# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

New York Stock Exchange

New York Curb Exchange Boston Stock Exchange
New York Produce Exchange Baltimore Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Cleveland Stock Exchange Los Angeles Stock Exchange San FranciscoStock Exchange Detroit Stock Exchange

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## November 6, 1931

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## REVIEW OF OCTOBER-COMMERCIAL AND

 FINANCIAL EVENTS.Many highly important events marked the course of affairs during October, the most of them of a constructive character and full of promise for the future-in strong contrast with the dismal happenings in September, when Great Britain was obliged to suspend gold payments and many other countries also found themselves compelled to depart from the gold standard. Among the most prominent of the events of the month may be mentioned the provision made at the instance of President Hoover for the creation and establishment of the National Credit Corp., whose main purpose it is to ritalize so-called "sound" assets, but which are ineligible for discount at the Federal Reserve banks. This had at least the distinct merit of being freighted with considerable good psychologically, in encouraging belief that through the organization of this new loaning agency relief would be extended to a long line of institutions and establishments that were threatened with disaster because of the great depreciation in the value of their assets or securities and which depreciation was heid to be largely or entirely unwarranted. On the other hand, there were many who doubted that the new agency, with a nation-wide network of subsidiary corporations could accomplish much along that line, arguing that if they confined themselves to loaning on really "sound" assets they would be simply doing what local banking institutions could do with far less circumlocution and would be glad to do, since there is really no shortage of banking credit but actually a soperabundance of it, as indicated by the low rates of interest in the money market which ruled for so long, whereas if this new credit and loaning agency indulges in making loans on overvalued property or questionable securities it would be simply storing up trouble for the future and thereby prolong the depression in trade instead of bringing it to an end, as desired. However, the banking community entered into the scheme with great energy and determination in order to carry out the President's wishes, and in that way much immediate good was done, whatever the activities of the new organization in the future and no matter how successfully it may function.

The outcome of the British elections on Oct. 27 , and the successful conclusion of the conferences between President Hoover and Pierre Laval, the French Premier, were also highly encouraging features. The overwhelming defeat of the Labor party at the British elections-the Conservative party gaining 470 seats in the new House of Commons out of a total of 615 seats against 263 in the last House, and the addition of the National Liberals, the National Laborites and the Independents who rallied to the support of J. Ramsay MacDonald (who himself was returned to the new House from his own constituency of Seaham by a majority of 5,951 after a most vindictive and resentful campaign against him by the Labor party), swelling the total number of the Government supporters in the new House to 553 as against 338 in the last House, while, on the other hand, the Labor party
elected only 52 of its candidates as against 270 in the old House, and only seven other Opposition candidates succeeded in pulling through, making the total Opposition only 59 as against 276 held by the Opposition parties combined in the old Government-was an event whose far-reaching consequences can hardly be exaggerated. This triumph of the Nationalists is without a parallel in British history, and is important for a number of reasons, first, because it means the repudiation of the policies for which the Labor party stands, then because it means the rehabilitation of Great Britain in the eyes of the outside world, and lastly because it carries with it the certainty that early efforts will be made to stabilize the pound sterling either on the old basis or a new basis, and so as to restore London to the old financial prestige, and so also as to let the country emerge from its present troubles with new strength and vigor. On this point the fact should not be overlooked that the Labor party in its manifesto during the campaign for election expressly declared itself as opposed to forcing sterling back to the old gold parity and averred that the capitalist system had broken down "even in those countries where its authority was thought to be most secure," besides alleging that the Labor Government had been "sacrificed to the glamor of bankers and financiers." It also declared broadly and unqualifiedly for Socialism, saying, among other things:
The Labor party seeks from the electorate a majority on the basis of a coherent and definite program. It reaffirms its conviction that Socialism provides the only solution for the evils resulting from unregulated competition and the domination of the vested interests. It presses for extension of the publicly owned industries and services operated sclely in the interests of the people. It will work for the substitution of co-ordinated planning for the anarchy of individual enterprise.
"Labor insists that we must plan our civilization or perish. The Labor party recognizes that the present situation calls for bold and rapid action. The decay of the capitalist civilization brooks no delay. Measures of Socialist reconstruction must be pressed forward.
"The Labor party is convinced in the light of experience, particularly since 1925, that the country's banking and credit system can no longer be left in private hands. It must be brought directly under national ownership and control. The Labor party is further convinced of the need to form a national investment board with statutory powers for the control of domestic and foreign investments. It would seek powers from the new Parliament to effect this transformation.

Inflation, Deflation Condemned.
"Aiming at a monetary policy which will stabilize prices, the Labor party condemns either currency inflating or a new and disastrous attempt at deflation, to force sterling back to the old gold parity. It will take a vigorous initiative in calling an international conference to arrive at a concerted monetary policy. It will seek thereby to make the resources of civilization available for the peoples who to-day, in the new world as in the old, are starving in the midst of plenty.
"The Labor party has nevr failed to insist upon the intimate relation between war debts and reparations, and the economic depression. It believes general acceptance of President Hoover's moratorium on war debts permits reconsideration of the whole question. It seeks immediate reopening of negotiations between the signatories of the Young plan and the United States with a view to attaining conditions in which inter-Allied war debts and reparations may be canceled.
"The Labor party has no confidence in any attempt to bolster up bankrupt capitalism by a system of tariffs which in the circumstances produced by our departure from the gold standard have no relevance to economic need and would permanently injure our shipping and export trades and cancel our need for greater efficiency in industrial organization.

Industrial Planning Urged.
"The Labor party urges definite planning of industry and trade so as to produce the highest standard of life for the nation. As a first step it proposes to reorganize the most important basic industries-power, transport, iron and steel-as pubic services owned and controled in ter netion ind interest whe such in the markets of the world. Wherever neessity compets ef so will be reated to imports boards winue cured poods
materialy ald asistane to inds
Any special ance of the necessary measure of public ownership or control. Labor will secure good conditions of employment or the
must be protected by effective regulation of prices.
"Labor, in power, will remove the unjustified restrictions upon trades union activity introduced by the Tory Government in 1927. The tragic position of the coal industry reveals complete inability of private ownership to organize it as a national asset and the Labor party will proceed at the
tirst opportunity with unification of the industry under public ownership and control.

THE OONFERENCES BETWEEN PRESIDENT HOOVER AND PREMIER LAVAL.
The conferences between President Hoover and M. Laval did not have any such concrete favorable results as the British elections, but at least they were concluded without friction, and both parties expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome which itself is a great point gained, where, as in this case, international problems of such great importance are involved. Moreover, a common understanding was arrived at on two main points, namely, (1) that any further modification of German reparations payments must be made within the framework of the Young plan, which France has from the first insisted upon as an imperative prerequisite, and that Germany itself must take the initiative in any attempt at modification, and (2) that both the United States and France stand definitely committed to the maintenance of the gold standard, notwithstanding the departure of Great Britain and so many other countries from that standard. Pierre Laval's stay in the United States was very brief. He arrived on the Ile de France in the morning of Thursday, Oct. 22, and after being welcomed at the New York City Hall proceeded at once to Washington, being received with his daughter, Mlle. Jose, at the White House at 6 p. m., and later in the evening being honored at a state dinner at the White House, attended by Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France to the United States, the German Ambassador, Marshal letain of France, \&c. His conferences with the President began the next day, Friday, and were concluded Sunday afternoon, when a joint statement by Mr. Hoover and M. Laval, giving their interpretation of the results of the mission, was issued. He returned Sunday night, and spent Monday, Oct. 26, in New York, where he and his daughter engaged in sight-seeing and were the recipients of much attention and attended a number of functions arranged in their honor. He sailed for home in the early morning hours of Tuesday, Oct. 27, again on the Ile de France. The joint statement issued by the American President and the French Premier, in the polishing of which many hours were spent on Sunday afternoon, according to newspaper accounts, and which was broadcast all over the country that afternoon (Oct. 25), was as follows:

Oct. 251931.
A Joint Statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Council of Ministers of France.
The traditional friendly relations between the United States and France, the absence of all controversy between our two governments, a record of many events in collaboration toward the peace of the world, embracing among its recent phases the adoption of the Kellogg-Briand pact, render it every aspect of the many problems in which we are mutually interested.
Indeed, the duty of statesmen is not to overlook any means of practical co-operation for the common good. This is particularly true at a time when the world looks for leadership in relief from a depression which reaches into countless homes in every land. Relations of mutual confidence between governments have the most important bearing upon speeding the recovery which we seek. We have engaged upon that mission with entire frankness. We have made real progress.
We. canvassed the econcmic situation in the world, the trends in international relations bearing upon it; problems of the forthcoming conference for limitation and reduction of armaments; the effect of the depression on payments under intergovernmental debts, the stabilization of international exchanges and other financial and economic subjects.
An informal and cordial discussion has served to outline with greater precision the nature of the problems. It has not been the purpose of either of us to engage in commitments binding our governments, but rather, through development of fact, to enable each country to act more effectively in its own field.
It is our joint purpose that the conference for limitation of armaments will not fail to take advantage of the great opportunity which presents itself, and that it will be capable of meeting what is in reality its true mis-sion-that is, the organization of firm foundation of permanent peace.
In so far as intergovernmental obligations are concerned, we recognize that prior to the expiration of the Hoover year of postponement some agreement regarding them may be necessary covering the period of business depression, as to the terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations. The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European powers principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 11931.
Our especial emphasis has been upon the more important means through which the efforts of our governments could be exerted toward restoration of economic stability and confidence.
Particularly we are convinced of the importance of monetary stability as an essential factor in the restoration of normal economic life in the World, in which the maintenance of the gold standard in France and the United States will serve as a major influence.
It is our intent to continue to study methods for the maintenance of stability in international exchanges.
While in the short time at our disposal it has not been possible to formulate a definte program, we find that we view the nature of these financial and economic problems in the same light, and that this understanding on our part should serve to pave the way for helpful action by our respective governments.
THE PRODIGIOUS GOLD WITHDRAWALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.
The distinctly unfavorable event of the month was the prodigious gold withdrawals of gold from the Federal Reserve banks, both for export and for earmarking, the withdrawals on French account being especially large, but other countries also engaging in the movement in no small measure.
Eren here, however, there were indications of a change for
the better as the month approached its close. One result of the heavy gold withdrawals was the marking upward of the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which had been maintained at the inordinately low figure of $11 / 2 \%$ per annum since the previous May. The rate was advanced first to $21 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 9 , and then to $31 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 16, with larger or smaller advances in the rediscount rates of most of the other Federal Reserve banks, and with a rise in interest rates in all branches of the New York money market, but especially in the case of bankers' accept ances, which at one time were almost unsalable, the reason being that foreign banks, and particularly the Bank of France, were busily engaged in converting their balances and their bill holdings into gold with the result that the Federal Reserve banks were obliged to take over enormout. masses of acceptances which these foreign banks were con verting into cash. There was at the same time almost a complete absence of local demand for acceptances, the cause of which is indicated in our review of the money market further along in this article. The rise in market rates for acceptances, however, with the general tightening of the money market and particularly the advance in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's purchasing rate for acceptances (this buying rate, after successive advances, being $31 / 8 \%$ ) changed all this, the higher rate of return thus obtainable inducing the Bank of France to resume purchases of this class of investments. It is also believed that the visit to this country of Charles Farnier, Vice-Governor of the Bank of France, and Lacour-Gayet, Director of the Economic Division of that institution, who arrived in New York on Oct. 13 on the steamer Europa in advance of the visit of Premier Laval, and who conferred on Oct. 14 with Governor Harrison and other officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, paved the way for some understanding or agreement whereby the process of withdrawing short-term funds held by France in this country was to be greatly modified, either through the resumption of bill purchases by France or in some other way, even though official confirmation of such action was lacking.
The withdrawals of the metal proceeded on a prodigious scale all through October, though slightly moderated in volume at the close of the month, when, as already stated, there were indications that the takings of the metal on foreign account were likely to lessen in the near future. All the facts relating to this extraordinary gold demand and the influences behind it, with the incidents growing out of it, are narrated in considerable detail in our reviev of the money and foreign exchange market further along in this article, and we will say here only that the withdrawals for export and for earmark at the port of New York during the month of October aggregated no less than $\$ 500,600,000$, which added to the $\$ 305,700,000$ withdrawn during September made a grand total for the two months combined of $\$ 806,300,000$. The net loss to the country for the two months was reduced in amount of $\$ 108,270,000$ by gold importations of $\$ 77,000,000$ at New York and $\$ 31,270,000$ at San Francisco. It may be well, too, to relate here some instances of the fears that, on the one hand, seized possession of certain people to get rid of American dollars before the United States should pass off the gold standard, as these people were made to believe would be the case, and, on the other hand, the craze for acquiring actual gold that developed. Among others Poland furnishes an example of the first kind. A Warsaw cablegram, Oct. 9, to the New York "Times" stated that a flight from the dollar had started that morning on the heels of alarming reports from Paris that the United States Government had decided to abandon the gold standard, and that an increase in the issue of dollar notes was being discussed in Washington. The dispatch added:
Long lines of people waiting outside the banks to get rid of dollars, which were readily bought, reduced the rate. Confidence in the dollar seems to be shaken in Poland, where for the last 13 years United States rency. The played the part of metallic gold as coverage for Polish curmark in 1923 and the zloty in 1925 , have used the dollar as subsidiary currency, especially for long-term contracts and foreign business. The entire populace, even the humblest peasant, hoarded dollar notes and the amount circulating in Poland is estimated at $\$ 50,000,000$ or $\$ 60,000,000$. Headlines in several popular newspapers to the effect that doliars were in imminent danger sufficed to hasten the more nervous hoiders of dollars in selling their hoards. The banks are more confident of the dollar and buy any quantity. The reserve of foreign currency in the Bank of Poland
will be considerably will be considerably strengthened owing to the flight from the dollar,
and the zloty certainly will profit from the public's nervousness. and the zloty certainly will profit from the public's nervousness.
Fortunately this panic was quickly ended, for Warsaw advices, Oct. 12, were to the following effect:
A week-end "flight from the dollar," which caused $\$ 5,000,000$ in Ar erican banknotes to change hands in a scramble occasioned by rumors, was checked
to-day and the dollar not only returned to its usual rate to-day and the dollar not only returned to its usual rate of 8.88 to 8.90
zlotys, but was even sought, with gold coins dropping to the normal value. A communique issued by the commercial attache of the United States Embassy and explanations by most of the newspapers ended the panic. The public began selling dollars last Friday, misguided by alarming reports from Paris and New York, and the Bank of Warsaw alone bought more than $\$ 1,000,000$ at 1 cent below par. In addition, the public dumped its bonds and all foreign money in a scramble for gold. Russian 5 -ruble coins, still plentiful in the parts of Poland which were formerly Russian, rose to 7.60 instead of their real worth of 5 zlotys.
to lose its heads for the last three days point out that the public is likely to lose its head at any alarming news from foreign sources.

An instance of the craze to get hold of gold was furnished, in a cablegram from Paris, Oct. 18, to the New York "Times," which said that during the last day of the previous week the curious sight was to be seen in Paris of gold being sold in public. This cablegram, after elucidating the statement with regard to the sale of gold at auction, also furnished a very interesting account of the general gold situation which was causing such widespread and disturbing general distress:
There was no regular auction of the precious metal, nor was the operation very extensive. But on the steps of the Bourse and in cafes nearby a considerable traffic was done in bags of gold coins, many of which were American, which were sold by weight and not at their face value. The traffic was small, because neither gold coins nor ingots are easy to get. The fact that gold can be sold in such a way and find ready buyers is regarded as very significant of the gold fever which has seized not only those who have the means and opportunity to make a handsome profit out of the difference between the gold value and the current value of any currency, but also those who can deal in only a smanl way and, finly, retailed, perhaps coin by coin.

Movement Now Out of Control.
This evidence of the gold fever is, however, only the final expression of a movement which has got beyond the control of those who started it. There are many among those who regard with alarm the danger of the present gold movement eastward across the Atlantic who declare the only way to stop the fever is to prevent profit in the movement of gold for the small band which is operating the attack against the dollar after having gained a victory over the pound.
It is believed that the announcement made here yesterday in a message from New 1 ork that the Bank of France was prepared to leave $\$ 200,000,000$ worth of deposits in New York if gold to that amount was earmarked by
the Federal Reserve Bank will be coupled with raising the discount rate to halt the reserve exodus of the past weaped
to halt the gold exodiss of the past weeks
and credits extended to England nor the final loan stopped the gold leak ance in which one could not lose. That margin of safe profit and the distorted belief that gold alone is safe money are two factors, it is stated here. which must be eliminated if the dollar is to resist the attack to which steriing succumbed.
It is evident from this side of the Atlantic that this covert attack on the dollar means disaster for all. While at first there was a tendency in the French press to print with satisfaction that so many more barrels of gold had arrived at Cherbourg and Havre, that element of satisfaction has disappeared, and even the ordinary Paris tradesman indulges in talk about the necessity of lynching the bankers and financiers who are indulging in this profitable little game with the lives of hundreds of millions of people. The Paris tradesman has come to realize that while his own country and his own currency have the appearance from abroad of being fortresses of financial stability, that stability does not do him much good and he will suffer in the general misfortunes.

