | 761,881 317 3 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 363,751 | 317,946 |  |  |  |
| Trust Co of Florida -- <br> Orlando- <br> First Nat Bk\& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ <br> Florida Bank | 200,000 100,000 | 224.493 63 63 | $2,038,059$ 1.875 .427 | 10. |  |  |
| PensacolaCit \& People's Nat Bik | 800,000 200,000 | 266,604 | 3,657,826 |  |  |  |
| St. AugustinePeople's Bk for Sav St Augustine Nat Bk | 25,000 100,000 | 109,669 <br> 75,243 | $\begin{array}{r} 582,217 \\ 1,922,603 \end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
| St. Petersburg Florida Nat Bank | 200,000 | 107,267 | 1,894,452 | 25 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Tampa- }}{\text { Exctange }}$ First National Bank: First Sav\&Tr Co.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,500.000 | 1,040,947 | 14,866,246 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 500,000 | 303,323 | 1,579,480 | 100 |  |  |
| West Palm Beach West Palm Beach At- lantic Nat Bank.. | 100,000 | 35,879 | 2,503,015 | 100 | 150 | 175 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National Banks June 30. |  | ORGIA | Stat | Instit | Uutions <br> 0. |  |



| $\substack{\text { National Banks } \\ \text { June 30. }}$ | IDAHO |
| :---: | :---: |

## Boise City

$\underset{\text { Boise City- }}{\text { Bolso }}$ Bist Nity Nat Ban
First Nat of ldaho
Firstit


[^22]

[^23]

| National Bank June 30. | KENTUCKY |  | State InstitutionsJune 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Covington- |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| Oent Sav Bk \& Tr Co Citizens' Nat Bank | 60,000 | 124,642 414,780 | 1,552,821 | 100 | 260 | $\overline{27} \overline{5}^{-}$ |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co- | 500,000 | 610,615 | 5,999,813 | 100 | 200 | 225 |
| Peop-Lib Bk \& Tr Co | 650,000 | 592,805 | 5,217.998 | 100 |  | $l 200$ |
| CovingtonTr\&BkgCo | 200,000 | 345.048 | 2,150,243 | 100 | 230 | 250 |
| LexingtonBank of Commerce. | 300,000 | 339,614 | 2,530,856 | 100 | ${ }_{125}^{\text {Per }}$ | share. $175$ |
| Citizens Bank \&- | 300,00, | 389,614 | 2,530,856 |  |  |  |
|  | 1.000.000 | 1.200,000 | 10.178.102 | 25 |  | $150-$ |
| Second Nat Bank.- | -150,000 | -311,068 | 2.089,523 | 100 | 285 | 300 |
| Union Bank \& Tr Co | 150,000 | 100,964 | 2,024,725 | 100 |  | 300 |
| Security Trust Co... | 500.000 | 150.000 | 3,846,650 | 100 | $47 \overline{5}$ | 500 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Louisville- }]{\text { Litizens' Union }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{P e r}$ | share. |
| Fidelity \& Colum Tr- | ${ }_{21,000,000}$ | 2,127,931 | 40,961,804 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 1,000.000 | 1,506,378 | 28,460,146 | 100 |  | 300 |
| Liberty Bk \& Tr Co. | 1,000.000 | 2.273 .525 | 20,088,224 | 10 |  | 54 |
| KentuckyTitle Tr T Oō | 21,000,000 | 1.435.725 | 1,944,090 | 100 |  |  |
| Lincoln Bank \& Tr.-. | 1,750,000 | - 1.438 .594 | 8,427,975 | 100 |  | $200^{-}$ |
| Stock Yards Bank -- | 100.000 | 77.420 | 823,872 | 100 | 175 |  |
| Louisville Trust Co- | 1,000,003 | 500,002 | 11,000,000 |  |  |  |
| United States Tr Co_ | 525,000 | 420,664 | 1,896,224 | 100 |  | $265$ <br> nal. |
| Newport- <br> American Nat Bank. | 100,000 |  |  | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | share: |
| Newport Nat Bank | 100.000 | 423,134 | 3,018,698 | 110 | 300 | 400 |
| Central Sav Bk \& Tr | 100,000 | 306,666 | 1,887,186 | 100 | 300 |  |


| HutchinsonAmerican Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Nat Bank- | 150,000 | 118,135 | 1,188, 1 |  |  |  |
| Exchange Nat Bank- | 150,000 | 186,750 | 1,580,911 |  |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 250,000 | 172,864 | 3,335,161 | 100 |  |  |
| Kansas City- |  |  |  |  |  | share. |
| Oomm'l N Bk of K O | 750,000 | 320,322 | 11,505,952 | 100 |  | 180 |
| Exchange State Bank | 200.000 | 152,087 | 2,293,655 |  | 175 | 180 |
| People's Nat Bank-- | 200,000 | 183,701 | 2,569,200 |  | 140 | 165 |
| Riverview State Bk- | 100,000 | 182,215 | 2,557,732 |  | 240 | 250 |
| Leavenworth First National Bank | 150,000 | 144.353 |  |  |  |  |
| Leavenworth Nat Bk | 150,000 | 329,891 | 2,918,394 | 100 |  |  |
| Manufac'rs State Bk | 50,000 | 25,298 | 1,021,531 | 100 |  |  |
| Topeka- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Nat Bank | 500,000 200.000 | 160,684 | $9,900,324$ $1,954,318$ | 100 |  |  |
| Fidelity Sav State Bk | 200,000 50,000 | 70,250 71,337 | $1,954,318$ $1,026,960$ | 100 |  |  |
| Kaw Valley State Bk | 50.000 | 15,000 | -750,000 | 100 |  |  |
| Merchants' Nat Bk. | 200,000 | 155,916 | 4,413,972 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of Topeka | $u \quad 500,000$ | 500,000 | 12,866,404 | 100 |  |  |
| State Savings Bank- | 100,000 | 61,047 | 1,673,460 | 100 |  |  |
| Topeka State Bank-- | 50,000 | 66.447 | 1,282,353 | 100 |  |  |
| Oentral Trust Co.-- | 400,000 | 202,883 | 1,689,054 | 100 |  |  |
| Wichita- <br> First National Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,069,088 | 19,957,366 |  | ${ }_{250}^{P_{e r}}$ | share <br> 275 |
| First Trust Co. | 100,000 | n95,705 | 415,345 | 100 |  |  |
| Fourth Nat Bank | 1,000,000 | 796,268 | 13,797,444 | 100 | -165 |  |
| Merch Reserve St Bk | 100,000 200,000 | 32,432 85,627 | $1,963,317$ $1,403,305$ | 100 | 125 | 150 150 |
| Union Nat Bank---- | 200,000 | 66,516 | 1,601,123 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| Union Stock Yds Nat | 100,000 | 31.777 | 609,062 | 100 | 125 | 150 |