Two Paris Banks in Trouble.
During the last month two very large Paris banks have had to be carried through what was likely to be a complete collapse. The National Credit Bank was saved by the action of other banks and the Government. The Union Parisienne was saved, so far as the depositors' money was concerned, but the shareholders seem to be likely to lose heavily.

From its Vienna correspondent, Oct. 16, the New York "Times" reported the following:
The histors of southeastern Europe during the past week has again been written in exchange movements rather than in political speeches or diplomatic maneuvers, and the compilers have been, not Prime Ministers, but bankers in Basle, financiers in Paris, League of Nations committees in Budapest and Vienna, and national bank presidents in half a dozen coun-
tries.
It is estimated that in Austria alone $\$ 1,500.000$ in actual notes has been hoarded in safe deposit vaults and the traditional housewife's stocking
ever since the first currency crisis, in 1920.
Until Austria's new exchange restrictions were ciapped on, a few days
ago, there were signs of a panicky rush to exchange these dollar notes. long treasured like grandmother's jewels, for gold.

Man Ruys $\$ 500.000$ Gold.
The head of one of the world's leading bullion concerns, who was visiting his Vienna branch, told your correspondent that a Hungarian manufacturer, who had lost one fortune in the last currency crisis and did not intend to lose another, had alone bought $\$ 500,000$ worth of gold from him. (ther possessors of more or less means had come to the head of the bum onern the to shorc cut to what from one currency tho anoth they regarded as the only safe medium-gor $23 \%$.
tendency gold now commands a premium of
The imposition of drastic exchange restrictions in Austria not only put an end to the flourishing clandestine speculative traffic in exchanges being carried on in Vienna, but at the outset seriously hampered those seeking foreign currency for more legitimate reasons.

FEDERAL RESERVE REPRESENTATIVE SENT TO EUROPE TO REASSURE THE FOREIGN PUBLIO.
The Federal Reserve Bank considered the spread of misinformation regarding the situation in this country serious enough to warrant the sending of W. Randolph Burgess, Deputy-Governor, abroad to assure the central banks of Europe that despite all the changes the Reserve Banking System of this country still held a pre-eminent position of strength. On Monday, Oct. 12, the New York "Times" published a special cablegram from Basle, Switzerland, dated Oct. 11, saying that action by the central banks to check European alarm as to the stability of the dollar was expected to follow the conference on that day of Governors of eight banks of issue who had met in the headquarters of the Bank for International Settlements and heard a detailed exposition of the American monetary situation by Mr. Burgess, who had come to Basle especially for that purpose. The cablegram added:
Mr. Burgess, supporting his statements with a formidable array of
figures and economic data, made a convincing argument in defense of

President Hoover's new National Credit Corp. against charges here depict ing it as concealed inflation-charges which have caused people in all parts of Europe to join in a panicky selling of dollar exchange in the past week. It was learned to-night that Mr. Burgess's explanation, which lasted more than an hour/and a half, at a five-hour conference of Centra bankers to-day, made an extremely good impression on his auditors, who included the Governors of the Central Banke of France, Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Italy. Also present were a Japanese representative; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the World Bánk; Leon Fraser, its Vice-President, and Pierre Quesnay, its Manager.
Several of these expressed themselves as profoundly impressed and greatly comforted by the information disclosed by Mr. Burgess, and it became evident that any future attacks on the dollar will encounter strong opposition from the banks of issue.

At the very close of the month there came an unexpected piece of good news in an announcement on Oct. 30 from the New York Federal Reserve Bank that the Bank of England had arranged to repay $\$ 50,000,000$ out of the $\$ 125,000,000$ credit obtained from the Reserve banks the previous Aug. 1 and in like manner would repay $\$ 50,000,000$ of the $\$ 125$,000,000 obtained at the same date from the Bank of France. This meant that the Bank of England would pay off $\$ 100$, 000,000 out of the combined credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ obtained on Aug. 1 from the Bank of France and our Reserve banks, reducing this $\$ 250,000,000$ to $\$ 150,000,000$. Banking authorities had had no notion that the Bank of England was in position to engage in any process of that kind. There was no official information to indicate how these large repayments were being arranged, but the event was considered a highly favorable development. Concurrently the Bank of England reported on Oct. 31 that it had sold $£ 14,999,076$ in gold bars. At the same time the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on Oct. 30, reported $\$ 3,006,200$ of gold released from earmark, and on Oct. 31 reported $\$ 26,802,500$ more gold released from earmark, thereby adding corresponding amounts to Reserve banks' own gold reserve.

SHARP RECOVERY IN GRAIN PRICES-FACTORS FAVORABLE
TO A RISE.
Perhaps the most important development of the month was the recovery in grain prices, for that seemed full of promise for the future if maintained, and still more if the rise should make further progress in succeeding months, as has proved to be the case. At the beginning of October the grain market was still extremely weak, and about Oct. 5 new all-time low records were established nearly all around. But recovery began almost immediately, and the last 10 days of October the rise proceeded at an accelerating pace. days of October the rise proceed er wheat at Chicago sold down to $44 \frac{5}{5}$ c. a bushel. On Oct. 31 the same option touched $611 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and the market had a very strong appearance. This, it will be seen, was an advance of nearly 17c. a bushel, and the rise was projected with great force into the early part of November. March wheat in Chicago sold up from $471 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 5 to $65 \%$ c. Oct, 31, the rise in this case being over 18c. a bushel. It can easily be imagined how this substantial recovery revived the spirits of the long-suffering farmers. In Winnipeg the price of the October wheat option jumped from $513 / 4$ c. Oct. 3 to $68 \%$ c. Oct. 31, and the December option from $52 \frac{3}{3}$ c. Oct. 3 to $681 / 2$ c. Oct. 31 . The rise in wheat carried the prices of other grains with it, and in a very substantial fashion, too, further reviving the spirit of the farming world. December corn in Chicago, after touching 323/4 c . Oct. 5 , reached $41 \frac{1}{2}$ c. Oct. 31, and March corn in Chicago jumped from $343 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 5 to $443 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31 . December oats in Chicago, after dropping from $221 / 4$ c. Oct. 2 to $201 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 5, advanced to $255 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31 . It should be added that wheat prices in Liverpool and at Rotterdam advanced correspondingly.

All sorts of reports and rumors were current to account for the rise in the wheat levels. Newspaper reports indicated that negotiations were under way for the purchase for French account of both wheat and cotton here in the United States. These reports said that from $20,000,000$ bushels to $50,000,000$ bushels of wheat were involved. Pierre du Pasquier, economic adviser who preceded Premier Laval in his visit to the United States, discussed the matter at several conferences with the Farm Board. Carl Williams, the cotton member of the Federal Farm Board, was quoted on Oct. 30 as saying that no proposal for the purchase of any commodity from the Farm Board had been brought up by M. du Pasquier.
He indicated that probably the rumors arose because du Pasquier came to the United States as a technical adviser on commodities to Premier Laval. In his conversations with the Farm Board, however, the Frenchman, it was stated, was acting solely in his capacity as French representative of the American Cotton Co-operative Association and as an individual business man, Mr. Williams said. As an individual, M. du Pasquier, in common with the Farm Board, was interested in promoting importations into France and other countries of American farm commodities, particularly cotton. This, however, did not change the fact that France was in need of some $50,000,000$ to $60,000,000$ bushels of wheat from the outside.
What proved most effective of all, however, in stimulating market values was the publication of statements that Soviet Russia would export no further wheat either during 1931

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or 1932. This statement was credited to M. Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador to France. It was added that M. Dovgalersky had been an agriculture engineer under the Czarist regime in Russia. The statement was denied by Soviet officials, but there appeared little doubt that Russian ex ports had been falling off recently, and furthermore that Russian supplies of wheat had been rapidly dwindling, with some indications that the Soviet authorities had contracted to sell more grain than was available for present delivery or in the immediate future, this last giving rise to reports that Soviet Union was seeking to secure cancellation of its contracts for future delivery. There were likewise reports that many of the European crops had suffered considerable damage recently from excessive rains, and that as a consequence European needs of wheat would be greater than had been supposed earlier in the season. Associated Press advices from Berlin, Nov. 3, stated that wet weather was causing millions of bushels of French and German wheat to sprout in the shocks, and hence was eliminating some of the world's surplus which had depressed the market during the spring and summer. The New York "Times," in a dispatch from Chicago, Oct. 31, dealing with the rise and saying that predictions were current at Chicago that wheat would soon sell above $\$ 1$ a bushel, stated that fully $50,000,000$ bushels of wheat now in French and German storehouses was reported to be unfit for milling, and that both France and Germany were said to have practically exhausted their holdings of wheat from previous years. The same dispatch also said that "Italy, always an importer of durum wheat for its macaroni and spaghetti, was reported buying from Canada and the Farm Board, heavy shipments having passed from Duluth and other Lake ports in recent days as the price of this wheat soared from 52c. early in October to the closing high price yesterday of 97 c . Russian wheat, bought by Italy, has proved inferior, and the amount is short of needs, according to reports."
Entirely apart from all this, there appeared to be a growing realization of the fact that the Canadian crop of 1931, like the American spring wheat crop of the Northwest, had suffered enormous reduction the current year by reason of prolonged drouth, which had worked great havoc. The estimate of the Canadian Government, issued on Sept. 9, pointed to a production of no more than $271,400,000$ bushels of spring and winter wheat combined in the Dominion in 1931 as against $397,872,000$ bushels harvested in 1930, showing a falling off of over $126,000,000$ bushels. As it happened, too, reports from Winnipeg towards the close of October spoke of the prolongation of the drouth and said that not in the history of the Canadian West had there been such a dry autumn. These advices also said that the dried-up condition of the soil was already arousing misgiving as to the 1932 crops.

All this combined served powerfully to improve sentiment with regard to the outlook for market prices of wheat. though it was recognized that the United States and Canada were carrying enormous unsold supplies of wheat, and the same set of circumstances acted to revive the speculative spirit. James C. Murray, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, issued a statement Oct. 31 asserting that "during the last few weeks the entire outlook the world over has sharply changed." He added: "The most recent development in which there is evident a complete reversal in the prospects for supplies from Russia naturally has taken the European and Asiatic markets by surprise and forced an unexpected demand on other exporting countries. However, there is as yet no evidence of scarcity, reserves are substantial, and the Farm Board is still holding a large carry-over from previous crops in this country. Many members of the grain trade have for some time back spread the facts pointing to this change in the trend of values, with a result that there has been a considerable increase in buying and restocking by all consuming and distributing interests. Likewise there is a material increase in the public interest in the market which on a free and open market serves to carry the load pending final distribution." In addition, large-scale buying of wheat was traced to a powerful financial group headed by Arthur W. Cutten, one of the boldest grain operators in the whole country.

The Agricultural Bureau's report on the condition of the country's grain crops as of Oct. 1 was made public late Saturday afternoon, Oct. 10, and showed little change from the estimates given out a month earlier as of Sept. 1. The spring wheat crop (including durum wheat) was further reduced by $2,000,000$ bushels, leaving it at only $109,000,000$ bushels as against $251,000,000$ bushels harvested in 1930 . This is a reduction of $142,000,000$ bushels, but as against this, the winter wheat yield, the estimate of which was left the same as on Sept. 1, namely, $775,000,000$ bushels, compares with only $612.000,000$ bushels harvested in 1930, giving an increase in this case of $163,000,000$ bashels, and making the total of winter and spring wheat combined 884,000,000 bushels as against $863,000,000$ bushels in 1930 . The 000,000 bushels as against $863,000,000$ bushels in 1930 . The
estimate of the corn crop was reduced by $12.000,000$ bushels and put at $2,703,009000$ bushels as against only $2,094,000,000$ bushels, the harvest in 1930, when, however, the crop was very small, owing to the severe drouth experienced at that time. The estimate of the oats crop was increased from
$1,161,000,000$ bushels Sept. 1 to $1,174,000,000$ bushels Oct. 1, but this still left the erop $184,000,000$ bushels smaller than that of 1930 , when the harvest was $1,358,000,000$ bushels.
great jubilation over the rise in wheat and in oll.
It happened that while such a great improvement occurred in the market price of wheat, oil prices also sharply ad vanced. This led to great rejoicing in the Southwest, and the spirit of jubilation which resulted, with the crowds singing in the streets of Tulsa, Okla., is expressed in the following Associated Press dispatch from Kansas City on followin
Nov. 1:
A spirit of jubilation like that of Armistice Day in 1918 swelled and billowed across the Southwest to-day, with oil at 85 c . and whear $40 \%$ more valuable tha a month ago
In Tulsa, Okla., oil capital of the Southwest, streets were filled last night and this morning with celebrators. -Bands blared, ponderous tank wagons and oil trucks paraded, whisties blew and bells rang and the welkin rang with horns, squawkers and innumerable sound devices. Almos overnight uncounted millions of dollars in increased
Oil prices, which had been so low that a barrel of crude brought no more than a gallon of retail gasoline, had struggled upward during a month of strict proration backed by military rule to a price which Andrew H Rowley, managing editor of "The Oil and Gas Journal," saw as a per manent advance to be bolstered oy further advances. "Conditions justif, it," he said.
Wheat prices, which had fallen to such depths that returns to farmer were barely enough to meet production charges, if that much, had climbed $40 \%$ and Frank A. Theis, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade said wheat, with "impressive leadership" was showing the way to othe commodities.
"The value of the advance," he added, "cannot be expressed in the millions of doilars of potential wealth it had added to the farmers' pur chasing power. The value of its effect in restoring confidence to othe commodities,

## many times

Started by Continental Oil, increase in crude to an 85 c . top was made almost at once by Barnsdall, Wilcox, Phillips and Vickers interests Meanwhile, the three States of the Mid-Convinent area took steps further to tighten up the brakes on oil production. Thurman now in a healthier condition than it has been for several years," but, feeling the Saturday advance of 15 c . a barrel too small, he urged further curtail ment of production.
A new Oklahoma oil proration order, designed to hold the State's pro duction strictly to 546,000 barrels daily, was issued by the Corporation Commission.
THE COFFEE AND SUGAR MARKETS-ARRIVAL OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE TAKEN IN TRADE FOR WHEAT BY FEDERAL FARM BOARD.
The first shipment of Brazilian coffee to reach this country in the international barter of $25,000,000$ bushels of Amer ican wheat for $1,050,000$ bags of coffee was received on Oct. 15 at the Bush Terminal dock in Brooklyn. This initial cargo consisted of 130,000 bags of standard grade Santos coffee. More than 250 stevedores transferred the bags to the dock, and then by carloads to the Bush Termina warehouses, where the entire shipment will be held for 10 months, according to the prearranged contract terms. The purpose of this clause was to prevent a flooding of the coffee market. Other shipments of coffee were received as part of the same arrangement the latter part of the month George S. Milnor, President of the Grain Stabilization Corp. said on Oct 26 that $2,000,000$ bushels out of the $25,000,000$ bushels of Farm Board wheat traded with Brazil for about $132,000,000$ pounds of coffee had been delivered. More than $13,200,000$ pounds of coffee had been in turn placed in a Brooklyn elevator by the Brazilian Government. Brazil was taking the wheat faster than expected, Mr. Milnor stated estimating that the transactions would be completed in 10 months. The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange an nounced on Oct. 23 that six steamers were scheduled to arrive in New York during the week ended Oct. 31 with 330,500 bags of coffee from Brazil. Stocks of Brazilian coffee in New York on Oct. 23, according to the Exchange amounted to 664,026 bags. Thus, allowing for normal de liveries, the stock of Brazilian coffee at the end of the month would reach about 900,000 bags and would be the largest total in 10 years. In the meantime Brazil kept destroying large surplus stocks of the commodity. According to statistics compiled by the New York Coffee and sugar Exchange and made available Oct. 22, a total of $2,217,000$ bags of coffee has been destroyed by Brazilian Government agencies in the effort to eliminate part of that country's surplus. The coffee destroyed, it was estimated, had a value of $\$ 10,000,000$ in Brazil. Coffee prices were a trifle higher In the New York market No. 7 Rio for spot delivery was quoted at $53 / 1 @ 6 c$. Oct. 31 against $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30 ; $51 / 2 @ 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Aug. 31; 57/s@6c. July 31; 67/8@7c. June 30; 65/8c. May 29 $61 / 2 @ 63 / 4$ c. April 30 ; $51 / 2$ c. March 31 ; $51 / 2 @ 55 / 8$ c. Feb. 28 $63 / 4$ c. Jan. 31, and $71 / 4 @ 71 / 2$ c. Dec. 31 1930. No. 7 Santo was $71 / 4$ c. bid Oct. 31 against 67/3@7c. Sept. 30; 65/8@67/8c Aug. 31; 7112@77/8c. July 31; 81/2@9c. June 30; 81/2@83/4c May 29, and the same figures on April 30; 73/4@8c. March $31.73 @ 8 c$ Feb 28; 83/c@9c.Jan. 31; 83/4@91/4c. Dec. 3 1930, and $111 / 4$ c. Oct. 311930 .