| National Banks June 30. |  | UISIAN | State InstitutionsJune 30 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Asik. |
| Baton Rouge- Bank of Baton Rouge | 250,000 | 490,897 | 5,077,835 |  |  |  |
| Louislana Nat Bank. | 300,000 | r531,915 | 6,178,995 |  |  |  |
| Louisiana $\operatorname{Tr}$ \& S Bk- | 100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unlon Bank \& Tr Oo | 150,000 | 226,106 | 3,112,115 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans- |  | 070.731 | 13,036142 | 100 | ${ }_{160}^{\text {Per }}$ | share |
| American Bank \& Tr | 1,000,000 | 679,731 | 13,036,142 |  |  |  |
| Continental Bank ----- | 6.075,000 | 3,120,379 | 70,733,675 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| Trust Co Bank \&-- | 202,500 | 43.178 | 1,606,384 |  |  |  |
| Int-State Tr \& $\mathrm{BrO}_{0}$ | 750,000 | 1,328,511 | 20.524.491 | 100 |  | $\underline{13} 00^{-}$ |
| Whitney Nat Bank | r2,800,000 | $6,598,780$ $3,701,540$ | 79,767,378 | 25 | 70 |  |
| Whibernia Bk \& Tr Co | 2,500,000 | 3,701,540 |  | 25 |  |  |
| Savings Bank...- | r1,000,000 | 6,598.780 | 79,767,378 | 25 | 70 | ----* |
| Shreveport- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Com'l Am B \& Tr Oo | 300,000 | 95,657 | 3,160,331 | 0 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | $1,000,000$ 500,000 | 545,068 | 17,188,508 |  |  |  |
| Commercial Nat Bk. | 1,000,000 | 747,759 | 19,616,005 | 100 |  |  |
| Contin'l Tr \& Sav Bk | 400,000 | 115,940 | 3,099,853 | 100 |  |  |
| National Ban June 30. |  | MAINE | State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Institt } \\ & \text { une } \end{aligned}$ | tions |  |


| Augusta- <br> First Nat Granite Bl |  |  | 5,762,000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Augusta Trust Oo.-- | 400,000 | s1,085,790 | 16,338,364 |  |  |  |
| State Trust Co.-.--- | 100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Merchants' Nat Bk- | 100,000 | 299,694 | 5.416,807 | 100 |  |  |
| Eastern $\operatorname{Tr}$ \& Bkg Co | 175,000 | 939,896 | 8,720,791 |  |  |  |
| Merrill Trust Co...- | p1,000,000 | 1,016,778 | 24,059,416 | 19 r | 275 | 300 |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oanal National Bank | 600,000 | 604.532 | 6,331,318 | 100 | 120 | 130 |
| First National Bank- | 600.000 425,000 | 940,724 | 12,361,163 | 100 | 200 | 1 |
| Fidelity Trust Oo..- | 01,000,000 | 1.838,242 | 32,391,322 | 100 | 250 | 270 |
| Casco-Mercantile Tr | 700,000 | 890.140 | 19,005,838 | 100 | 150 | 175 |


| National Banks June 30. | MARYLAND |  | State InstitutionsJune 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| alt Comm'l Bank. |  |  |  | 10 |  | minal <br> share. |
| - | ,000 |  | -7,015,261 | 10 |  |  |
| Canton Nat Bank | 100,000 | 152,801 | 2,952,181 |  |  |  |
| Oommonw'lth Bank. | 300,000 | 225,743 | 6,537.557 | 50 |  | 0 |
| Mercantile Bank-- | 200,000 | 117,601 | 3,646,726 | 25 |  | 45 |
| First National Ba | 4,000,000 | 6,289,667 | 77,977,669 | 100 |  | 341 |
| Nat Marine Bank | 600,000 | 746,683 | 4,998,579 | 30 |  | 60 |
| Park Bank. | 700,000 | 652,518 | 5,293,166 | 10 |  | 20 |
| Western Nat Bank-- | 750,000 | 871,260 | 6,644,098 | 20 |  | 33 |
| Baltimore Trust Co- | 6,250.000 | 6,395,286 | 83,251,740 | 50 |  | 45 |
| Oolonial Trust Co ${ }^{\text {Equitable }}$ Trust ${ }^{\text {O- }}$ | 1.250,000 | - $2,539,199$ | 19,340,402 | 105 |  | 45 |
| Fidelity Trust Co | 1,000,000 | $2.841,583$ | 22,181,797 |  |  | 5 |
| Maryland Trust Co. | 2,500,000 | 2,700,000 | 37,355,126 | 10 |  | 6 |
| Mercantile Tr Tr Oo | $1,500,000$ 600,000 | 4,799,834 | 19,109,228 |  |  |  |
| Safe Dep \& Trust Cō | 2,000,000 | 5,206,572 | 18,024,803 | 100 |  | 5 |
| Title Guar \& Tr Co.- | 600,000 | 1,045,480 | 6.651,593 | 100 |  | 110 |
| Unlon Trust Co....- | 2,500,000 | 6,597,322 | 68,400,974 | 10 | 35 | 40 |
| CumberlandFirst Nat Bank. | 200,000 | 473 | 3,876,255 | 100 |  |  |
| Peoples Bank. | 100,000 | 101,089 | 1,295,223 | 25 |  | 5 |
| Second Nat Bank--- | 500.000 | 413.227 | 5,916,192 | 100 |  | 325 |
| Liberty Trust Co... Frederick- | 500,000 | 667,884 | 3,373,041 |  |  | 130 |
| Citizens' Nat Bank | 100,000 | 992,096 | 6,980,029 | 100 |  |  |
| Commercial Bank | 200,000 | 200,000 | 2,682,337 | 40 |  |  |
| Farm \& Mech N Bk | 125,000 | 494,426 | 3,947,018 | 25 | 5 | 00 |
| Frederick Co Nat Bk | 150,000 | 103,287 | $2,212,292$ <br> 3 |  |  |  |
| Central Trust Co..- | $k 1.500 .000$ | 2,038.162 | 14,049,886 |  |  |  |

## National Banks MASSACHUSETTS June 30 .

| Boston- | Deposits of | Nat. Banks | date Sept. 30 | 31 | Per | share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Nat Bank | 9,875.000 | 7,291,651 | 123,446,000 |  | 39 |  |
| Boston-Cont' Nat B | 1,000,000 | 181,890 | a7,456,638 | 20 | 13 |  |
| Federal Nat Bank -- | 1,910,081 | 819,501 | a28,959,169 | 20 | 50 | 55 |
| First National Bank- |  | 32,636,843 | 519,374,000 |  | 431/2 | 45 |
| Nat Rock Bk of Bos | $1,500,000$ | 3,963,759 | 20,298,000 | 120 | 40 | 77 |
| Nat Shawmut Bank. | 20,000,000 | 12,431,814 | 158,916,000 | 25 | 29 | 31 |
| Second Nat B | 2,000,000 | 4,522,522 | 44,950,000 | 25 | 110 | 120 |
| Web \& Atlas N Bk | 1,000,000 | 679,723 | 11,477,000 | 100 | 185 | 195 |
| Banc Oom Ital Tr Oo | 750,000 | 406,916 | c1,435,890 | 100 |  |  |
| Bk of Comm \& Tr Co | 1,000,000 | 392.920 | c6,271,370 | 20 | 32 |  |
| Boston S Dep \& Tr-- | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 000,000 \\ & 200,000 \end{aligned}$ | 3,783,461 4 | 18,097,605 | 100 | $\dagger 280$ |  |
| Oolumbia Trust Oo-- | 100,000 | 259.598 | c3.002.717 | 100 | 165 |  |
| Exchange Trust Co-- | 1,500,000 | 1,533,742 | c16.587,916 | 100 | 175 | 185 |
| Day Trust Co | 2,500,000 | 333,054 | 7,130,245 | 100 |  |  |
| Harris Forbes $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}-$ | 500.000 | 177.470 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Jamaica Plain TrustKidder Peabody'TrCo | 200,000 500,000 | 96,867 312.772 | c5.409,288 $2.924,525$ | 100 |  |  |
| Lee Higginson Tr Co | 500,000 | 767,932 | 10,284,323 | 100 |  |  |
| New Eng Trust Co | 1,000,000 | 3,136,276 | 30,530,564 | 100 | 530 |  |
| Old Colony Trust Co | e5,000,000 | $5,436,871$ |  |  |  |  |
| State Street Tr Co-- | $3,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,110,090 \\ & 3,495,447 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} c 57,938,619 \\ c 16,003.827 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 100 | 0 | 9 |
| Winthrop Trust ${ }^{\text {O-T-- }}$ | -100,000 | 184,822 | c $3,300,497$ | 100 |  |  |
| Boverig- |  |  |  |  |  | hare |
| Beverly Nat Ba | 300.000 100.000 | 465,069 96,523 |  | 100 | 140 |  |

[^24]|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| \% kitumike |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| そuwidew |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| M, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Tramadian | Satamame |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sugatame MICHIGAN |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^25]


| National Ba June 30. | NEBRASKA |  | State Institutions June 30. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lincoln- |  |  |  | Nomi | $\overline{l_{1}}$ |
| Oontinental Nat'l Bk First National Bank | 200,000 850,000 | 211,695 | 15,547,906 ${ }^{\text {7, }}$ ¢ 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | 300.000 | 205,309 | 7,163,334 ${ }^{\text {1 M }}$ | 225 |  |
| Omaha- |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Per }}$ | are. |
| Flrst National Bank Live Stock Nat Bank | $\begin{array}{r}1.250,000 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,058,007$ 181,350 | $28,821,363$ 100 <br> $5,545,650$ 100 | 140 | $0$ |
| Omahe Nat Bank | 1.250 .000 | 1,257,221 | 36,677,243 | 290 | $30 \overline{5}-$ |
| Packer Nat Bank-Stock Yards Nat Bk | $\begin{array}{r} 200.000 \\ e \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,977 \\ & 382,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,244,260 \\ & 10,271,289 \end{aligned} e^{100}$ | 130 |  |
| U S National Bank.- | e1,100,000 | 1,253,479 | $24,218,512{ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |



| National BanksJune 30. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manchester- |  |  |  |  | Prr | share |
| Amoskeag Nat Bank | 200,000 | 917,520 | 5,544,139 $3,381,722$ | 100 |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Bank | 150,000 | 97,125 | 2,842,516 | 100 | ----- |  |
| Nashua- |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| Indian Head Nat Bk | 100,000 | 442,044 | 4,253,101 |  |  |  |
| Nashua Trust ${ }^{\text {SecondNat of }}$ Nashua | 300,000 300,000 | 625,035 543,687 | $5,473,797$ <br> $6,869,684$ | 100 | 250 |  |
| Portsmouth |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| $\stackrel{\text { New }}{\text { Nem }}$ Namp Nat Bk- | 150,000 100,000 | 151,570 | 3,587,945 | 100 |  |  |