Sugar prices fluctuated considerably, but at the end of the month were not greatly changed. Cuban raw sugar was quoted as high as 1.45 c . several times during the month, but also was as low as 1.36 c ., with the final quotation 1.40 c .

Oct. 30, which was the same price as on Sept. 28. The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York at the different refineries, after being marked down from 4.55 c . to 4.50 c . on Oct 2, was marked up on Oct. 8 to 4.60 c . The Borden Co., in this city, on Oct. 23, announced a reduction of 1c. a quart in retail milk prices, effective Nov. 2. The bulk price was not changed. The President of the Sheffield Farms Co. stated that in view of an expected reduction of $3 / 4$ of a cent a quart by the farmers the company would cut prices a full cent, not only on quarts but on pints also.

FARM WAGES ON OCT. 1 LOWEST IN 15 YEARS.
Farm wages on Oct. 1 were the lowest since 1916, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index. They were $113 \%$ of the $1910-14$ pre-war average on Oct. 1, as compared with 150 on Oct. 1 a year ago. The Bureau says that the usual upward seasonal average from January to October has been reversed this year, and the index of wages fell from 129 on Jan. 11931 to 113 on Oct. 1 1931. The Bureau on Oct. 15 added:
Despite the decline in wages the supply of farm labor is reported to be $113 \%$ of normal, and the demand for labor $69 \%$ of normal. The decline in wages from a year ago is stated to be general in all classes of farm help, classes.
ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL CREDIT CORPORATION-MOBILIZATION OF BANKING RESOUROES THROGH $\$ 500,000,000$ INSTI-TUTION-NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE AGREES TO CONTRIBUTE. $\$ 150,000,000$.
At a conference at the White House, held at night on Oct. 6, of Treasury heads and Senators and Congressmen, President Hoorer submitted a program (said to have been approved in advance by New York bankers) to deal with the "wholly abnormal situation, and to bring about an early restoration of confidence." "Unity of action on the part of our bankers, and co-operative action on the part of the Government, is essential," said the President in offering his proposals to cope with the situation developed by the prolonged depression. With a view to mobilizing the banking resources of the country to meet the existing conditions, the President requested the bankers of the nation to form a national institution of at least $\$ 500,000,000$. According to the President's announcement, "the purpose of this institution is to be the rediscount of banking assets not now eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks in order to assure our banks, being sound, that they may attain liquidity in case of necessity." "The members of the New York Clearing House Association," said the President, "have unanimously agreed to contribute their share by pledging $\$ 150,000,000$, which is $2 \%$ of their net demand and time deposits." At the same time the President stated that he had on Sent. 8 "requested the Governors of the Federal Reserve banks to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the bankers of their territory to make some advances on the security of the assets of closed banks or to take over some of these assets in order that the receivers of those banks may pay some dividend to their depositors in advance of what would otherwise be the case pending liquidation." In his statement the President indicated that he had requested the Governors of all of the Federal Reserve banks to secure the appointment of working committees of bankers for each Reserve district to co-operate with the New York group. The President also made known his intention to propose to Congress that the eligibility provision of the Federal Reserve Act "be broadened in order to give greater liquidity to the assets of the banks and thus a greater assurance to bankers in the granting of credits by enabling them to obtain legitimate accommodations on sound securities in time of stress." If necessity requires, the President added, "I will recommend the creation of a finance corporation, similar . . . to the War Finance Corporation, with available funds sufficient for any legitimate call in support of credit."

Regarding the conference and the participants the New York "Times" of Oct. 7 had the following to say:
All the leaders in Congress of both major political parties were at the White House. They included Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, the Republican floor leader; Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Republican floor leader; Senator Joseph
Democratic floor leader; Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, Democratic floor leader; Representative John Q. Nepresentative John N. Garner of
leader of the House Republicans and Re leader of the House Republicans and
Texas, the Democratic floor leader, who was brought to Washington from his home, the Lone Star State, in an army airplane, placed at his disposal his home, the by the President.
by the President.
The others who gathered around the President when the momentous conference began comprised a score or more of the chief Republican and Democratic Senators and Representatives, nearly all of whom were away Democratic Senators and Representavives, from Wash
invitation.
The members of Congress at the conference were:

| Republicans <br> William E. Borah of Idaho. |
| :---: |
| James E. Watson ot Indiana. |
| Frederlck C. Walcott or Connectleut. |
| ram Bincham of |
| Davild A. Reed o |
| atis F. Glen |
| Robert D. |
|  |
| nn G. Townsend $J$ |



Representatives.

Secretary Mellon, Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Eugene Meyer Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bcard and Walter Eugene Meyer Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bcard and Walter H. Newton, Executive Secretary for the President also attended the con
ference.

Members of the Banking and Currency Committees dominated the confernce. Those of the Senate Committee present were Messrs. Walcott, Carey, Townsend, Glass and Wagner. Members of the House Committee Carey, Townsend, Glass and Wagner. Members af the Hous Goldsborough.
present were Messrs. McFadden, Luce, Brand, Stevenson and present were Messrs. McFadden, Luce, Beans Committee present were Messrs. Bacharach, Aldrich, Treadway, Crowther, Davenport, Garner and Crisp. Bacharach, Aldrich, Treadway, Crowther, Davenport, Gatson, Bingham, Reed, Vandenberg, Harrison and King represented Messrs, Watson, Bingham, Reed,
the Senate Finance Committe.

Except for newspaper rumors, nothing was divulged as to the conference prior to its conclusion. In indicating the secrecy which was observed as to it, a Washington dispatch, Oct. 6, to the "Times" said :
President Hoover issued his invitation to the Senators and Representatives who conferred with him to-night at the White House by telegram, offering in each case the use of an airplane in the event it should be needed for a speedy trip to Washington. He also enjoined secrecy.
The President's telegram read:
"I am asking leaders in certain committees who may be in reach to meet with me at the White House at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening next upon an urgent national matter. I am anxious that you should come. In order to avoid harmful speculation, I should deeply appreciate it if no information of the call should be given out. I will be glad to place a plane at your disposal if you desire."
Representative Garner of Texas, the Democratic leader, who flew 2,000 miles to Washington, was the only one to use a plane, although another plane was sent to try to find Representative Wood of Indiana, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who was on a fishing trip near Norfolk, Virginia.
In the statement issued by President Hoover, at $12: 20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 7 (following the conference), making known his proposals to bring an early restoration of confidence he emphasized the following points:

I propose the following definite program of action, to which I ask our sitizens to give their full co-operation.

## 500,000,000 Institution.

1. To mobilize the banking resources of the country to meet these conditions, I request the bankers of the nation to form a national institution of at least $\$ 500,000,000$. The purpose of this institution is to be the rediscount of banking assets not now eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks in order to assure our banks, being sound, that they may attain liquidity in case of necessity, and thereby enable them to ocntinue their business without the restriction of their credit or the sacrifice of their assets. I have been advised by them that it will receive their support and that at my request they will assume the leadership in the formation of such an organization.

## Contribution By New York Clearing House

The members of the New York City Clearing House Association have unanimously agreed to contribute their share by pledging $\$ 150,000,000$, which is $2 \%$ of their net demand and time deposits. I haye been assured from other large centres, as far as I have been able to reach, of their support also.
I consider that it is in the national interest, including the interest of all individual banks and depositors, that all the banks of the country should support this movement to their full responsibity. It is a movement of national assurance and of unity of action in an American way to assist business, employment and agriculture.

Advances On Security of Closed Banks.
2. On Sept. 6 I requested the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the bankers of their territory to make some advances on the security of the assets of closed banks or to take over some of these assets, in order that the receivers of those banks may pay some dividends to their depositors in advance of what would otherwise be the case pending liquidation. Such a measure will contribute to free many business activities and to relieve many families from hardship over the forthcoming winter, and in a measure reverse the process of deflation involved in the tying up of deposits. Several of the Districts have already made considerable progress to this end, and I request that it should be taken up vigorously as a cocmmunity responsibility.

Apointment of Committees in Federal Reserve Districts.
3. In order that the above program of unification and solidarity of action may be carried out and that all parts of the country be enlisted, I request the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks in each district to secure the appointment of working committees of bankers for each Reserve district to co-operate with the New Y
which I have mentioned.

Broadening of Discount Provision of Federal Reserve Act.
4. I shall propose to the Congress that the eligibility provision of the Federal Reserve Act should be broadened in order to give greater liquidity to the assets of the banks and thus a greater assurance to the bankers in the granting of credits by enabling them to obtain legitimate accommodathe granting of curity in times of stress. Such measures are already under consideration by the Senate Committee upon Currency and Banking.

Creation of Finance Corporation.
5. Furthermore, if necessity requires, I will recommend the creation of a finance corporation similar in character and purpose to the War Finance Corporation, with available funds sufficient for any legitimate call in support of credit.

Enlargement of Capital of Federal Land Banks.
6. I shall recommend to Congress the subscription of further capital stock by the Government to the Federal Land Banks (as was done at their
founding) to strengthen their resources so that on the one hand, the farmer may be assured of such accommodations as he may require, and on the other their credit may be of such high character that they may obtain their funds at low rates of interest.
7. I have submitted the above mentioned proposals which require legislation to the members of Congress, whose attendance I was able to secure on short notice at this evening's meeting, being largely the members of com-
mittees particularly concerned, and they approve of them in mittees particularly concerned, and they approve of them in principle.

## Premier Laval's Visit to United States.

8. Premier Laval of France is visiting the United States. It is my purpose to discuss with him the question of such further arrangements as are imperative during the period of the depression in respect to intergovernmental debts. The policy of the American Government in this matter is well known and was set out by me in a public statement on June 20 in announcing the American proposal for a year's postponement of debt payments. Our problem in this respect is one of such adjustment during the covery. This being a subject first of negotiation with foreign governments. was not submited for determination at this evening's conference.
9. The times call for unity of action on the part of our people. We have met with great difficulties not of our own making. It requires determination to overcome these difficulties and above all to restore and maintain confidence.
Our people owe it not only to themselves and in their own interest, but they can, by such an example of stability and purpose, give hope and con-
fidence in our own country and to the rest of the world. fidence in our own country and to the rest of the world.

Details of the plan for the organization and operation of the Corporation which is to administer the $\$ 500,000,000$ fund requested by President Hoover and which was given the name of the National Credit Corp. were announced on Oct. 7. The plan provides for 12 directors, one from each of the Federal Reserve districts. The corporation is to have a nominal capital of 12 shares, of a par value of $\$ 100$ each, and each director is to subscribe to one share of stock. The corporation is given authority to issue up to one billion dollars of debentures. A statement regarding the corporation was issued as follows on Oct. 7 by Mortimer iN. Buckner, Chairman of the New York Trust Co. and President of the New York Clearing House Association, who is Chairman of the Organization Committee.
A plan for organization and operation of the National Credit Corp. was unanimously adopted this afternoon by the organization committee appointed by Governor Gecrge L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, composed of Mortimer N. Buckner, Ohairman, President of the
New York Clearing House Association; Oharles S. McCain, Chairman of Now York Clearing House Association, Charles S. Mceain, Chairman of board of directors of the Ohase National Bank; Harry E. Ward, President of the Irving Trust Co.; George W. Davison, President of the Central
Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.; Herbert P. Howall, President of the ComHanover Bank \& Trust Co.; Herbert P. Howall, President of the Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co., and Gordon S. Rentschler, President
of the National City Bank, and provides the machinery for administering of the National City Bank, and provides the machinery for administeri
a fund of $\$ 500,000,000$ requested by the President of the United States.
The project contemplates the establishment of a corporation through the operation of which banks throughout the country may, when necessary, eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks. This does not mean, however, that banks will have the privilege of applying to the corporation for cash, where there is no immediate need.
The details of the organization of groups or associations of banks in each District will be under the supervision and control of the director of the National Oredit Corp. from that District.
It is contemplated that the National Credit Corp. will have its main office in the City of New York, and its home organization will be comparatively small, the personnel being offered by the local banks.

The following is the proposed plan for the organization and operation of the National Credit Corp.:
A corporation is to be organized under the laws of the State of Delaware to be called National Credit Corporation or other suitable name. The Corporation is to have a nominal capital consisting of 12 shares of capital stock of the par value of $\$ 100$ each.
It is to have the usual corporate officers and a Board of Directors of 12, one from each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts, with the usual powers of subscribe to one share of stock and the shares are to be deposited with the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

## Purposes of the Corporation.

National Credit Corporation (hereinafter called the "Corporation") will be organized primarily for the purpose of aiding and assisting banks throughout the United States to utilize their resources and credit so as to further the stabilization of financial and economic conditions and to enable them better to serve their respective communities.
The main function of the Corporation will be to lend or advance funds to banks or groups or associations of banks, upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee.
The Corporation is to be authorized to issue up to $\$ 1,000,000,000$ principal amount of debentures. Interest upon the debentures will be payable only if earned, and when and as ascertained and declared by the Board of Directors.

## Method of Operation.

Banks throughout the United States will be requested to subscribe to the debentures at par in a principal amount equal to $2 \%$ of their respective net demand and time deposits. This should provide at least the fund requested by the President of the United States. Subscriptions will be payable in installments, on call of the Board of Directors, when and as
required. Debentures are to be issued from time to time to the principal required. Debentures are to be is.
amount of the installments paid.
mount of the installments paid.
It is contemplated that one or more groups or associations of banks will be set up in every Federal Reserve District. Each group or association will be composed of the subscribing banks within the area covered by the group or aseociation. Each director of the Corporation is to undertake the responsibllity of organizing the groups or associations within his Federal Reserve District, availing of existing groups or associations wherever
feasible. The area covered by and the composition of each group or assofeasible. The area covered by and the composition of each group or asso-
ciation are to be approved by the Corporation. Each such group or association are to be approved by the Corporation. Each such group or asso-
ciation is to have its own loan committee, which is to pass upon the loans requested by any of its own members and upon the security therefor.

The articles of agreement of the various groups or associations will provide that the liability of each member in respect of the obligations of the association shall be in the proportion that the amount of the net demand and time deposits of such member as of the last preceding call date bears to the aggregate of the net demand and time deposits ao determined of all of the members of the association. This proportion will change as the number of the members of the association changes, but in respect of any
obligation of the association, the proportion applicable at the time the obligation is incurred, measured by said deposits so determined shall obligatio
govern.
No group or association shall incur any liability which shall cause its total obligations at any one time outstanding (exclusive of interest), to exceed the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of the members of such group or association, except in each instance with the consent of the members of such group or association together having such percentage of said subscriptions as may be specified with the approval of the Director of the Corporation of the Federal Reserve District in which such group or association is located, in the agreement under which such group or association subscription (the right to anticipate full payment being available to all debenture subscribers), shall with respect to any liability or obligation to the Corporation incurred by or through the group or association of which it is a member and not discharged through the application of the eecurity therefor, have the option to liquidate such liability or obligation in whole or in part by surrendering for cancellation debentures at par, without interest except to the extent previously declared by the Board of Directors and unpaid.
When a loan is approved by the local loan committee the note of the borrowing bank and the security therefor, together with the note of the group or association (of which the borrowing bank is a member) in a like livered to its be forwarded to the home office of the Corporation a deto the group or association the amount of the loan if approved and the group or association in turn is thereupon to pay over the funds to the borrowing bank. The note of the borrowing bank and the security therefor shall be security for the payment of the note of the group or association, which will contain a provision fixing the liability of the member banks of the group or association with respect to such note in accordance with the articles to agreement of the group or association herein provided.
The debentures of the Corporation will therefore have behind them all of the assets of the Corporation which will consist of:

1. The notes of the various groups or associations limited with respect to liability of their respective members as aforesaid, secured by:
(a) The notes of the borrowing banks,
(b) The security furnished by the borrowing banks.
2. The cash on hand from time to time, subject to the payment of the running expenses of the Corporation.

Character of Debentures.
The debentures will be issued under an indenture and will be payable one year from their date with the right to the Corporation to one or more renewals not exceeding in the aggregate three additional years, but subject to earlier redemption. Debentures will carry interest if earned at a rate up to but not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum until maturity, payable only out of the surplus and net income of the Corporation when and as ascertained and declared by the Board of Directors. The debentures will be issued in registered and non-tranoferable form only and will be authenticated by a trustee. The debentures and the indenture under which they are issued will contain such other terms and provisions as shall be approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

The initial meeting of the directors of the new National Credit Corp. was held in New York on Saturday, Oct. 17, at which time a plan of organization and procedure to provide additional credit facilities for banks throughout the country was adopted. The directors "also adopted articles of agreement for the local associations of banks to be formed in the respective Federal Reserve Districts; forms of subscription blanks to the National Credit Corp. gold notes; forms of application blanks for laans to be used by borrowing banks, and suggested resolutions for the adoption by local associations covering acceptances of loans and request upon the National Credit Corp. for advances approved by local loan committees." George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new Corporation, and Mortimer N. Buckner of the New York Trust Co., was elected President of the Corporation.
As the month progressed the local units through which the National Credit Corp. carries on its operations were formed in rapid succession. On Oct. 16 Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced that the gold notes of the National Credit Corp. would be accepted by the Treasury as collateral to secure any deposits of public money in depositories designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The notes will be accepted at the same collateral value now accorded by the Treasury to commercial paper and bankers' acceptances, which, under existing regulations governing deposits in special depositories, are accepted at $90 \%$ of face value. It was stated it was the expectation of the Treasury Department that certain of the banks which have acquired, or will acquire, gold notes of the Credit Oorp. will be able to release some of their other securities and use them for rediscounting with the Federal Reserve banks, thus making additional money available to those banks. The Treasury had no advices as to probable amount of collateral that would be released by its ruling which was made under the discretionary powers of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary, it was pointed out, is empowered by statute to make such regulations as he deems advisable to protect public funds deposited with private banking institutions as a protection for those funds, the theory being that sufficient safeguards will be thrown around such deposits that the Government will not suffer loss in event of a bank failure. Endorsement of the National Credit Corp. and a brief outline of how National banks may participate in the activities of the Corporation were given in a statement
issued by John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Treasury, Oct. 13. Mr. Pole said:
This office endorses the proposal as a highly constructive measure. Participation by National banks in the pool is in every way proper and desirable. National banks may lawfully invest in the obligations of the National Credit Corp, to the extent of $2 \%$ of their net deposits, provided that such $2 \%$ shall not exceed in amount the limitation placed upon them by statute, which is $10 \%$ of their unimpaired capital and surplus.
The plan is meritorious and should receive the support of all National banks.