[^26]
$\qquad$

| Nattonal Bank June 30. | NEW YORK |  | State Institutions June 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus d Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Ryo-Rye Nat Bk-- | 250,000 | 339,218 | 4,644,631 |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. share. 115 |
| Tarrytown N B\&TrOo | 200,000 | 230,876 | 2,636.727 | 100 | 250 | 350 |
| White Plains- | 400,000 | 667,927 | 7,461,070 |  |  |  |
| West Title \& Tr Co | 2,000,000 | 2,907,116 | 5,913,639 | 20 | $90^{--}$ | 100 |
| County Trust Co. | 500,000 | 2,220,813 | 10,245,177 |  |  |  |
| Yonkers-First Natl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust---- | 1,000,000 | 1,408.895 | 23,046,729 | 25 | 85 | 95 |
| \& Trust Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 400,000 | 517,879 | 13,023,604 | 20 | 100 | 110 |
| Westches'r Tr Co. | 300.000 | 1,704,920 | 11,892,092 | 100 | 900 | 1000 |
| National Banks NORTH CAROLINA StateJune 30. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

First Nat Bk \& Tr Co CharlotteCharlotte Nat Bank
Commerclal Nat Bk Oommerclal Nat Bk-
Mor \& Farm N Bk_-
Union Nat Bank Union Nat Bank
American Trust
Independ'ce Tr Durham-Durham- ${ }^{\text {Ditizens }}$ Nat Bank. Fidelity Bank -a--
First National Bank-
Home Savings BankMerchants Bank... Greensboro-
United Bank \&rOo
No Car Bk \& Tr Co Raleigh Oomm'1 Nat Bank..-Wilmington-
People's Sav Bk \& People's Sav Bk \& Tr
Wilm Sav \& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}--$

Winston-Salem-
armers N Bk \& Too
Farmers NBk\& TOO
Wachovia Bk \& Tr.-

| 300,000 | 128,356 | 2,934,143 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | sho |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Per }}$ | 160 |
| 500,000 | 777.80 | $3.535,080$ | 100 | 150 | 160 |
| 200,000 | 631,282 | 2,578,347 |  |  |  |
| 300,000 | 681,814 | 3,357,342 | 100 | $2 \overline{2}^{\circ}{ }^{-1}$ | 290 |
| 1,200,000 | 1,258,478 | 19,803,981 | 100 | 161 | 165 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,087,755 | 5,392,838 | 100 | 108 Nom | \|inal |
| 100,000 |  |  | 100 | Per | share. 100 |
| 120.000 | 1,152,325 | 8.808,722 | 25 | 290 | 300 |
| 600,000 | 491,790 | 7,534,601 | 100 | 150 | 155 |
| 100,000 100.000 | 102.000 179,751 | $1.300,000$ 1.571 .589 | 55 | 115 | 50 |
| 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,500,000 | 1,747,876 | 32,066,582 | 10 |  |  |
| 600,000 | 118,351 | 4,502,216 | 100 | Per | share |
| 400,000 | 195,650 | 4,988,019 | 100 |  |  |
| 100,000 | 250,342 | 2,082,084 | 25 | Per | share. |
| 300.000 | 797,812 | 4,413,994 | 10 |  |  |
| 00.00 |  |  | 0 | Nom Per | inal. share |
| 2.500 .000 | 2,308,686 | 42,599,319 | 100 |  |  |


| Fargo- <br> Dakota Nat Bank | 150,000 |  | 2,592,304 | 100 | Per | ars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fargo National Bk--- | 50,000 | 77,839 | 2,883,524 | 100 |  |  |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | i300,009 | 326.206 | 7,174,559 |  |  |  |
| Merch Nat Bk\&TrCo | e250,000 | 137,664 | 2,817,207 |  |  |  |