TRADE CONTINUES DEPRESSED-WAGE REDUCTIONS BECOME INCREASINGLY NUMEROUS.
There was no perceptible change for the better in the condition of trade. It was noticeable, however, that wage reductions were becoming increasingly common, following the action the previous month of the big steel companies and some prominent concerns in other industries. The most of those now following in the footsteps of the United States Steel Corp. had held off from lowering wage scales in the hope that by waiting the action could be avoided, but they now found the scaling down inevitable, and, moreover, considered it a move in the right direction as tending to hasten the revival of trade through lowering production costs. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance was that of the Ford Motor Co. in reducing the basic pay from $\$ 7$ a day to $\$ 6$. The company issued a statement on Oct. 29 confirming current reports, but denying that it had changed its policy. It said that its wages remained the highest in the automotive industry. The minimum wage scale now put in effect, it was pointed out, was that paid by the company throughout the so-called "prosperity" period from 1919 to 1929. Then came the depression. President Hoover called upon industry to counteract as far as possible the downward tendency. The Ford Motor Co., as its contribution to the betterment of conditions, added an emergency dollar to its wage rate, thus increasing its minimum from $\$ 6$ a day to $\$ 7$ a day, which was done Dec. 1 1929. Proportionate increases were made to every employee in every plant. During the 22 months that this emergency rate was in operation the higher wage cost the company $\$ 35,176,101$, or an average of $\$ 1,600,000$ a month. Total payrolls for the 22 months had amounted to $\$ 397,442,837$. Under the system of automatic raises in pay which had been in operation at the Ford shops, the "depression dollar," as the 1929 increase was called, assumed large proportions. The shops, three weeks ago, returned to the $\$ 6$ a day minimum for ordinary labor, grading upward in the more skilled jobs. The probationary rule by which a man is hired at $\$ 5$ a day has been abandoned, it was stated. In all cases of newly hired men at ordinary shop labor the minimum $\$ 6$ rate applies at the start.

The Aluminum Company of America, with which the family of Secretary Mellon is so prominently identified, announced a reduction of $10 \%$ in the salaries and wages of all its employees, effective on Oct. 1. The action, it was stated, was delayed for several months, officials said, until made necessary in the interest of economy. Although aluminum has a diversity of uses in modern industry, consumption of raw material by the industry had decreased generally, it was said. The Procter \& Gamble Co. reduced salaries and wages of all its employees and executives between $10 \%$ and $15 \%$. The American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio, put into effect a new wage payment plan on Oct. 4 which involves a decrease of approximately $10 \%$ in the hourly rate of pay. The Dominion Steel \& Coal Corp. of Canada announced wage and salary reductions of from $10 \%$ to $20 \%$, the only exceptions being employees whose wage contracts with subsidiaries have not yet expired. The corporation resisted wage cutting, it was asserted, longer than any other steel company. Officials receiving the largest salaries are suffering the heavier reductions. All the different copper companies announced wage reductions. Announcement came from Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8, that the E. I. du Pont de Nemours' salaried employees would go on a five-day week beginning Nov. 5 with a $10 \%$ cut in wages. And these illustrations might be continued almost indefinitely.
In the iron and steel industry there were some very slight indications of a change for the better, but the steel mills of the country remained engaged to only $28 @ 29 \%$ of capacity and prices again became more or less demoralized. The "Iron Age," Oct. 27, said that moderate gains in orders for bars, sheets, wire products, tin plates, rails and track supplies were offset by declining requirements in structural stoel, plates and pipe, with the net result slightly favorable for some mills and districts. The automobile industry was going forward on its new production schedule more slowly than expected, while the railroads, though placing some rail and track supply orders, were so plainly disappointed over the Inter-State Commerce Commission's decision in the freight rate case that the extent of their autumn purchases was in doubt. In the meantime, unsettlement was being caused by numerous price declines. New low levels for pig iron and steel scrap were recorded, the composite price for pig Iron having declined to $\$ 15$, the lowest level since October 1915, while steel scrap at $\$ 8.71$ a ton was below any quotation of which the "Iron Age" has any record. Finished steel remained at 2.116 c . a pound for the 15 th week.
is The non-ferrous metals also Temained depressed, and in some cases moved still lower. For instance, the price of lead at New York was marked down on Oct. 2 from 4.40 c . to 4.25 c ., was further reduced to 4.00 c . Oct, 5 , and to 3.75 c . on Oct. 20 . Copper at New York remained unchanged at 6.75 c . for electric copper and $73 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for thake copper. Following the arrival in New York of a group of foreign copper producers, conferences were held with American copper producers. These were wholly informal meetings and according to "Metal and Mineral Markets" were mere sparring matches with most of the interests suggesting plans for bargaining purposes only. The price of tin in New York advanced from 22.00 Oct. 1 to 24.25 Oct. 15, but then dropped back again, closing Oct. 31 at 22.50 .

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Rigid curtailment of production in the East Texas fields, with a further decrease in the per well allowable brought improvement in the crude oil situation and an increase in posted prices of Mid-Continent and California oils. The latter part of the month, started by Continental Oil, an increase to 85c. top was made almost at once by Barnsdall, Wilcox, Phillips and Vickers interests, and this, along with the sharp advance in the price of wheat, led to general rejoicing and jubilations as narrated above in our discussion of the rise in the price of wheat. In the following we show the leading price changes of the month, both in the case of crude oil and in the refined products:

Crude oil.
Oct. 15.-Bradford grade crude and Pennsylvania grade crude in New York Transit Lines reduced 10c. per barrel to $\$ 2.15$ by leading purchasers. Oct.-31.-Effective Monday, Nov. 2, Continental Oil Co. will post an increase of 15 c , per barrel for Oklahoma and Kansas crude oil. The new schedule will range from 69c. to 84c. per barrel. Crude of 29 gravity and below will be posted at 69c., with a 2 c . per barrel increase for each higher degree up to 85 c. for 40 degrees and above.

Gasoline and Kerosene.
Oct. 1.-Major oil companies reduce service station price of third gasoline $3 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon. New price is $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon, including State tax of 3 c . per gallon.
wagon prices 1c. per gallon in Buffalo. Rochester and other western New York points.
Oct. 6.-Atlantic Refining Oo. announces 1 c . per gallon increase in tank wagon and service station prices throughout Pennsylvania, with exception of Philadelphia and Norristown.
Oct. 14.-Standard of New York advances tank wagon and service station prices ic. per gallon in Otica.
Oct. 15.-Standard of Ohio reduces service station prices 1c. per gallon in Summit County, Ohio. New prices are 16c. for X70 and 19c. for Sohlo. Oct. 16.-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announces 10c. reduction in bunker fuel and Diesel oil, effective immediately. New prices per barrel for bunker fuel oil are: 60 c . at New York, Baltimore, Boston and Norfolk; 55c. a barrel at Charleston; 45c. a barrel at Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and 75c, a barrel at Oanal Zone. Diesel prices: $\$ 1.30$ at New York, Baltimore and B
and $\$ 1.25$ at Canal Zone.
and \$ct. 20.-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey reduced Grade $\mathbf{O}$ bunker fuel Oct. 20.-Standard, in
oil and Diesel oil 10 c . per barrel at Texas and Wess Indies ports, in conoil and Diesel oil 10c. per barrel at Texas and West Indies
formity with similar reductions made elsewhere last week.
Oct. 23. - Sun Oil Co. reduces service station and tank wagon gasoline prices 1c. In Reading. Pa., district, new price being 11c: service station and 1c. less for tank wagon.
Oct. 23.-Atlantic Refining Co. reduces gasoline 1c. per gallon service station and tank wagon in eastern Pennsylvamia, excepting Philadelphia and Norristown. New price 11c, servicestation and 1c. less for tank wagon. Oct. 23.-Socony-Vacuum Corp. advances service station gasoline 1c. per gallon at Utica. to 14.8c. and at Binghamton to 14c. per gallon.
Oct. 23.-Reduction of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon to new price of $51 / \mathrm{cc}$. per gallon for U. S. Motor gasoline announced here by Standard of New Jersey, Standard of New York, Gulf Refining Co., Tide Water Oil Co. and Republic Oil Co.
Oct. 26.-Effective as of Saturday, Oct. 24, Oolonial Beacon Oil Oo., New England subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, announced reduction of $1 / \mathrm{c}$ c. per gallon in U. S. Motor, tank car, at deepwater terminals. Similar reduction announced by Texas Co.
Oct. 27.-Ga. New prices are reduced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . by leading operators in Atlanta, Ga. New
$161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for third grade.
Ocr. 29.-Crew Levick Co., effective immediately, reduces U. S. Motor gasoline above 65 octane number, 1/2c. per gallon, tank car, to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon, New York and Philadelphia.
Oct. 30.-Effective to-day, Shell Petroleum Corp. reduces gasoline 1c. per gallon to 13 c ., service station, at Houston, Texas.
COTTON AND COTTON GOODS-RECOVERY IN THE PRIGE OF THE RAW STAPLE.
An advance in the price of cotton was also one of the favorable developments of the month. Spot cotton here in New York on Oct. 5 got down to the extraordinatily low figure of $51 / 2 c$. a pound, but thereafter rapidly advanced, and on Oct. 27 sold up to 7c., reacting to 6.70 c. , This happened not withstanding that the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, in its condition report as of Oct. 1, issued on Oct. 8, made a further increase in its estimate of the size of the growing crop from $15,685,000$ bales Sept. 1 to $16,284,000$ bales on Oct. 1, which latter compares. with a production of only $13,932,000$ bales in 1930. But statistics showed that the consumption of American cotton was increasing, both in the United States and abroad, even though the export shipments of the staple to date were over half a million bales below the exports in the corresponding period the previous season. At the same time, very determined efforts were made to withhold a considerable portion of the current crop from market until next year, and likewise to make drastic cuts in the 1932 acreage. At the same time, Southern bankers

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evinced a disposition to withhold financial aid next year from cotton planters who may ignore laws adopted by the Cotton Belt States for the reduction of cotton acreage. Bankers of 10 cotton States, called to meet on Oct. 20 to give a verdict on a credit extension plan to hold $7,000,000$ bales of cotton off the market until after July 1932, approved the plan. The meetings were held at Macon, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Ark.; Birmingham, Ala.; Jackson, Tenn. ; Greensboro, N. C. ; Columbia, S. C.; Jackson, Miss.; Dallas, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla. Associated Press advices from Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20, said that Southern bankers at this meeting had agreed to make or renew loans with cotton as security to mature not earlier than July of 1932, "thereby officially approving a plan whereby approximately $7,000,000$ bales of cotton would be kept off the market, at least until July 31 1932." Loan extensions by Southern bankers on $3,500,000$ bales of cotton would be followed, it was stated, by continuation of American Cotton Co-operative Association obligations by the Farm Board on approximately $2,000,000$ bales, it was decided at a New Orleans conference where the plan originated. In addition, the Federal Farm Board announced it would keep $1,300,000$ bales off the market until 1933 if Legislatures of States having $75 \%$ of the cotton acreage passed laws reducing the 1932 acreage. The Census report, issued Oct. 14, showed that the quantity of cotton consumed in the United States during September had been 463,704 bales of lint and 63,866 bales of linters, compared with only 393,390 bales of lint and 63,308 bales of linters in September 1930. All this, however, had little effect in reviving activity in the cotton goods trade. There was somewhat greater activity the early part of the month, when seasonable weather brought the consuming public to the stores. The return, however, the latter part of the month of warm weather in a number of important centers served materially to curtail the autumn movement of goods for the time being, not only out of retailers' hands, but also those out of producers' hands. Print cloths at Fall River for $64 \times 6028$-inch goods remained unchanged throughout the month at $2 \% / 4$., except on the opening day, when the price was $2 \%$ c. The statistical repor $t$ of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, made public Oct. 12, showed that production for the five weeks of September had aggregated $272,118,000$ yards, or at the rate of $54,424,000$ yards per week. The shipments during September were $278,049,000$ yards, equivalent to $102.2 \%$ of production. Sales during the month amounted to $287,708,000$ yards, or $105.7 \%$ of production. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to $244,924,000$ yards, representing a decrease of $2.4 \%$ during the month. For the third consecutive month there was established a new low figure for stocks on hand since these figures became comparable on Jan. 11928 , Stocks were at their peak at the end of June 1930, since which time they have been reduced over $221,000,000$ yards, equivalent to $47.5 \%$. This reduction has been steady and consistent, and the present figure, it is asserted, is abnormally low in view of the large number of mills and the variety of fabrics included in the statistics. Unfilled orders on Sept. 301931 were $227,167,000$ yards, representing an increase of $4.4 \%$ during the month. The woolen goods trade was also adversely affected by the unseasonable weather the latter part of the month. As to floor coverings, W. \& J. Sloane, selling agents for Alexander Smith \& Sons, announced on Oct. 21 a reduction of $10 \%$ on all Axminster and velvet rugs and carpets and a cut of $5 \%$ on tapestry floor coverings.

Raw silk prices moved still lower, and on Oct. 31 Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted at $\$ 2.20 @ \$ 2.25$ against $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ Sept. $30 ; \$ 2.50 @ \$ 2.55$ 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 $31 ; \$ 2.70$ $@ \$ 2.75$ 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. 31 1930. In the $20-22$ deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at $\$ 2.10 @ \$ 2.15$ Oct. 31 against $\$ 2.25 @$ \$2.35 Sept. 30; $\$ 2.45 @ \$ 2.55$ Aug. 31; $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ July 31; $\$ 2.40 @ \$ 2.50$ June 30; $\$ 2.071 / 2 @ \$ 2.121 / 2$ 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. 31 1930; 2.25@\$2.30 Oct. 311930 , but comparing with $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on Jan. 311930.

## RUBBER PRICES MOVE STILL LOWER

Crude rubber on the New York Rubber Exchange fell on Oct. 26 to a new low record when the October deliveries on the old " $A$ " contracts changed hands at 4.30 c . a pound, a decline of 30 points. Selling followed a statement published in a Dutch East Indies newspaper, relayed from London, that the Dutch Governor-General had rejected the idea of Governmental measures for restriction. A cablegram to the New York "Times" from The Hague, Oct. 27, reported that the East Indian Planters' Federation had appealed to the Government on that day to help the rubber industry. Without help, it was asserted, 75 enterprises would be obliged to close. In the New York market ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery, after being quated on Oct. 20 at $53 / 16$ c. bid and $55 / 16$ c. asked, were $49 / 16 @ 45 / 8$ Oct. 31 against $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked Sept. $30 ; 5 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked Aug. 31; $55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $5 \% / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked July $31 ; 613 / 16 \mathrm{c}$.
bid and $615 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked June $30 ; 61 / 2 \mathrm{e}$. bid May $29 ; 57 / \mathrm{cc}$. bid and 6c. asked April 30; 6\%/s. bid and 7c. asked on March 31; 75 sc . bid and 73/4c. asked on Feb. 28; 73/4@8c. on Jan. 31; $83 / 8 @ 81 / 2$ c. Dec. 311930 , and $153 / 4 @ 157 / 8$ c. Feb. 281930.
inter-state commerce commission bars flat rate inorease
OF 15\%-OFFERS RISE IN RATES ON SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IF ROADS FORM CREDIT POOL FOR NEW REVENUE EXPECTED TO YIELD A PROBLEMATICAL $\$ 100,000,000-$ WOULD DISTRIB-
UTE FUND AMONG CARRIERS IN PROPORTION TO DEFICIENCIES.
One of the important events of the month was the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the United States for permission to make a $15 \%$ increase in freight rates. The Commission handed down its decision on Oct. 20. It denied flatly the proposals submitted by the carriers, but offered a substitute plan for specific increases on certain commodities whereby the annual revenues of the carriers might be increased, it figured, $\$ 100,000,000$ to $\$ 125,000,000$. The plan calls for the pooling of all revenues which may result from the specific increases, and the distribution of that fund among the carriers who fail to earn their interest charges, in proportion to their deficiencies. The plan was presented to the railroads for acceptance or rejection as the most feasible method of preserving the carriers' credit, restoring public confidence in railway securities and avoiding impairment of an adequate system of transportation. To avail themselves of the increases proposed by the Commission, the carriers must notify it of their acceptance on or before Dec. 1 next. The suggested increases in freight rates are limited to a period ending March 31 1933, and are made, according to the Commission's report, "for the preservation of an adequate system, of transportation in consideration of existing circumstances." Its continuation after that time will depend, the Commisits continuas, upon conditions then existing.
The action of the Commission followed four months of hearings throughout the country. Thousands of letters in protest against the proposed $15 \%$ horizontal increase were received from all parts of the Nation, and practically every commodity moving in inter-State commerce was represented during the course of the hearings and arguments before the Federal Commission, which was assisted in its administration of the proceedings by a delegation of seven State Commissioners from the four major sections of the country
In disapproving the carriers' united petition for a horizontal advance of $15 \%$ the Commission said: "It is our conclusion that a $15 \%$ increase in all freight rates and charges would increase revenues, if at all, only temporarily, and that its ultimate effect, not very long postponed, would be to harm rather than help the railroads. It is similarly our conclusion that such an increase would raise the rates upon many kinds of traffic above a just and reasonable level. This latter conclusion applies particularly to agriculture, including live stock.'
The Commission reiterated its recommendation that the ecapture provisions of the present law be repealed both for the reason that they are unworkable and also because they cause an unnecessary expense to the railroads, which, if eliminated, would go far toward cutting down their expenses. Recommendation also is made that Congress and the Legislatures of the various States take steps to regulate competitive forms of transportation, such as motor vehicles, pipe lines and waterways.
Exempted from any increase whatsoever are the major products of agriculture, including live stock. Citrus fruits as well as certain fresh vegetables would be increased 1 cent per 100 pounds under the Commission's plan. The Commission's substitute plan is conditioned upon the submission and approval of arrangements between the carriers for the pooling of revenue accruing from the suggested increases, pooling of revenue accruing from the suggested increases, primarily to enable them to meet their fixed interest pay-
ments as they mature. The main burden of the suggested increase would fall upon bulk commodities, including anthracite and bituminous coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, lumber, sand and gravel, which would receive an advance of $\$ 3$ per car; and crude petroleum and other iron and steel products, sulphur and phosphate rock, which would be advanced $\$ 6$ per car. A list of commodities which cannot be advanced under any circumstances, those which would receive flat per car advances and those which would be increased 1 cent per 100 pounds is included in the Commission's report.
All other commodities not listed would be increased 2 cents per 100 pounds, but with the proviso that in no event shall any increase levied on any carload be in excess of $10 \%$ of the carload charges which would be assessed in the absence of the increase. All less-than-carload freight would be increased 2 cents per 100 pounds, under the substitute plan. Switching charges would be advanced a flat $10 \%$. The Association of Railway Executives at its regular fall meeting held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, Oct. 22, accepted the call of the Inter-State Commerce Commission "to help stabilize railroad credit by a co-operative and united effort." The Association appointed a committee to suggest to the Commission modifications of the proposals made by that body to pool revenues accruing from specified increased rates for assisting carriers unable to meet their fixed charges. The Association's action was generally interpreted as accepting in principle the recent decision of the Commission, but leaving the way open to the rail executives and the regulatory body to get together on a practicable and legal plan for putting the pool arrange-
ment into effect. It was understood that a main objection to the Commission's plan was that the increased revenues to be received would be gifts to roads unable to meet fixed charges. The general understanding is that if the Commission provides that advances from the pool be loans and not gifts the outstanding obstacle will be surmounted.

THE OCTOBER FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.
Government financing during October was limited entirely to the floating of several new issues of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis, with the principal sum payable at maturity but without interest. These new issues were, in the main, to take up old issues of Treasury bills maturing during the month. With the money market stiffening and interest rates rising these new bills were disposed of at increasing cost to the Government, though the cost was at no time what could be called really high-the increase being relative only and arising from the fact that comparison was with inordinately low rates reached during the summer-and even as it was, there was a change to slightly lower cost again before the close of October. All United States Government bond issues suffered considerable depreciation during the month, and hence could be bought to yield a higher rate of return, and in these circumstances it was only natural that the Treasury should have to pay higher rates for any new borrowings. In our review of the September financing of the United States Treasury we noted that the previous month's sale of $3 \%$ Treasury bonds maturing Sept. 15 1955, but redeemable at the option of the United States on and after Sept. 15 1951, had not alone been only narrowly oversubscribed (the offering having been in amount of $\$ 800,000,000$, "or thereabouts." with the subscriptions reaching no more than $\$ 940,559,550$, of which $\$ 803,294,400$ were accepted) but had almost immediately sold below par, the price Sept. 29 touching $976 / 32$. During October this issue, in common with other issues of United States Government obligations, suffered further severe depreciation, the price indeed dropping to $8917 / 32$ on Oct. 19, though there was some recovery from this, with the last sale on Oct. 31 at $9225 / 32$.

The new issues of Treasury bills put out during the month followed the same course, that is, sold at heavier rates of discount, thereby giving the purchasers a higher yield of return. The rate of discount had already begun to increase prior to October, as noted in our review covering the month of September, and on Sept. 28 the Secretary of the Treasury disposed of $\$ 100,761,000$ of 91 -day bills at an average price of 99.692 , equivalent to an average rate on a bank discount basis of about $1.22 \%$ per annum. During October the Secretary disposed of three new issues of Treasury bills. On Oct. 7 he gave notice that tenders would be received up to Oct. 13 for an offering of 90 -day bills to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$, "or thereabouts." The new bills were dated Oct. 15 1931, and run until Jan. 13 1932. Tenders totaling $\$ 127,834,000$ were received, of which $\$ 51,641,000$ were accepted. The average price realized by the Government was 99.404, making the average rate on a bank discount basis about $2 \% \%$. On Oct. 18 another offering of bills was announced; these were 91-day bills and tenders were invited up to Oct. 22 for $\$ 50,000,000$, "or thereabouts." These were dated Oct. 261931 and mature Jan. 25 1932. The applications in this instance reached $\$ 227,253,000$, and the amount accepted was $\$ 51,338,000$. The average price to the Government was 99.331 , equivalent on a bank discount basis of about $2.69 \%$ per annum. Still another issue of 91-day Treasury bills, this time to amount of $\$ 60,000,000$, "or thereabouts," was announced by the Secretary of the Treasury on Oct. 25 . The bills were dated Nov. 2 1931, and are payable Feb. 1 1932. Bids were received up to Oct. 29. Subscriptions aggregated $\$ 328,027,000$, and the amount accepted was $\$ 60,921,000$, with the average price to the Government of 99.410 , equivalent to $21 / 3 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis. This last, it will be observed, was a slightly better rate to the Government than that at the immediately previous sale.

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN OCTOBER.

New financing during the month of October was practically at a standstill, being the smallest since the war. The suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain together with unsettled market conditions in general made the month a very unfavorable one for financing of any kind. Below we give the month's financing which consisted of the following municipal offerings.

## MUNICIPAL FINANOING.

$\$ 48,500,000$ New York, N. Y. $-4,43$ and $43 \%$ corporate stock notes, revenue bills and assessment bonds, due in about four months,
sold to banking institutions in Now York City Part of the
 city bought a block of $\$ 2.50,000$, , th par. Bids for the remain-
ing bonds of the total issue are being received at the City
 Oct. 30. No re offering of any portion of the bonds is expected Oct mad. 1951 . sold to a group head basis of about $4.64 \%$. No rooffering o the bonds has ben made as yet.
Denver, Colo. $4 \%$ court house and city hall bonds reported


Changes in dividend declarations in October 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 Trustee Share Corp-Initial distribution on diversifled trustee shares, series D of 19.811 c . a share.
Apex Electrical Mfg. Co.-Special div. of 25c. a share on the common stk. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.-Dividend on common stock resumed by (Godfrey L.) Cabot, Inc. the capital stock. Carpel Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock increased from 25 c . a sh. to 50c. a share.
Granite Bi-Metallic Consolidated Mining Co., Philipsburg, Montana. stock.
Hartford Electric Light Co.-Extra div. of 21/4. a share on the com. stk. Homestake Mining Co.-Monthly div, on the capital stock increased
from 50c, a sh to 65 c a share. Humberstone (Ont.) Shoe Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the common stock
increased from 50 c . a sh. to 60 c . a share. increased from 50 c . a sh. to 60 c , a share.
International Safety Razor Corp.-Quar. div. on the class B stock increased from 25c. a share to 50c. a share
Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share on the common
Lindsay Light Co.-Annual rate on the common stock effective with the Lindsay Light Co.-Annual rate on the common stock effective with the
Nor. 14 payment will be increased from 60 c a sh. to 80 c . a sh. as com-
pared with 60 c . Nared with 60 c . regular and 20 c. extra paid previousiy.
National Gas Co., Inc.-Extra div. of 5c. a share on the capital stock. Ohio Mid-Cities Corp.-Stock dividend equivalent to 40c. a sh. on the Palmer Shas Cor
Palmer Shares Corp.-Initial semi-annual div. of 13c. a share on the
National Industries shares, series B. (G. E.) Prentice Mf. Co.-Quar. div, on the capital stock increased from 50c. a sh. to \$1 a share.
Silent Glow Oil Burner Co.-Extra div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the $\$ 25$ par stock.
Teck-Hughes Gold Minos, Ltd.-Extra div. of 5 c . a share in addition to the usual quar. div. of 15 c . a share.
Weymouth Light \& Power Co.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share on the (F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Extra dividend of $\$ 2$ a share on the ( $\$ 10$ par) common stock.
(F. W W.) Woolworth Co., Ltd., Eng.-Initial interim div. of 1s, 6d. less tax
on the ordinary stock.

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.

Affiliated Investors, Inc.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $\$ 6$ cumul Alaska Packers Association.-Quar. div. of $\$ 2$ per share on the capita Alaska Packers
stock omitted.
Alliance Realty Co.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the common stock
omitted. Allied Inte
Allied International Investing Corp--Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the
$\$ 3$ cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 50 c . a sh. to 25 c . a share.
American Equitable Assurance Co. of N. Y.-Quar. div. of 30 c . a
shar share on the common stock omitted.
American Manufacturing Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the common stock omitted.
American Metal Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul. conv
pref. stock omitted American Reserve Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Quar. div. on capital stock American Reserve insurance Co. of N .
reduced from 75 c . a sh. to 50 c . a share.
American Securities Shares, St. Louis, Mo.-Quar. div. on the capital
stock reduced from 8 c. a sh. to 6c, a share. stock reduced from 8c. a sh. to 6c. a share.
American Shares, Inc.-Semi-annual div. of 60c. a sh. on the cumul.
American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Quar. div. on common stock American Smelting a sh. to $371 / 2$ c. a share.
reduced from 50 c . Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the common stock omitted.
Anaconda Wire \& Cable Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the common stock omitted.
(Fi L.). Andrews Investment Trust (Mass.).-Quar. div. of $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on Associated Dry Goods Comitted. div. on common stock reduced Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Q1
from 63c. a share to 25 c . a share.
Atlanta \& West Point RR.- Semi-annual div. on the capital stock reduced from $4 \%$ a sh. to $2 \%$ a share.
Babcock \& Wiicox Co--Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from Bank \& Insurance Shares, Inc. Semi-annual div. on the deposited
bank shares, series N.Y., reduced from 50 a. a sh. to 30 c, a share. Bankers \& Shippers Insurance Co. of New York.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a sh. to $\$ 1$ a share.
Bansicilla Corp.-Quar. divs. of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. each on the class A and B stocks omitted.
Beatty Bros., Ltd.-Diviend on the class A stock reduced from 50 c . a
sh. .to (The) Bellefield Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.-Div, on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share.
Benson \& Hedges, N. Y. City.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the $\$ 2$ cumul. conv. pref. stock of no par value omitted. Bessemer Limestone \&
class A stock omitted.
Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust.-Quar. div. on the 1si Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust.
pref. stock reduced from $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ to $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$.
Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.-Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the common stof ${ }^{2}$ omitted.
Britifh Columbia Pulp \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 \% \%$ on the British Tyre Investors, Inc.-Quar div. of 6c. a share on the class A British Type In
stock omitted.
(The) Broadway Market, Detroit.-Quar. div. ou common stock reduced from 40c. a sh. to 20c. a share.
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.-Interim dividend of $5 \%$ less tax, on the common stock as compared with $10 \%$ less tax, paid in 1930 .
Canada Wire \& Cable Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the class B common Canadian Light \& Power
canadran Light \& Power Col, Ltd.-Dividend of 50 c . a sh. on the
compon paid on April 7 last.
Cater illar Tractor pared with a quar. div. of 75c. a sh. paid previously.
Central RR. of New Jersey.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ on the capital stock omitted. Central States Edison
stock as compared with $\$ 1.75$ a share paid previously
Chain Belt Co.-Quar. div, on the (no par) common stock reduced from $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to 40 c . a share.
Chile Copper Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock of $11 / 2 \%$ a share
omitted.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Realty Co.-Quar. div. on the $5 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted.
Clark Controller Co.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted.
Cleveland Quarries Co--Quar. div. on common stock reduced from 75 c .
a share to 25 c . a share. ane 25 c , a share.
Columbian Carbon Co--Quar. div, on capital stock, represented by
voting trust ctfs., reduced from $\$ 1.25$ a sh. to $\$$ a share. Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 50 c . a sh. to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Commonwealth \&c Southern Corp. -Dividend rate on the common
stock reduced from stock reduced from 40c. a C .
Construction Materials Corp.-Quar. div. of $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the $\$ 3.50$
cumul. conv. pref. stock omited. cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted.
Continental Securities Corp.- Quar. divs. of $11 / \%$ on the $5 \%$ cumul.
(W. B.) Coor Co. Quar. div. on the common stock omitted. On Aug. 1
last a quar, div. of 20c. a sh. in cash and $1 \%$ in stock was paid on this issue, quar, div. of 20c. a sh. in cash and $1 \%$ in stock was paid on this
Crown Zellerbach Corp.-Quar. divs. on the series "A" and "B" prefer-
ence shares reduced from 75c. a share to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. ence shares reduced from 75c. a share to $37 /$ c. a share.
Dunlop Tire \& Rubber Goods Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.-
Eastern States Power Corp. Quar. Divs. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on the 87 cumul.
Electric Household Utilities Corp.-Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
Electric Public Service Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. Elm City Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.-Quar. div, on the capital stock Exchange Buffet Corp-Quar. div, on common stock reduced from Exchange Buffet Corp.-Qu
$37 /$ c. a a sh. to 25 c . a share.
(The) Fair (Department Store), Chicago.-Quar. div. on common
stock reduced from 60 c. a sho to $25 c$ a share stock reduced from 60 c . a sh. to 25 c . a share.
(The) Fashion Co., Columbus, Ohio.-Quar. div. of 50c. a share on
the no par common stock omitted. Federal American Bond \& Share Corp, Buffalo, N. Y.-Quar. div.
 Federal Drop Forge Co.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted
Fidelity Bond \& Mtge. Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the capital
stock omitted. stock omitea.
Firemen's Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.-Quar. div. on capital stock
reduced from 55 c . a sh. to 30 c . a share.
First National Investors of Va .-Semi-annual div. of $87 \mathrm{l} / \mathrm{c}$. a share on
the class A stock omitted.
Fox Film Corp-Div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the class $A$ and $B$ common
stocks omitted. (A. B.) Frank Co., San Antonio, Tex.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ Franklin Railway Supply Co. (Del.), N. Y.-Quar. div. on the capital
stock reduced from $\$ 1 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to 50 5 . a share. Fyr-Fyter Co., Dayton, O. Quar div. on the $\$ 2$ cumul. class A stock reduced from 50 c . a sh to 25 c . a share
General Parts Corp.-Quar. div. of 30 c . a share on the $\$ 1.20$ cumul-
conv. pref. stock omitted.
General Refractories Corp.-Quar. div. on capital stock reduced from
75 c . a sh. to 25 c a share.
Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Semi-anual div. of $21 / 2 \%$ on the $5 \%$ and partic. non-cumul. 1st pref. stock omitted.
Globe \& Rutger Fire Insurance Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from $\$ 6$ a share to $\$ 5$ a share
(P) Coldsmith Sons Co--Quar div of
(P.) Goldsmith Sons Co.-Quar. div. of 20c. a share on the no par capital
stock as against $30 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{a}$ sh. previousiy paid. (F. \& W.) Grand-Siliver Stores, Inc.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the common stock omitted.
Griggs, Cooper \& Co., St. Paul, Minn.-Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the common stock omitted.
Habirshaw Cable \& Wire Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the
Haiku Pineapple Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted.
Hamilton Watch Co.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the common stock omitted.
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the capital
stock omitted. Hickok Oil Corp
Hickeok Oin Corp., Toledo, Ohio.-Semi-annual div. on the class A stock Hillside Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.-Quar. div. on the capital stock

Hudson Insurance Co.-Semi-annual dividend of 35c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
Ilininois Central RR.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a sh. on the common stock omitted. Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Texas.- Quar. divs. on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. and on the $\$ 7$ cumul, pref. stock reduced from $\$ 1.75$ a share to prec. a share on both issuus.
Income Shares Corp.-Monthly div. of 33 1-3c. a share on the capital Income Shares Corp.-Monthly div. of $331-3 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the capital
stock omitted. Inland Steel Co.-Quar
Insurance Securities Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 10 c . a share on the capital stock omitted.
International Paints (Canada), Ltd.-Quar. div. of $561 / \mathrm{cc}$ a sh. on the $71 / 2 \%$ cumul. partic. preff. stock omitted.
International Rys. of Central America.-Quar. div. of $11 / 4 \%$ on the
$5 \%$ cumul, and partic. pref. stock omitted. Intertype Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on
Intertype Corp.-Quar. (Isaac) Silver \& Bros. Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 25 c. a sh. on the (no par) Julian \& Kokenge Co., Cincinnati, O.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on
the common stock omitted. Kent Garage stock omitted.
Kent Garage Investing Corp,-Quar. divs. of 50 c . a sh. on the class A
stock and $1 \% \%$ sh. on the pref, stock omitted. stock and $13 / 4 \%$ a sh. on the pref. stock omitted
Knickerbocker Equitable Securities Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh.
Knickerbocker Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Quar. div. of 30c. a share on
the $\$ 5$ par common stock omitted.
Knott Corp. - Quar. div. of 25 c a a sh (or, at the option of the holder,
2-2ths of a sh. of common stock) on the common stock omitted Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$
Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich--Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced Lrom 40 c . a sh. sh to 25 c . a share.
Lincoln Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Dividend of 40c. a share on the capital stock as compared with 60c. a share paid previously.
Lit Brothers Co., Phila.-Initial div. of 70c. a share on the (no par)
common stock.
Lloyds Casualty Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased Luther Manufacturing Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from \$2 a sh. to \$1 a share.
Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from $4 \%$ a sh. to $2 \%$ a share.
Manufacturers Casualty Insurance
share on the common stock omitted.