| National BanksJune 30. |  | 0 HlO | State Institutions June 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| On Dep Bk \& Tr Co | 2,750,000 | 2,708,166 | 27,340,664 | 25 |  |  |
| Dime Savings Bk Co | 350,000 20000 | 430,156 | $4,721,525$ $3.719,366$ | 100 |  |  |
| Standard Sav Bank- | 100,000 | 36,569 | 683,914 | 100 |  |  |
| Firestone Pk Tr \& SB | 200,000 | 401.505 | 6,098,871 | 100 |  |  |
| First-City $\operatorname{Tr}$ \& S Bk | 3.750.000 | 4,100,986 | 43,409,283 | 50 |  |  |
| Canton- |  |  |  |  | Per | are. |
| Cent Sav B \& T Co_ Dime Savings Bank- | 200,000 | S 116,099 | ${ }_{8}^{2,549,844}$ | 100 | 100 |  |
| First National Bank- | 500,000 500,000 | 1,525,976 | 83,649,624 | 100 |  |  |
| Cincinnati- |  |  |  |  | $P_{68}$ | 。 |
| $\mathrm{Cinn}^{\text {Ak }}$ \& Tr CO | 400,000 | 1,171,583 | 7,371,024 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolumbia B \& S O- | 100,000 | 283,137 | 2,030,896 | 10 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 6.000.000 | 5.705,684 | 52,777,204 | 100 |  | 6312 |
| Norwood-Hyde Park Bk \& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{\circ}$ | 300,000 |  | 5,732,973 | 100 |  |  |
| Lincoln Nat Bank - | 500.000 | 1,453,903 | $8.603,949$ | 100 |  | 400 |
| Northside Bk \& Tr Co | 150.000 | 354,172 | 2,730,545 | 50 |  |  |
| People's Bk \& Sv Co | 200,000 | 363,570 | 5,129,866 | 100 |  |  |
| Prov S Bk \& Tr Co- | 1,800,000 | 2,849,861 | 36,283,162 |  |  |  |
| Second Nat Bank- | f1,000,000 | 1,055.964 | 9,997,555 | 100 |  | 0 |
| Wo Ohio SBE \& Tr Co | ${ }_{250,000}$ | 538,012 | 4,642,955 | 100 |  |  |
| Western Bk \& Tr Co | 1,250,000 | 1,405,201 | 14,406,155 | 10 |  | 3073 |
| Central Trust O - | 4,000,000 | 4,754,901 | 64,711,601 | 100 |  | 9 |
| Fifth Third Union Trust Co | 5,000.000 | 6,575,134 | 85,519,846 | 100 |  |  |
| Cleveland Amer Sav Bank Oo.- |  |  |  | 100 | Par | share $500$ |
| Oapital Bank. | 100,000 | -3, 39,828 | 4,208,578 |  |  |  |
| Oentral Uilited Nat | 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clev Sav \& Loan ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 250,000 | 4,813,031 | 87,038,678 | 100 |  |  |
| Lorain Str Sav \& Tr- | 500,000 | 662,286 | 11,776,632 | 100 |  | $350^{--}$ |
| Midland Bank. | 4,000,000 | 2,177,852 | 41,237,651 | 100 |  |  |
| National Oity Bank- | 2,000,000 | 1,787,425 | 32,114,504 | 100 |  | 0 |
| North Amer Tr Co. standard Trust Bank | 200,000 | 238,165 | 5,131,658 |  |  |  |
| Standard Trust Bank | 2,000,000 | 1,048.659 | 16,741,334 |  |  |  |



| National Banks <br> June 30. | OREGON | Slate Institutions <br> June 30. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Eugene- <br> Bank of Commerce | 150,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First National Bank | 200,000 | 276,418 | 4,269,562 |  |  |  |
| United States N Bk- | 100,000 | 52,543 | 1,046,451 |  |  |  |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer National Bk | 400,000 | 122,061 | 7,917,105 | 100 | 105 | 125 |
| Bk of East Portland. | a 100,000 | 47,717 | 167,584 |  |  |  |
| G W Bates \& Co...- ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $b$ 100,000 | 29,664 | 1,333,138 |  |  |  |
| First National Bank-- | ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathrm{k}$ 2 5000,000 | 1,814,319 | $1,293,039$ $43,022,387$ |  | 175 | 200 |
| Security Sav \& Tr Oo | a 500,000 | 678,241 $h$ | 223,738 |  |  |  |
| Hibernia O \& Sav Bk | 500,000 | 229,625 | 7,029,619 | 100 | 55 | 110 |
| Live Stock State Bk | $\begin{array}{lr}k & 50,000 \\ k & 200.000\end{array}$ | 11.616 | ${ }^{357,270}$ |  |  |  |
| Portland Tr \& Sav Bk | 300,000 | 98,549 | 4,040,859 | 100 |  | ${ }^{-*}$ |
| United States N Bk. | k4,000,000 | 3,722,587 | 76,136,595 | 20 |  | 67 |
| National Bank June 30 . | ks PENI | SYLVAI | NIA ${ }^{\text {State }}$ J | $\begin{aligned} & 2 s t i \\ & 2 e 3 \end{aligned}$ | ions |  |
| Allentown- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & i \text { nal } \\ & \text { shar } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mer-Oit Nat Bk \& Tr | 1,000,000 | 2,575,697 | 7,974,532 | 105 |  |  |
| Ridge Ave Dep Bk_ | 50,000 | 156,485 | 1,438,892 | 50 |  | 90 |
| Second Nat Bank- | 450,000 | 1,389.411 | 5,615,380 | o 20 |  | 56 |
| Allentown Trust Co - | 400,000 | 637,555 | 2,301,343 | 30 |  |  |
| Dime Sav \& Tr Co- | 500,000 | 532,106 | 1,933,201 | 16 |  | $121 / 2$ |
| Lehigh Vall Trust Co | 500,000 | 1.362,192 | 5,843,859 $2,812,000$ | 56 |  | 150 |
|  | 400,000 | 606,00 | 2,812,000 | 50 |  | 150 |
| Altoona- |  |  |  |  | Per | shar |
| First National Bank. | $150,000$ | $518,093$ | 5,852,903 | 100 |  | 300 |
| Altoona Trust Co..-- | 250,000 249 | 754,571 439,476 | $3.047,002$ $1,544.000$ | 100 |  |  |

 Northwest Bancorporation. $k$ Controlled by the United States National Group. $l$ Last sale. $n$ Affiliated with the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. Youngstown, Ohio, effective as of Sept. 8 1931. s Dec. 31 1930. v Stock held entirely by Exchange National Bank. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights.