May Oil Burner Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
$15 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{a}$ sh. to 10 c . a share. Mead Corp.-Quar. cash div. of $121 / \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the common stock as
compared with 25 c . a sh. paid previously. Merchants Fire Assurance Co.-Quar div Merchants Fire Assurance Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the common
stock omitted. Millstead Mfg. Co., Conyers,
reduced from $\$ 4$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share. Quar. div. on the capital stock Missouri Portland Cement Co.--Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. as compared
with 50 c. a share paid previousiy. Missouri State Life Insurance Co.-Quar. div. of 30c. a sh. on the capital stock omitted.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Morrison Brass } \\ \text { stock omitted. }}}{\substack{\text { Corp., Ltd.-Quar. div. of } 871 / 2 c \text {. a sh. on the } 7 \% \text { pref. }}}$
M. and P. Stores, Ltd., Windsor, Ont., Canada.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ Mullins Manufacturing Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ sh. on the $\$ 7$
cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted. cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted.
Mutual Investment Trust.-Quar. div. of 5 c . a sh. on the $6 \%$ cumul.
class A ctfs. omitted.
Nash Motors Co.-Quar. div. on common stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share National Bearing Metals Corp.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. ation al Bearing Meck omitted.
pref
National Department Stores, Inc.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul.
1st pref. stock omitted 1st pref. stock omitted.
National Lock Co. (Del.), Rockford, III--Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the
$6 \%$ series B pref. stock omitted Vational Republic
National Repubic Investment Trust.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 3$ cumul.
conv, pref. stock reduced from 50 c a a sh. to 25 c , a share
New York Hamburg Corp.- Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on ew York Hamburg Corp.-Semi-a
the general stock, par \$50, omitted.
Northern Discount Corp.-Monthly divs. of $662-3 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the pref.
A stock and $\$ 1$ a sh. on the pref. C stock omitted. (Chas. F.) Noyes Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul. Chas. Fred stock omitted.
preferred Old Colony Investment Trust.-Semi-annual div. on the no par common
stock of 40c. a sh. omitted. Oliver United Filters, Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the $\$ 2$ div.
cumul, conv. A stock omitted. cumul. conv. Asto
Oppenheim, Collins \& Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the common
stock as compared with a quar. div. of 75 c . a sh. paid previousiy.
(L.) Oransky \& Sons, Inc. (Department Store), Des Moines, I
Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock of $1 \% \%$ a sh. omitted.

Oxford Paper Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the (no par) common
stock omitted. Pacific Clay
Pacific Clay Products, Los Angeles, Calif.-Quar. div. on the capital
stock reduced from 60c. a sh. to 30 c . a share. Pacific Fire Insurane Co-Quar div on
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.-
from $\$ 1.50$ a sh. to $\$ 1$ a share.
Parker Pen Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the common stock omitted. Pennsylvania RR.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 75 c .
a sh. to 50 c a share. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.-Quar. div. on common reduced from 50 c .
a sh. to 25 c a share. a sh. to 25 c . a share.
Powdrell \& Alexander, Inc.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced Premier Shares, Inc., Philadelphia.-Quar. div. on the capital stock Premier Shares, Inc., Phila delphia.-Quar.
reduced from $188 / \mathrm{c}$ a share to Hoc a share.
Pullman, Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a sh. to 75 c a a hare.
Purity Bakeries Corp.-Quar. div. on common stock reduced from 75 c -
a share to 50c. a share. a share to 50c. a share.
Republic Flow Meters, Inc,-Qc. a sharo on the connon stock omited Republic Flow Meters, Inc.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ on the preferred stock
omitted Rogers Paper Mfg. Co.- Quar. div. on the $\$ 3.60$ cumul. class A common
stock of 90 c . a share omitted. Rollins Hosiery Mills, Des Moines, Iowa.-Quar. div. of 90c. a sh. on the $\$ 3.60$ cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted
Roos Bros., Inc.- Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 311/4c. Russ Bldg. Co., San Francisco, Calif.- Quar. div. on the $6 \%$ cumul.
pref. stocik reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a sh. to 75 c , a share. Salt Creek Producers Association, Inc.- Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 35c. a sh. to 25 c . a share.
Sanford Mills.-Div. of 50 c . a share on the capital stock as against a
semi-annual div. of $\$ 1$ a sh. pald previously. San Jose Pacific Co, Ltd-Quar. divs of
San Jose Pacific Co., Ltd.- Quar. divs. of $\$ 1$ a share on the pref. and
15 c a a share on the common stock omitted.
Savage Arms Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock of 25 c . a share Savage A
omitted.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland.-Usual extra div. of $1 / 2 \mathrm{of} 1 \%$ on
the common stock the common stock omitted
Simpson's, Ltd.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the class " A " common
stock omitted. Skinner Organ Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from
$371 / 2$ c. a sh. to 25 c . a share. Southington (Conn.) Hardware Co.-Quar. div. on capital stock
reduced from 50 c . a share to 35 c a share. reduced from 50 c . a share to 35 c , a share.
Standard Oil Trust Shares.-Semi-annual divs. on the series "A"
shares reduce from
25c. a share to $18.69 c \mathrm{c}$. a share and on the series shares reduced from 25 c . a share to 18.69 c . a share and on the series
" $\mathbf{B}$ " shares from 22.30 c a share to 15.20 c . a share. State Guaranty Co.-Quar. div. on common stock of $31 / \mathrm{c}$. a share
omitted omitted.
Stouffer Corp--Quar. div. on the class B common stock decreased from 561/4c. a share to 30c. a share.
Stuyvesant Insurance Co., N. Y.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
capital stock as compared with a quar. div. 50 c . a share paid previously. Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia.-Annual stock dividend of $9 \%$ on the Tennessee Products Corp.-Quar. div. of \$1 a share on the $8 \%$ cumul. Tennessee Products Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the $8 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. Texas Creck omitted.
Texas Creosoting Co., Orange, Tex.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock Traymore, Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. s. f. pref. stock United States Fidelity \& Guaranty Co. (Balt.).-Quar. div. of 25c.
a share on the common stock omitted. a share on the common stock omitted.
United States Realty \& Improvement Co.-Quar. div. on the capital
stock of 25 c . a share omitted. stock of 25 c . a share omitted.
United States Stores Corp.- Quar. div. on the $\$ 7$ cumul. conv. pref.
stock reduced from $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to $\$ 1$ a share.
Unity Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.- Quar, div. on the capital stock Unity Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.-
reduced from $\$ 7.50 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to $\$ 3.50 \mathrm{a}$ share.
Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd.-Interim dividends on the preference
and ordinary shares omitted. and ordinary shares omitted.
Wagner Electric Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
$371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a sh. to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share. Weber Showcase \& \&ixture Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the
$\$ 2$ cumul. and partic. 1 st pref. stock omitted. Western Grocer Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
common stock omitted. Common stock omitted.
Western Newspaper Union.-Quar. div, of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. pref. stock omitted.
Western Steel Produ
pref. stock omitted.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc-Quar. div. reduced from 2\% a sh. to $11 / 2 \%$ a share
Westvaco Chlorine
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Quar. div. on common reduced (S. S.) White Dental Co.- auare.

20c. a sh. to 15 c . a share. 1st pref. stock omitted.
Wisconsin Investment Co wood. stock omitted.
Wood, Alexander \& James, Ltd. (Hardware), Hamilton, Ont., Canada. Zinke Renewing Shoe Corp. $7 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock omitted.
Zinke Renewing Shoe Corp.-Quar. div. of $11^{3 / 4} \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the common
stock omitted and the reg. quar. div. on the $\$ 1$ pref. stock reduced from
3c, a sh. to ${ }^{3}$.
THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING OCTOBER 1931
The New York stock market again passed through very troublous times during October and suffered further severe declines the early part of the month, but recovered the last three weeks, quite substantially in some conspicuous cases, though after the first sharp upward spurt maintaining the advances only in a fitful kind of way, the market frequently altering its course, at one time moving upward and then quickly moving down again, with alternate declines and advances marking its course to the end of the month. On Thursday Oct. 1 the news of the suspension for insolvency of the highly respected stock and bond brokerage firm of Curtis \& Sanger was an adverse development. The reduction the day before in the dividend on Baltimore \& Ohio stock also continued to cast an unfavorable influence on the course of prices. On Friday, Oct. 2 the announcement that the Eastern Trunk Lines had definitely agreed upon their plan for the division of mileage in trunk line territory among the four principal trunk line systems was the cause of an occasional upward swing in the market at the opening, but the improvement was lost in the afternoon when the market again took a downward plunge. It remained weak and unsettled on Saturday Oct. 3 and again on Monday (Oct. 5), the railroad list being especially weak and huge further declines being recorded on top of the heavy losses throughout the many weeks preceding. Atchison dropped below par for the first time since 1924 and United States Steel reached its lowest price since 1915. Very many other low records were established with special weakness in such stocks as American Can, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing and others of the same class. As a matter of fact, on that day the entire list may be said to have reached the lowest level not only for 1931 but for a long series of years preceding. On Tuesday, Oct. 6, however, the market completely reversed its course on advance knowledge of the move which President Hoover was making to vitalize the assets of embarrassed institutions-assets termed "sound", but ineligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks. On Wednesday the plans under consideration by the President were disclosed to their full exten't and they proved larger and more comprehensive than expected, involving the organization of the National Credit Corporation, and taking the whole country within its embrace.
The market took a very favorable view of the scheme and prices as a consequence spurted up with great rapidity. At the same time the Stock Exchange put a new curb on short selling and accordingly prices continued to mount to higher levels. The prominence given by newspapers to the President's plans served to keep them prominently in view and also served further to stimulate the rise in prices. Hence the market on Wednesday Oct. 7 and Thursday Oct. 8 continued to move briskly forward, though there were sharp reactions at times on both days. On Friday Oct. 9 the course of the market was still upward and the gains in orices taken altogether were of large magnitude. It looked then as if the market had definitely turned the corner and as f the long continued shrinkage in values had definitely terminated and better things were ahead; in this frome of mind in other happenings and events paled into insignificance. In this we have reference particularly to the dividend reductions and suspensions which continued to come along in most depressing fashion, including such as that of he American Smelting \& Refining Co. which reduced from 0c. a share quarterly to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share; that of the AllisChalmers Mfg. Co. from 50c. a share quarterly to 25c. a hare and that of the Associated Dry Goods Co. which marked down its quarterly dividend from 63c. a share to 5c. a share. Much comfort, too, was at this time derived from the fact that the Atchison maintained its dividend of $10 \%$ per annum.
However, disappointment was again to come. The market on Tuesday Oct. 13 after the intervening Sunday and Monday, both holidays, the latter being Columbus Day, once more received a severe setback, moving sharply downward, and the downward movement continuing on Wedneslay and Thursday Oct. 14 and Oct. 15, though on the last mentioned day somewhat of a rally occurred which, though, was not fully maintained at the close. All this was due mainly to the fact that an unusually long budget of bad news was received from across the ocean. The friction between Japan and China regarding affairs in Manchuria grew in intensity and seemed to presage actual war between the two countries. In Germany the Nationalists and the so-called Nazis, under the leadership of Adolph Hitler,
agreed to join forces against the Ministry of Dr. Bruening with the re-assembling of the German Reichstag, thereby endangering Dr. Bruening's control. The overthrow of the Bruening Ministry would have destroyed the prospect of further conciliatory co-operation between France and Germany, lately achieved, and possibly have undone all the good work in that direction thus far accomplished. The danger on that score was averted by the action of Dr. Bruening in threatening to resign and in maintaining stern opposition to the Hitlerites. However, for a time the danger was feared and acted as a depressing influence upon the stock market. The German Parliament on Friday Oct. 16 gave Dr. Bruening the vote of confidence desired. Domestic conditions showed no change for the better, trade remaining exceedingly depressed and the steel mills of the country being engaged to only $29 \%$ of capacity. The Pullman Company reduced its quarterly dividend from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c . a share; the Nash Motors Co. reduced its quarterly dividend on common from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c .; the Western Union Telegraph Co. on Oct. 13 announced a reduction of $10 \%$ effective Nov. 1 in the wages of all land line employees, exclusire of messengers, and at the same time let it be known that the directors had announced their inten tion to reduce the dividend for the last quarter of 1931 on the shares of the company from $2 \%$ to $11 / \%$ On Friday Oct. 16 the market in some measure regained tone on rumors that the Interstate Commerce Commission was about to announce its decision on the application of the railroads for an advance in rates, granting a portion of the adrance, while at the same time it was reported that the railway unions were preparing to make a voluntaty reduction in wages, to be in effect only during the continuance of the prevailing period of depression-all of which prored misleading in the end.

The market now for a time displayed an improving tendency. This was mainly on rumors that the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision regarding advances in rates was presently to be handed down and that the rail carriers would get at least a portion of the advance in rates requested. Traders appeared to be completely mistaken as to the character and purport of the coming decision and kept buying with the greatest confidence. When, therefore the real nature of the decision became known, and traders and speculators were disillusioned as to its real character, disappointment was keen and the stocks which had been accumulated with such hopeful expectations were thrown over. As a consequence prices on Wednesday Oct. 21 tumbled as badly as they had mounted up the day before. The railroad stocks, as was to be expected, were especially depressed, though the depression extended through the whole remainder of the market. The weakness became further accentuated on Thursday Oct. 22, the railroad stocks again being prominent in the downward movement, though the bond market quite generally resisted the new selling pressure. Returns of railroad earnings now began to make their appearance for the month of September and they were found to be just as unfavorable in most cases as the returns for all preceding months. Dividend reductions and omissions added to the prevailing gloom. The outcome of the British elections and the satisfactory conclusion of the conferences between President Hoover and the French Premier, Pierre Laval, might have proved stimulating agencies, but unfortunately were neutralized by unfavorable developments that apparently came from every quarter
Dividend reductions and omissions were more than ordinarily numerous in the closing week of the month, the railroad stocks being especially hard hit in that respect. Thus the Illinois Central RR. passed completely off the dividend lists for the first time in over 70 years, and the Pennsylvania RR. further reduced its quarterly dividend from 75 c . a share (par $\$ 50$ ) to 50 c . a share-that is from a basis of $6 \%$ per year to $4 \%$ a year, and comparing with $8 \%$ a year paid up to May 1931. The Central RR. of New Jersey decided to omit the quarterly dividend of $\$ 2$ a share ordinarily due at this time, though it was explained that the road had already paid dividends for 1931 amounting to $\$ 8$ a share and hence it was decided to omit the dividend usually paid on Nov. 15. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation declared a dividend of 50 c . a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 151932 the same as for the previous quarter, but the income statement of the company for the September quarter made a poor showing. After setting aside an amount sufficient for interest charges and making provision for depletion and depreciation allowances a deficit of $\$ 1,502$, 002 remained, leaving therefore absolutely nothing for either the preferred stock or the common stock. The dividends hence had to be paid out of past surplus. The statement of the United States Steel Corp. for the September quarter was likewise exceedingly poor. The last two days of the month the market, while decidingly irregular, showed an improving tendency, being favorably influenced by news that the New York Central was trying to arrange with its employees for a voluntary reduction of $10 \%$ in wages. The best that can be said of the course of prices during the month is that after reaching a new low depth on Oct. 5 , ine case of many stocks the lowest in all time the market sharply rebounded upwatd on the 7th and 8th of the month.