[^27]


|  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Citiantic National Bk | 500.000 | 153,729 | 3.508.649 | 100 |  |  |
| Oarolina Sav Bank.- | 200,000 | 164,809 |  | 100 | 22 | 250 |
| Miners \& Merch Bk- | 50.000 | 38,022 | 2.354.870 | 100 | 120 | 135 |
| People's State Bank. | 2.000,000 | 514,200 | 25,458,911 |  | 10 | 12 |
| South Caro Nat Bank | 1.500,000 | 1.583.898 | 24,222,519 | 100 | 250 | 275 |
| So Carolina State Bk | 750,000 | 289,031 | 5,347.591 | 100 |  |  |
| Columbia- |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| Central Union Bank | 355.000 | 1,034 | 4.419,274 |  |  |  |
| Nat Loan \& Exch Bk | 500.000 | 213,136 | 4,210,270 |  |  |  |
| Peoples St Bk of 8 O | 225.000 | 20,148 | 5,146,278 |  |  |  |
| Greenville- |  |  |  |  | er | shar |
| First National Bank_ | 200,000 | 360,648 | 1,558.440 | 100 | 245 |  |
| Peoples Nat Bank | 200,000 | 497.129 | 2,467.642 | 10 | 23 |  |
| Pledmont Sav \& Tr | 50.000 |  | 2.473,002 |  |  |  |
| Spartanburg- |  |  |  |  | Per |  |
| Central Nat Bank |  | 212,230 184.438 | $4,185,646$ $2,833,629$ | 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mer \& Farm Bank. | 100,000 | c100.025 | 2,775,838 | 100 |  | 30 |
| Southern Trust ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ | 60.000 | 18,273 | 159.697 | 100 |  | 25 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Bank } \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | SOUTH DAKOTA ${ }^{\text {State }}$ Institutions ${ }_{\text {June } 30 .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sioux Falls- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Citizens Nat Bk $\&$ Tr | 125,000 | + ${ }^{30,2285}$ | 1,100,292 |  |  |  |
| First Nat' Bk \& $\mathrm{Trgr}^{\text {Pr }}$ | 200,000 250,000 | 116.313 <br> 394.717 | 4, 351,120 $5,106,261$ |  |  |  |


| National Banks June 30. | TENNESSEE |  | State InstitistionsJune 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ | inal. share. |
|  | 2,525,000 | 1,089,737 | 20,365.715 |  |  |  |
| Familton Nat Bank- | 2,000,000 | 1,330.465 | 21,014,232 | 100 | 300 | 310 |
| Knozville- |  |  |  |  |  | re. |
|  | 1,000,000 | 714.832 146.693 | 19,322,373 | 100 |  |  |
| Comm' 1 Bls \& $\mathrm{TrO}^{\text {co- }}$ | 203,125 | c122.200 | 325 ,000 |  | 5 | 17 |
| HamiltonNationalBk | 500,000 | 118,227 | 5,632,381 | 100 | 125 | 130 |
| Memphis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrst National Ban | 1,000,000 | 1,190,656 | 22,816,856 | 100 | 270 |  |
| State Saving Bank; | 50,000 | 2,0 | 1,291,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 3.500,000 | 4,501,795 | 27,3 | 10 | 16 | 163/4 |
| Manhat S Bk \& Tr Co | 700,000 | 1,710,578 | 5,638,338 |  |  |  |
| Tashville- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { share. } \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ |
| American Nat Bank Nashville \& Amer Tr | $3,000.000$ 1,000000 | 3.354.025 | 46.566,082 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Broadway Nat }}$ Come | 300,000 800,000 | 1, 5020.853 | $4,918,723$ $8,124,131$ | 10 | 40 | 150 45 |
| mmerco Trusto | 800,000 8 | 1,202,88 | 8,594,429 |  | (b) |  |
| Third National Bank | 600,000 | 248,190 | 6,787,036 | 100 | 145 |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { National Bank: } \\ & \text { June } 30 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | TEXAS |  | State InstitutionsJune 30 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { American }}{\text { Austin }}$ Nat Bank- |  |  |  | 100 | $\xrightarrow[\text { Nom }]{\text { Per }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { inal }}$ Sare. |
| Austican Nat Bank | 300.000 | 803.281 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Security Trust ${ }^{\text {Reoso }}$ | 200,000 | 36,600 <br> 527.503 | 1,679,590 | 100 |  |  |
| Texas Bank \& Trust- | 200,000 | -66,239 | 3,134 783 | 100 |  |  |