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In the railroad stocks the rebound was moderate; in the industrial stocks it was substantial, beth due to abiding faith that President Hoover's plans for vitalizing assets not eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks, would prove a sovereign remedy for the depression. The averages for 50 selected stocks compiled by the New York "Times" furnish a pretty accurate idea of the course of prices during the month. The average of these 50 stocks at the close of September was 88.87 . From this there was a decline to 79.07 on Oct. 5, than a rise to 100.11 Oct. 20 with the close Oct. 30 at 94.23 . It is well enough to recal that on Feb. 24 last the average for these 50 stocks was 173.07 and on April 10 last year it was 245.6. The sales for the month on the New York Stock Exchange reached $47,896,533$ shares, which compares with $51,040,168$ shares in tr/s previous month but with $65,497,479$ shares in October 1930 On the New York Curb Exchange the sales for the month aggregated only $8,702,369$ shares, as against $10,202,250$ shares in September, and comparing with $15,449,400$ shares in October last year. Among the active specialties United States Steel common opened at $721 / 8$ Oct. 1, rose to $731 / 4$ Oct. 2, dropped to $62 \frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 5 and closed Oct. 31 at $671 / 2$ Am. Tel. \& Tel. opening Oct. 1 at 1297/8 dropped to 1211/8 Oct. 5, rose to $1427 / 8$ Oct. 21 and closed Oct. 31 at $1373 / 4$; J. I. Case opened Oct. 1 at $385 / 8$, fell to $331 / 4$ Oct. 5, then advanced to $54 \%$ Oct. 24 and closed Oct. 31 at $50 \%$; Westinghouse Elec \& Mfg. from $437 / 8$ Oct. 1, sold down to $391 / 8$ Oct. 5 rallied to 505 Oct. 20 and closed Oct. 31 at $461 / 4$; General Electric from $271 / 4$ Oct. 1 sold down to $24 \%$ Oct. 5, advanced to $323 / 8$ Oct. 20 and closed Oct. 31 at $30 \% / \%$ North American from 35 Oct. 1 dropped to 26 Oct. 5, rose Oct. 21 to $42 \frac{3}{8}$, and closed Oct. 31 at $381 / 2 ;$ Am. Water Works \& Elec. was at its lowest Oct. 1 at $231 / 4$ and at its highest $351 / 2$ Oct. 26, with the close Oct. 31 at 33 ; Allied Chemical \& Dye from $821 / 2$ Oct. 1, dropped to 68 Oct. 5, advanced to $901 / 4$ Oct. 24, and closed Oct. 31 at $855 / \%$; American Smelting \& Refining declined from $231 / 8$ Oct. 1 to 20 Oct. 5 , advanced to $283 / 8$ Oct. 22 and closed Oct. 31 at $247 / 8$; Auburn Automobile dropped from $961 / 4$ Oct. 1 to $841 / 2$ Oct. 5, sold up to 135 Oct. 24 and closed Oct. 31 at 1251/4; Standard Oil Co. of N. J. declined from $291 / 2$ Oct. 1 to $281 / 4$ Oct. 6 and rose to $347 / 8$ Oct. 31 The course of the railroad stocks was much the same. Atchison dropped from $1121 / 4$ Oct. 1 to $971 / 2$ Oct. 5 and then advanced to $1191 / 2$ Oct. 9, with the close Oct. 31 at $1081 / 2$; New York Central was under pressure all through the month and sold down from $64 \% / 4$ Oct. 1 to $475 / 8$ Oct. 28, with the close Oct. 31 at 53 ; Baltimore \& Ohio tumbled from 36 Oct. 1 to 28 Oct. 5, rose to 42 Oct. 20 and closed Oct. 31 at 35; Union Pacific from $1151 / 4$ Oct. 1 dropped to $981 /$ Oct. 5, rose to $1221 / 2$ Oct. 9 , and closed Oct. 31 at 104; Southern Pacific fell from $55 \%$ Oct. 1 to 45 Oct. 6 and closed Oct. 31 at $50 \frac{1}{4}$; Norfolk \& Western fell from 133 Oct. 1 to 112 Oct. 5 and then got up to 141 Oct. 20, with the close Oct. 31 at 140

In the bond market the feature was the big decline in U. S. Government securities, Most other bond issues also showed heavy declines but with subsequent recovery of part of early losses. We will not undertake, however, to enumerate any of these, but simply introduce here the following tables giving an extended list of bond issues of all the various classes, by which the reader can easily trace the more important changes.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Gooernment Bonds.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { First } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Oct. } 1 .
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\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Durtno October 1931.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Last } \\
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\hline \& \& \& st. \& Hiohe \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
First Liberty Loan- \\
31/3s, 1932-1947-1977
Conv 41/4s, 1932-1947 \\
Fourth Liberty Loan
41/4
of 1933-1938. \\
\(41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\) of 1933-1938_-7-5
Treasury \(41 / 4,1947-5\) \\
Treasury \(4 \mathrm{~s}, 1944\), 54 . \\
Treasury \(3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~s}, 1946-56\).- \\
Treasury 3 3:88, \(19430-43-\) \\
Treasury 33/88, 1941-43 \\
Treasury 31/88, 1946-49 \\
Treasury 38, 1951-55
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1011_{21}^{102} \\
\& 1012_{23}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(98^{13}{ }^{22}\) Oct. 27 \(99^{20_{32}}\) Oct. 17} \& \(101^{18}{ }_{a 2}\) Oct. \(102^{10_{32}}\) Oct. \& \& \({ }_{1019}^{99}{ }_{32}\) \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1026_{32} \\
\& 108^{223} \\
\& 104{ }_{32} \\
\& 103 \\
\& 100 \\
\& 100 \\
\& 100 \\
\& 98_{32}^{22_{32}} \\
\& 975^{152}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{7}{*}{}} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Ranoe for October.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Closing } \\
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\end{gathered}\right.
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\hline \& \& \& nest. \& High \& hest. \& \\
\hline Ralitoad and Industrial Bonds- \& ds-1995 \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \\
\hline Att Coast Line 18 l cons \({ }^{\text {4 }}\) \& \& 94
97
\(81 / 8\) \& 86
8344
80 Oct
80 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Convertible 4 \& \& \(8{ }^{661 / 3}\) \&  \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 88\%\% \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \\
\hline Chesapeake Corp conv 5 s \& \& 80123 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\(981 / 2\) \\
\(80 c t\) \\
Oct
\end{tabular}} \& \\
\hline  \& \& \({ }_{36}^{74 / 2}\) \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& - \\
\hline Chic of N W conv \(44 / 8 \mathrm{~s}\) 8 \& \& \({ }^{49} 8\) \& \({ }^{431 / 4}\) Oct \({ }^{\text {cot } 23}{ }^{5}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Erie ret \& imp 58 of 192 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{55} 5\)} \& \& S

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89
59 \& cot
cot
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Oet
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\hline Ret \& $\operatorname{limp}^{55}$ of \& \& \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{59
82
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82} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-} \& <br>
\hline Gt Nor \& \& 551/8 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{54,} \& \& \& ${ }^{3}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Kan City }}$ So ret \& \& \& \&  \& (et \& <br>
\hline Mo-Kan-Tex ry \& \& ${ }_{513 / 4}^{61 / 4}$ \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{59}$ 5910} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(130} \& ${ }_{47}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{78}^{43 / 1}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
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Oct} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(ect} \& <br>
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Southern Ry gen 4 s geries \& \& $$
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& 813 \\
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\end{tabular}

 $a$ Oct. 2.
$b$ Oct.
Oct. 26.
1 Oct. 27.
$j$
$j$
$j$ Cost. 19.
vOLUME OF BUBINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Month of October- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock sales- - No. of shares | 47,886,533 | 65,497 | 141,66 | 5 |
| ndi sales | 186,825,000 | 178,729,800 | 262 |  |
| State, munic. \& foreign |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bond sales- | 352,097,9 | 267,13 | 347,225,300 | 231,259,000 |
| Jan. 1 to oct. 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ond sales (par value) |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad and miscell | 542,729,400, | ${ }_{584,970}^{634}$ |  |  |
| ore |  | ${ }_{93,917}$ | 111,188,809 | 0 |
| volume |  |  |  |  |
| nth |  | 1930 |  |  |
| Stock sales - No. of sha | 8,70 | ${ }^{15,44}$ | $\stackrel{61,836}{8}$ |  |
| Bond sales (par v |  | 84.91 | 49.2 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {gn }}$ | 3,488 |  |  |  |
| lign | 4,015,0 | ,772,00 |  |  |
| Total bond sales.--- | 91,637,000 | 92,530,00 | 57,421,000 | 51,921,000 |
| Jan. 1 to oct. |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales-No. of shares Bond sales (par value) - | $94,668$ |  | 9 |  |
|  | 769,589, | ${ }_{39}^{625.816,}$ | $407,456,500$ $32,332,500$ |  |
| Foreign ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |  | 37,505,00 |  | 37 , |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## THE MONEY MARKET DURING OCTOBER 1931.

The effect of the huge withdrawals of gold for export and for earmarking was to bring an advance in rates in all branches of the money market. The gold withdrawals during October were even larger than those of the previous month, aggregating in excess of half a billion dollars, or approximately $\$ 500,600,000$, of which $\$ 390,600,000$ represented actual engagements of the metal for shipment abroad, while $\$ 110,000,000$ net consisted of additions to gold earmarked for foreign account. This raised the withdrawals for September and October combined to $\$ 806,300,000$, but there were offsets by gold imports at New York for the two months in amount of $\$ 77,000,000$, leaving $\$ 729,300,000$, while further imports of $\$ 31,500,000$ at San Francisco for the two months left the net loss to the country for the two months at $\$ 697,800,000$. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York advanced its rediscount rate twice during the month. On Oct 8 the rate was marked up from $11 / 2$, the figure which had ruled since the previous May 8, to $21 \frac{1}{2} \%$, effective Friday, Oct. 9 , and on Oct. 15 the rate was raised another $1 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$, effective Friday, Oct. 16. During the course of the month other Federal Reserve banks also advanced their rediscount rates (all except the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis), as ted at length further below. .optances was advanced banks' buying rate for bankers acce from 14 at the same time, by successive steps place further below, the changes being given in the proper plank, with the rise in
These the Federal Reserve Bank, with interest rates, carried with it an important train of conse quences. For one thing, the New York Clearing House
banks raised the rate of interest allowed on deposits. On

Oct. 15 the Clearing House gave notice that a new schedule of maximum rates had been agreed upon to become effective the next day. On ordinary deposits, subject to call, the rate was raised from $1 / 2 \%$ to $1 \%$. On deposits of mutual savings banks the rate was raised from $1 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$; on certificates of deposit, or time deposits payable on or after 30 days, the rate was also moved upward from $1 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$. The new rates were the same as those which were put into effect the previous Feb. 9, but which were reduced on May 19 following the action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in cutting its rediscount rate to $11 / 2 \%$. Some of the Clearing House banks also raised the rate of interest allowed on thrift accounts bearing compound interest. This had been reduced from $3 \%$ to $2 \%$ on Sept. 1, but was now restored to $3 \%$. On deposits of foreign commercial banks the rate of interest was advanced from $1 / 2 \%$ to $1 \%$, and on the rate of interest was advanced from $1 / 2 \%$ to $1 \%$, an
deposits of foreign central banks from $1 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$.
It soon appeared that the rate allowed to foreign central banks was not satisfactory to the Bank of France. The Bank was making huge withdrawals of gold, as indicated above, and there was considerable anxiety as to how far this movement must be expected to go. Much depended upon the future course that the Bank of France might pursue in that respect. On Oct. 19 the Bank of France, which, it was estimated, had about $\$ 600,000,000$ of short-term balances in the New York market, notified the New York banks that the $11 / 2 \%$ rate of interest now being paid on foreign central bank deposits was unsatisfactory. This, it should be understood, has reference, not to deposits with the Federal Reserve banks, but to deposits which it seems the Bank of France has been keeping with the Clearing House banks and trust companies. The New York "Times," in its news columns, in speaking of the subject, said that the French demand for a higher rate of interest, carrying with it the implied threat of withdrawal of French dollar balances in the form of gold, aroused a mixed reaction in Wall Street. "Some bankers, who interpreted the move as an attempt to dictate to this market the terms under which France would refrain from recalling her money, flatly declared that they were willing to see the funds go. They said, despite the heavy gold losses recently sustained by this country the United States had nothing to fear from such action on the part of France and much to gain by getting rid of an unwieldy obligation that, under other circumstances, might prove embarrassing." Other important bankers, it was stated, "expressed the belief that the Bank of France would be satisfied with a slightly higher rate, possibly $2 \%$, and were inclined to stress this viewpoint as an indication that amicable arrangements for maintaining French balances here intact could be reached. The position of the Bank of France, as these bankers see it, is that a fair rate will serve to make this market attractive for French funds, but the present low rate, even though it represents a recent increase of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$, is unreasonable." In its issue of Oct. 21, the New York "Times" stated that in face of the announcement of the Bank of France that the current rate of interest allowed on deposits of foreign banks was unsatisfactory the banks here had agreed unanimously the day before (Oct. 20) to make no change in the rate of $11 / 2 \%$ established upon Oct. 16. The "Times" account added: "Their refusal to be influenced by the possibility that France would withdraw the $\$ 600,000,000$ of balances held here by taking gold from New York was regarded as proof of their confidence in the abllity of this country to meet any foreign demands on its gold stores without embarrassment
Should the French bank choose to recall its money no unfavorable results need be feared, bankers asserted. There was abundant evidence, however, they said, that the Bank of France would pursue no such course. "Instead, it was turning to the bankers' acceptances market as an outlet for its funds." The surmise contained in this last sentence proved correct. The Bank of France did turn to the purchase of bankers' acceptances. Reports also said that the French bank of issue was converting some of its deposits into United States Government securities, which, by reason of their decline, were now affording an attractive yield. That the French bank was buying acceptances appeared plainly enough from the returns of the Federal Reserve Bank, which showed that the bill holdings of the foreign central banks endorsed by the Federal Reserve Bank, after being reduced from $\$ 233,102,000$ Sept. 16 to $\$ 40,571,000$ Oct. 14 , were now again increasing, having risen to $\$ 68,335,000$ Oct. 21, and to $\$ 82,879,000$ Oct. 28 . But the buying rate for acceptances, which early in the month had been only $1 \%$, nas now $31 / 8 \%$, and hence a natural corrective in the shape of the higher yield which the Bank of France was able to obtain from ills purchased in this market was working a cure.
On the New York Stock Exchange the rate for call loans continued to rule at $11 / 2 \%$, the figure prevailing for so long, until Friday, Oct. 9, when, after renewals had been effected at the same figure, the rate for new loans advanced to $2 \%$. Outside of the Stock Exchange there were offerings of money on call on Monday, Oct. 5 , at $11 / 4 \%$, but thereafter, for the rest of that week, no call loans were available at concessions from the Stock Exchange figure. Indeed, while on Oct. 9 the rate for new loans on the Stock Exchange, as already stated, advanced to $2 \%$, outside the Stock Exchange the rate was $21 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The following Monday, Oct. 12, was

Columbus Day and a legal holiday. On Tuesday, Oct. 13, all call loans on the Stock Exchange were at 2\%, and the same is true of Wednesday, Oct. 14, and Thursday, Oct. 15. On Friday, Oct. 16, the rate both for renewals and for the new loans on the Stock Exchange was raised to $21 / 2 \%$, and that figure was maintained unaltered on the Stock Exchange for the rest of the month. In the outside market dealings were recorded at $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ two days before the Stock Exchange quotation was raised to the same figure. Beginning with Oct. 19, however, call loans outside the Stock Exchange were obtainable for the rest of the month at $2 \%$, or at a concession of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ from the Stock Exchange rate.
Time money began to harden on Oct. 9 , and was substan tially advanced on Oct. 19, when the quotation became $31 / 2 \%$ bid for 60 -day money, with no asking rate, and $33 / 4 \%$ bid and $4 \%$ asked for loans running from 90 days to six months. These rates were nominal, however, as time money continued in extremely light demand and each transaction constituted a unit all by itself. At the beginning of the month quotations, also purely nominal, were $2 @ 21 / 2 \%$ for 60 and 90 days and $21 / 2 @ 3 \%$ for four, five and six months.
daily record of time loan rates.


Rates for commercial paper, after continuing to rule the first few days of the month at $13 / 4 @ 2 \%$ for choice names of four to six months maturity, with names less well known quoted at $21 / 4 @ 21 / 2 \%$, moved up to $21 / 2 @ 3 \%$ for the former and $3 @ 31 / 2 \%$ for the latter on Oct. 5 , and were further advanced to $3 @ 33 \%$ and $4 \%$ on Oct. 15 , and further marked up to $33 / 4 @ 41 / 4 \%$, and to $41 / 2 \%$, respectively, on Oct. 19 , and remained at that figure for the rest of the month. In the early part of the month the demand for paper simmered down somewhat, and while only a small supply of paper could be obtained it was generally sufficient to meet the requirements. The demand soon improved, however, and the supply of offerings became inadequate to meet the requirements of the market. With reference to the supply of paper available and conditions generally regarding the commercial paper market, the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, under date of Nov. 1, discoursed as follows: "Throughout the month the investment demand on the part of the banks was generally at a low ebb, though toward the end of the month some increase in the amount of orders received by the dealers from country banks was re ported. With the market so largely of a nominal nature because of the small demand for and supply of commercial paper, no prevailing rate for prime names could be quoted, though it is probable that after the middle of the month more paper was sold at $4 \%$ than at any other rate.
"At the end of September the reporting dealers had $\$ 348$, 000,000 of commercial paper outstanding. This represents a decrease of $9 \%$ from the Aug. 31 figure and of $52 \%$ from the amount outstanding in September 1930."
As was the case during September the acceptance market suffered most severely from the disturbing conditions growing out of the action of the Bank of France and several of the other European banks in converting their holdings of acceptances into gold. The Reserve banks were overwhelmed with offerings of bills of that kind, and no outside market was a vailable for the purpose. The demand for prime bankers' acceptances slowed down to such an extent that for the first time in many months the supply of paper was more than sufficient to meet all demands. As a result, acceptance rates in the open market had to be advanced again and again, on top of the advances made in September. It is to be said, however, that in the closing week of the month things eased up again very considerably, and the market then was unable to take care of the wide demand for bills coming from out-of-town banks and corporations, and when, as a consequence, there was an acute shortage of satisfactory offerings. This was presumably because the Bank of France again resumed the purchase of acceptances. As showing what a mass of acceptances the Federal Reserve banks were
obliged to absorb it is only necessary to say that their holdings of acceptances, after having already increased from 154,628,000 Aug -19 to $\$ 468,527,000$ Sept 30 , further in$\$ 154,028$ to $\$ 769,066,000$ Oct 21 after which however there creased to $\$ 769,066,000$ Oct. 21 , after 28 . The reduction was concurrent with the action of the Bank of France in again entering the market and resuming the purchase of bills. As already noted above, the Federal Reserve weekly returns showed that the holdings of bills for account of foreign central banks, after having fallen from $\$ 233,102,000$ Sept. 16 to $\$ 40,571,000$ Oct. 14 , increased to $\$ 68,335,000$ Oct. 21 , and further increased to $\$ 82,879,000$ Oct. 28 . Rates for accept ances in the open market were advanced $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on all maturities on Oct. 9 . On Tuesday, Oct. 13, after the Columbus Day holiday on Monday, Oct. 12, two further ladvances were made on a single day, and on Friday, Oct. 16, another large general advance in rates ensued. This brought the rates of the American Acceptance Council up to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bid and $31 / \%$ asked for 30 -, 60- and 90 -day bills; to $33 / 4 \%$ bid land $31 / 2 \%$ asked for 120 -day bills, and to $41 / 2 \%$ bid and $41 / 4 \%$ asked for bills running for 150 and 180 days. To indicate the extent of the rise during the month it is only necessary to say that at the opening of the month quotations were only $13 \%$ bid and $11 / 4 \%$ asked for 30 -, 60 - and 90 -day maturities $11 / 2 \%$ bid and $13 \%$ asked for bills running 120 days, and $2 \%$ bid and $1 \% \%$ asked for bills running for 150 and 180 days The New York Federal Reserve Bank early in the month advanced its buying rate for acceptances for bills running from one to 90 days from $11 / 4 \%$ to $13 / 4 \%$. On Oct. 13 it raised its rate to $21 / 8 \%$ for bills running from one to 75 days, and to $21 / 4 \%$ for bills running from 76 to 90 days. On Oct. 16 there was a further advance to a uniform rate of $31 / 8 \%$ for all maturities from one to 90 days, and this remained the rate until the end of the month. It should be noted that acceptances were in such heavy oversupply the first three weeks of the month, notwithstanding that the volume of acceptances outstanding had during September and preceding months been very heavily reduced, the reduction having followed from the financial collapse of both Germany and Great Britain. The monthly report of the American Acceptance Council, issued under date of Oct. 15, showed that the volume of acceptances outstanding at the end of september had for the first time since Aug. 1928 fallen below $\$ 1,000$,000,000 . Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the Acceptance Council, explained the shrinkage as follows:

The total for all banks and bankers on the reporting date showed a reduction of $\$ 94,034,771$ for the month of September, thus creating a new low for recent years of $\$ 996,365,078$.
The reduction in bill volume ocmpared with a year ago amounts to $\$ 370$,469,079, but the falling off of acceptance business in 1931 is even more pronounced, as in the nine months since Jan. 1 dollar acceptances have declined $\$ 559,000,000$, or about $36 \%$.
This extraordinary shrinkage in the amount of the banks' commercial credit outstanding is not an unexpected result of the many economic dis. turbances throughcut the world which have broken down our foreign trade, the basis of the most important source of the dollar acceptance business.
A drop of over $\$ 200,000,000$ in import and export trade within a period of a year will naturally at any time reduce the volume of acceptances but when there is added an almost complete cessation of busches curtailment foreign transactions, as has occurredances as is now reported is a reasonable sequence.
The domestic bill market situation has also contributed to the reduction in bills, particularly of many interior banks. In normal periods some mar ket can be found for the bills of such banks, but for several months this distribution has been curtailed because of the inability of dealers to find buyers for other than the acceptances of a limited number of the largest banks and bankers. The result has been a sharp drop in the acceptance business in all interior Federal Reserve Districts, and it is usually upon these interior banks that a large part of the annual crop financing depend during the months of August-November.

PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES.


As already noted, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York advanced its rediscount rate twice during the month, first
from $11 / 2 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 9 , and then from $21 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 16. The other Reserve banks followed one after nother in the footsteps of the New York Reserve Bank with the sole exceptions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minne apolis, whose rate is $31 / \%$ and Reser Bank of Minne polis, whose rate is $312 \%$, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, whose rate is $3 \%$. The Boston Federal Reserve Bank advanced its rate from $2 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ Oct. 10 , and to $31 / 2 \%$ Oct. 17. The Cleveland Reserve Bank increased from $21 / 2 \%$ to $3 \%$ Oct. 10 , and to $31 / \%$ Oct. 24. The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank raised its rate from $21 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$ Oct. 17; the Philadelphia Reserve Bank from 3\% to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Oct. 22 ; the St. Louis Reserve Bank from $21 / 2 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$ Oct 22 ; the Kansas City Reserve Bank from $3 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$ Oct. 23 ; the Richmond Reserve Bank from $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ Oct. 20 ; the Dallas Reserve Bank from $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ Oct. 21, and the San Francisco Reserve Bank from $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on Oct. 21.
$\qquad$

| Week Ended- | Oct. 10. | Oct. 17. | Oct. 24. | Oct. 31. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Call loans on Stock Exchange- <br> Range for week (mixed \& indus. coll.) Week's average (mixed \& indus. coll.) | 11/2-2 | $2{ }_{21 / 8}^{-21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{21 / 2-21 / 2}^{21 / 2}$ | $21 / 2-21 / 2$ |
| Time loans (mixed \& indus. collateral)- | 11/2-2 | 3 |  |  |
| S1xty days. | ${ }_{2}^{2}-23 / 4$ | 3 3 | $3{ }^{331 / 2}$ | 331/2 |
| Ninety days |  | 3 3 | - 3.44 | 3 3 \% 4 |
| Five months | 21/3-3 | 3 | 33,4 3 | $33 / 2$ $33 /$ |
| Six months | 21/2-3 | 3 | $33 / 4$ |  |
| ommercial paper- |  |  |  |  |
| Double and single names Prime 4 to 6 months.- |  | $3-33 / 4$ | 33/4-41/4 | 33/4-41/4 |
| Good 4 to 6 montl | 3-31/2 | 4 | 41/2 |  |

THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND MEMBER BANKS-BROKERS' LOANS.
The changes during October in the condition figures of the Federal Reserve Banks were along the same lines as in preceding months, all indicative of further expansion. The amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding further amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding further heavily increased, and the volume of standing increased still more. This last increased in all the different ways in which Reserve credit may be engaged or employed. The discount holdings, representing direct borrowing by the member banks, which had risen from $\$ 241$,718,000 Aug. 26 to $\$ 327,925,000$ Sept. 30, rose still further to $\$ 716,680,000$ Oct. 28 The holdings of acceptances, which had increased from $\$ 180518,000$ Aug 26 to $\$ 468,527,000$ Sept. 30, kept growing still larger until they reached $\$ 769$,066,000 Oct. 21 (owing largely to the huge mass of bill holdings that the Reserve institution had to take over from foreign central banks, but also in no small measure to the taking over of considerable amounts of bills from domestic holders), but the statement for the next week revealed a reduction to $\$ 724,680,000$ as the Bank of France once more resumed the purchase of bills. The Federal Reserve returns also showed that the holdings of acceptances held here for account of foreign central banks, after having been reduced to $\$ 40,571,000$ Oct. 14 , increased to $\$ 68,335,000$ Oct. 21, and then to $\$ 82,879,000$ Oct. 28. Holdings of United States securities were somewhat reduced, but still amounted to $\$ 726,959,000$ on Oct 28 , as against $\$ 742,345,000$ Sept 30 , but in comprison with $601,488,00012$ months before on Oct. 29 1930. The result was that total bill and security holding, which are a measure of the volume of Reserve credit outstanding, stood at $\$ 2,224,398,000$ Oct. 21 and after a reduction the following week, still were $\$ 2,198,238,000$ Oct. 28 , as against $\$ 1,557,970,000$ on Sept. 30.
As compared with 12 months before, on Oct. 29 1930, very large increases apneared under all the different headings, the discount holdings at $\$ 716,680,000$ Oct. 281931 comparing with $\$ 201,603,000$ Oct. 291930 ; the holdings of acceptances at $\$ 724,680,000$ comparing with $\$ 165,658,000$; the holdings of United States Government securities at $\$ \mathbf{2 6}, 909,000$ comparing with $\$ 601,438,000$, and the holdings of other securities at $\$ 29,919,000$ comparing with $\$ 6322,000$, while the grand total of bill and security holdings, which, as already stated, constitutes a measure of the amount of already stated, constitites at $\$ 2,198,238.000$ Oct. 281931 Reserve credit outstanding, at $\$ 2,198,208.000$ Oct. 281931 compare with $\$ 975,021,000$ Oct. 291930 showing an increase for the 12 months in the sum of no less than $\$ 1,223,217,000$.
The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation further increased during October from $\$ 2,097,793,000$ Sept. 30 to $\$ 2,383,948.000$ Oct. 28 , at which latter figure comparison is with $\$ 1,354,881,000$ on Oct. 29 1930. In other words the increase in the volume of Federal Reserve notes outstanding increase in the has been over a billion dollars or, to be exis of the During the twelve months gold holdings of the twelve Reserve Banks as a result of the continued withdrawals of gold for export and for ear marking, were further heavily reduced; in other words these gold holdings which had fallen from $\$ 3,485,739,000$ Sept. 16 , to $\$ 3,138,181,000$ Sept. 30 fell further to $\$ 2738,431,000$ Oct 28 , at which figure comparison is with $\$ 3,037,193,000$ on Oct. 29 of the previous year. The result altogether is that the ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liability ${ }^{i}$ combined, was further reduced during the month from $71.7 \%$ Sept. 30 to $59.9 \%$ Oct. 28 , the comparison at this latter figure being with $82.4 \% 12$ months before on Oct. 291930 . It should be added that deposits of foreign banks in the 12 Federal Reserve banks after haven fallen from $\$ 207,415,000$ Sept. 9
to $\$ 95,135,000$ Sept. 30 increased again to $\$ 231,387,000$ Oct. 14, after which, however, they were reduced to $\$ 157,-$ 618,000 Oct. 28 , presumably as a result of the resumption of bill purchases by the Bank of France.

During all this time brokers loans by the reporting member banks in New York City kept steadily declining, week after week, and finally fell away below $\$ 1,000,000,000$, the amount Oct. 28 being only $\$ 869,000,000$ as against $\$ 1,172,-$ 000,000 on Sept. 30 . The monthly figures compiled by the New York Stock exchange also showed further contraction in broker borrowing, the total of such borrowing on Oct. 31 standing at $\$ 796,268,768$ as against $\$ 1,044,407,879$ Sept 30 , and $\$ 1,0554,067,350$ Aug. 31.

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING OCTOBER.

Great Britain having on Sept. 21 passed off the gold standard and the pound sterling having as a consequence suffered a violent decline so that cable transfers on Sept. 25 sold as low as $\$ 3.50$ and on Sept. 30 ranged between $\$ 3.89$ and $\$ 3.93 \%$ against $\$ 4.861 / 8 @ \$ 4.863 / 16$ Sept. 1 , the fluctuations during. October were necessarily wide and erratic from day to day. Uncertainty as to the future was perhaps the main disturbing factor in the situation-uncertainty as to what the future policy of the country would be, whether an early attempt would be made to return to the gold standard or whether it would be long delayed and whether stabilization of the pound sterling would be undertaken on the old basis of $\$ 4.865 /$ or on some much lower level. Great diversity of opinion prevailed as to what course it would be best to pursue and as to what course was likely to be pursued Some important developments during the month added greatly to the uncertainty. One of these developments was the fact that a number of other countries suspended gold payments and that there was doubt as to the probabilities with regard to certain other countries. Another was the enormous further gold withdrawals from the United States and the sharp advances in discount rates by our Federal reserve banks, the New York Reserve Bank having twice advanced its rate of discount, first from $11 / 2 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 9, and then to $31 / 2 \%$ on Oct. 16. Much unsettlement and no little anxiety was created by the way in which not only France engaged in withdrawals of the metal from the United States but also most other European countries. Every European country seemed to be desirous of converting its balances into gold. Fear that the United States as the result of these heavy gold withdrawals might have to pass through the same experience as Germany and Great Britain lay at the bottom of this general feeling of distrust and loss of confidence. A widespread disposition in all European countries to indulge in the hoarding of gold operated to the same end. While France took extraordinary amounts of gold, large shipments of the metal from New York to other countries afforded strong testimony to the all-embracing character of the movement, Holland, for instance, having engaged $\$ 37,900,000$ in the United States for export during September and October, Switzerland $\$ 1 \stackrel{5}{5}$,000,000 , Belgium $\$ 11,500,000$ and such a minor country even as Portugal having engaged $\$ 2,100,000$ for export from this side. A further theory has been advanced to account for at least a part of the general movement to take gold away from the United States. It is argued that at the time of Great Britain's departure from the gold standard a considerable portion of the world's bank reserves in the different countries was in the form of foreign currencies, and not in the shape of gold, and most of these foreign balances were on deposit either in London or in New York. The balances in sterling were automatically frozen with the suspension of the gold standard in England, and to prepare against eventualities the various banks immediately began to convert their dollar balances into gold. Combined these operations were on a large scale and the magnitude induced considerable speculative and nervous transactions of the same nature.
The British Parliament was adjourned on Oct. 7, after notice had been given that Oct. 27 had been set as the date for the general election throughout Great Britain. Everything now a waited the outcome of these elections, though from the very start all the indications pointed to the decisive defeat of the British Labor Party whose policies in the administration of the government had brought on the crisis now confronting the British nation. The outcome of the election proved to be something more than the mere defeat of the Labor Party; it was the actual rout of it, the triumph of the National candidates having far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The Bank of England was not able to re-enforce its gold holdings to any great extent during the month, but that its position had been greatly strengthened appeared at the close of the month, when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Friday Oct. 30 issued an announcement saying that the Bank of England had arranged to pay off $\$ 50,000,000$ of the $\$ 125,000,000$ credit extended by the Federal Reserve Banks to the Bank of England on Aug. 1, and that only an extension of the remaining $\$ 75,000,000$ had been requested iand had been granted. In like manner only $\$ 75,000,000$ out of the $\$ 125,000,000$ credit which the Bank of France had granted at the same time to the Bank of England was extended for another period of three months.

The result was that the combined credit of $\$ 250,000,000$ was reduced to $\$ 150,000,000$. Hardly anyone had expected that the Bank of England would be lable to reduce this credit to any such extent. In its return for the week ended Oct. 7, the Bank of England reported a gain in its gold Oct. 7, the Bank of England reported a gain in its gold
holdings of $£ 404,975$; in the week ending Oct. 14, a gain of $£ 178,857$ and in its return for Oct. 21 a gain of $£ 291,706$, but followed by a loss of $£ 97,811$ in the week ended Oct. 28 . Some considerable amounts of gold were received in London from South Africa but were not disposed of. The $£ 15,000,000$ addition to the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of England was on Oct. 3 extended for a further perior of four weeks and on Oct. 31 extended for another four weeks.

As already stated, the fluctuations in the rate of the British pound at New York were quite wide from day to day and more or less erratic and the reasoon for this has been indicated in what has been said above. On cable transfers the rate was at its highest on Oct. 1 , when the pound sold up to $\$ 4.01$. The low figure of the month was $\$ 3.781 / 4$ recorded on Monday, Oct. 5. From this low figure there was a recovery to $\$ 3.96 \frac{1}{2}$ on Oct. 21. On