| National Banks June 30. |  | TEXAS | state Institutions June 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par | Bid | A |
| American Nat Bank |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Nom}}{\mathrm{Per}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inal. } \\ & \text { share. } \end{aligned}$ |
| American Nat Bank- | 250.000 |  | $5,742,044$ $2.687,280$ | 100 |  |  |
| Cirst National Bank- | 400.000 | 803,243 | 9,197.991 | 100 |  |  |
| Secur St Bk \& Trust | 125.000 | 13,147 | 901,696 |  |  |  |
| Texas National Bank | 250.000 | 220,189 | 3,920,922 | 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |
| First National Ban | 8,000,000 |  | 80,11868,918 | 100 | 150 |  |
| Mercantile Bk \& Tr- | 2,000,000 | 678.818 | 16,985,808 | 20 | 19 | $20^{-\cdots}$ |
| Republic Nat Bank \& Trust Co | 4,000,000 | 2,984,366 | 48,193,610 | 20 | 39 | 41 |
| Nat Bank of Oom | 150,000 | 436,735 | 12,444,713 | 100 | 265 39 |  |
| Dallas Bank \& Tr | 1,000,000 | 889,952 45,222 | $12,328,034$ $1,359,157$ | 100 | 135 | 41 |
| Oak Cliff B | 100,000 | 19,791 | 1,981,055 | 100 |  | 50 |
| Texas Bank \& Tr Co | 125,000 | 25,000 | 967,830 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | er | shars |
| El Paso Nat Bank | 300.000 | 179.476 | $3.085,3.42$ 9.262 .429 | 100 |  | 0 |
| First National Bank | -300,000 | $1.030,211$ | 12,076,824 | 100 | 500 |  |
| Fort Worth- |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{110}{ }^{\text {er }}$ | sharg |
| Amer Bank \& Tr Oo | 100,000 | 432,270 | 9,347, ${ }^{562} \mathbf{8 1}$ | 100 | 150 |  |
| Continental Nat Bk- | 1,100,000 | $1.409,000$ | 24,844,491 | 20 | 60 | 65. |
| Ft Worth Nat Bank | 2,500,000 | 2,314,205 | 34,893,321 |  | 60 | 65 |
| Stockyards Nat Bank | 200.000 | 128 | 17 | 100 |  |  |
| Union Bank \& Tr Co | 100.000 | 38,593 | 444.647 | 100 | 11 |  |
| Galves |  |  |  |  | H |  |
| City National Bank- |  | 321,941 |  | 100 | 275 |  |
| First National Bank. <br> Hutchings-Sealy |  | 321,941 | 4,606,533 |  |  |  |
| National Bank | 750,000 | 268.235 | 8.776.972 | 100 |  |  |
| US |  |  |  | No |  |  |
| Houston |  |  |  |  | er | sha |
| Fitizens State San | 2,500,000 | 1,029,245 | 37,356,093 | 100 |  |  |
| City Bank \& Tr Co- | 500,000 | 124.601 | 3,462,336 | 20 | 8 | 20 |
| Houston Nat Bank. | 1,000,000 | 789.656 | 10 | 00 |  |  |
| Second Nat'l Bank.- | 1.000 .000 | ${ }^{1}, 594,200$ | 15 | 00 | 250 | 0 |
| PublicNatBk\&TrCo | 800.000 | 407.547 | 7,81 | 10 | 10 | - |
| State National Bank | 600,000 | 255,9 | .715 | 100 |  | 0 |
| Union National Bank | 1.000 .000 | 1,228,472 | 13,967,801 | 100 |  | - |
| South Texas Commerclal Nat Bank. | 1,500,000 | 1.200,000 | 27,442,949 | 100 | 225 |  |
| Federal Trust Co. | 400,000 | 241,766 | 2,716,636 | 100 |  |  |
| Fldelity Trust Co | 200,000 | 371.921 | 11.250 | 00 |  |  |
| Guardian Trust ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ | 600,000 | 1,159,536 | 6,115,350 | 100 | 300 | 350 |
| Houston Land \& Tr- | $1,000,000$ 500,000 | 521,414 | 4,7873,214 | 100 |  | 5 |
| Port Arthur- |  |  | 4,373,214 | 10 | Per | share |
| First National Bank- | 100,000 | 797,676 | 4,150.670 | 100 |  |  |
| Merchants Nat'l Bk. | 100,000 | 341,158 | 2,618,015 | 100 |  |  |
| San An |  |  |  |  | er | share. |
| Alamo National Bank | 2,000,000 | 917,427 | 12,529 | 100 |  |  |
| City Cen'l Bk\& TrCo | f1,300,000 | 591 | 12.573,462 | 100 |  |  |
| Frost National Bank | 1,200,000 | 1,442.118 | 18,620,316 | 100 |  |  |
| Groos National Bank | 350,000 | 275.732 | 2.207,743 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of Comm- | 600,000 | 503.886 | 9,149,920 | 100 |  |  |
| Sam Houston Sta Bank \& Trust |  |  | 596,5 | 100 |  |  |
| San Antonlo Nat Bk | 500,000 | 147,400 | 2,720,0 | 100 |  |  |
| Com'wealth B \& T Co | 300.000 | 150,984 | 2,954,624 | 100 |  |  |
| Waco- |  |  |  |  | Per |  |
| Citizens' Nat Bank.- | 250,000 | 251,453 254,707 | $6,487.082$ $9,049,430$ | 100 | 200 | 225 |
| First Trust \& Sav Bk | 1,000,000 | 25,080 | -757,003 | 100 | 125 | 140 |
| Liberty Nat Bank. | 300,000 | 114,214 | 1.965 .778 | 100 |  | 90 |
| National City Bank. | 100,000 | 70,174 | 637,01 | 109 | 90 | 100 |


| National Banks June 30. |  | AH | State Institutions June 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ogden- ${ }_{\text {Omal }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | nal. nare! |
| First Savings Bank.- ${ }^{\text {Omber }}$ | 250,000 | 292,300 | 4,252,388 |  |  |  |
| Ogden State Bank... $g$ | 100,000 | 381,082 | 7,241,909 |  |  |  |
| First National Bank- o | 500,000 | 280.697 | 6.284,804 |  | \% 161/2 | 1714 |
| Salt Lake City- |  |  |  |  |  | shars |
| Contr Nat Bk\&Tr Co | 600,000 500,000 | 281,564 <br> 759,289 | 11,161,665 |  |  |  |
| Deseret Savings Bank | 500,000 | 198,636 | 7,197,154 |  | 95 | 100 |
| $\underbrace{\text { Utah State Nat Bank }}_{\text {Security National Bk }}$ b | 500,000 500,000 | 268.264 570.287 | 10.403.222 |  | $0^{-*}$ | $230^{--}$ |
| Utah Sav \& Trust 0 | 300,000 | 192808 | 2,055,527 |  | 125 | 135 |
| Walker Bk \& Tr Co- | 1,500,000 | 839,219 | $22.259,790$ |  | 160 | 165 |
| Zion Sav Bk \& Tr Co | 1,000,000 | 774,122 | 13.954,501 |  | 220 | 230 |
| National Branks June 30. |  | MON | State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { stit! } \\ & e 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ation |  |
| Barre- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Granite S B \& Tr Co | 100,000 | 138,546 | 3,894,115 |  |  |  |
| People's Nat Bank | 200,000 | 235.420 | 5,634,077 |  |  |  |
| Burlington- |  |  |  |  | Per | hars. |
| Ohittenden Co Trust | 200.000 | 383,736 | 5,121,387 | 100 |  |  |
| HowardNatBk\&TrCo | 600,000 | 417,934 | 4,204,052 |  |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Bank | 150.000 | 215,911 | 494,066 | 40 |  |  |
| Burlington Trust Co- | 250.000 | 852,576 | 6,705,067 | 100 |  |  |
| Montpelier- |  |  |  |  | Per | hare |
| Capital ${ }^{\text {S B \& }} \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 100,000 | 195.451 | 3,248,272 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank. Montpelier Nat Bank | 150,000 150,000 | $\begin{array}{r}78,907 \\ 147,468 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,747,004$ $2.116,563$ | 100 |  |  |
| Montp'r S B \& Tr Co | 100,000 | 164.395 | 4,714,058 | 100 |  |  |
| Rutland- |  |  |  |  | er | har, |
| Central Nat Bank. -- | 100,000 | 138,462 | 1,018,894 | 100 |  |  |
| Cloment Nat Bank- | 100,000 | 317.979 | $3.270,714$ |  |  |  |
| Killington Nat Bank | 100,000 100,000 | 191,117 | 2,128,660 | 100 |  |  |
| Rutland Trust Co.--- | 50,000 | 258,275 | 1,847,671 |  |  |  |

[^28]

## Canadian Bank Statements <br> Returns are all of July 31 1931. Prices are per cent. not por thare,

| NOVA SCOTIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital Paid in. | Reserve Fund. | Deposits. |  | Bid | Ask. |
| Hanlifax- | 12,000,000 | 24,000,000 | 203,745,547 |  |  | (cent |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



[^29]Insurance Stocks

$a$ Holding company, b 320,000 no par shares. $c$ Including 400 shares no par general management stock carried at $\$ 2,000$. d Represented by 62,967 shares no par carried at $17 / 2$ and British \& Mercantile Co. New stock. $v$ Ex-stock dividend. $y$ Ex-rights. $\dagger$ No par value.


[^0]:    For footnotes see page 56!

[^1]:    or fortnotes see page 56

[^2]:    Eor footnotes aee page 56

[^3]:    Wor footnotes see page 56

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 56

[^5]:    * No par value, $n$ Sold under the rule. o Sold for cash. $s$ Option sales, $x$ Ex-dividends, $y$ Ex-rights.

[^6]:    No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^7]:    * No par value $a$ Assessment paid. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^8]:    ＊No par value．$x$ Ex－dividend

[^9]:    - No par valié

[^10]:    * No par value. o Sold for cash. $x$ Ex-dividends. $y$ Ex-rights.

[^11]:    No par value

[^12]:    No par value.

[^13]:    Basis $f$ This price includes accrued Interest. h Wollars per 1,000 -franc oond. $k$ Last sale. $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal, $s$ Sale price.

[^14]:    Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale.

[^15]:    lished on Montreal and Toronto Eyr ianges.

[^16]:    

[^17]:    

[^18]:    a Purchaser also pays accrued div. $d$ Without par value. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $t$ New stock. $u$ Ex-cash and stock

[^19]:    basis．$f$ Flat price．$i$ in Lendon．$n$ Nominal．$s$ sase price．$y$ Per 220．＊Tax free in Connecticul．

[^20]:    

[^21]:    

[^22]:    sale. Sale price. $\begin{gathered}\text { Combined statement. of Savannah, } \\ \text { CTrust funds. } \\ \text { Affiliate of the } \\ x \text { Ex-dividend. }\end{gathered}$

[^23]:    * Sale price, $\dagger$ Privately held. a Sept 24 1930. $b$ Closed about Sept. 101931 , ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Stockholders of the Foreman State' National Bank, Foreman State
    Trust \& Savings Bank, and the Foreman State Corp. approved the absorption of the institutions by the First National Bank of Ohicago. d Union Bank
    

[^24]:     First National Bank of Sanford, Me., with capital of $\$ 200,000$ was absorbed by the Fidelity Trust Co. of Portland, Me. p Acquired the Searsport National $\underset{v}{ }$ Formerly controlled by the Bancokentucky Co. of Louisville, Ky. $\quad x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights.

[^25]:    * Sale yice, a Dec. 311930 . $b$ First National Group. c Includes savings deposits, e Affiliated with the Worcester Bank \& Trust Co. f Member
    of the Detroit Bankers Co. $g$ Includes trust deposits. $h$ See Marquette National Bank. $i$ Member of Northwest Bancorporation. $k$ Controlled by the Federal National Bank of Boston. $l$ Last sale, o Certificate of deposit. $p$ Member of the First Bank Stock Corp. $s$ Member of the Guardian Detroit Sept. 41931 under title of the American Home Security Bank, $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ March 25 1931. $z$ Old stock.

[^26]:    * Sale price. $a$ Vailsburgh Trust Co. merged with the Lincoln National Bank of Newark effective Sept. 28 1931 , $b$ Includes security stock. $c$ Dec. 31

    1930. $e$ Member of Northwest Bancorporation, $f$ March 251931 . $g_{i}$ Member First Bank Stock Corp. $i$ April 24 1931. $l$ Last sale. $t$ New stock. $x$ Exdividend. $y$ Ex-rights.
[^27]:    
    

[^28]:    

[^29]:    * Sale price. a Title to be changed to the First National Bank. b No report. $c$ Member of the Marine Bancorporation. $d$ Unit of the Wisconsin
    nes.
    $e$ Bankshares Corp. $e$ Member of the Northwest Bancorporation. $f$ Dec. 31 1930. $g$ New stock. $i$ Member First National Corp. $l$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal,
    0 Minimum price. $p$ All stock owned by the Kanawha Valley Bank. $r$ Member People's Corp. $s$ Trust funds. $t$ Special deposits. $u$ Sold in units of one share of American Exchange Bank and one share of American Bank. Bldg. stock. $v$ Traded in as Old National Corp. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights

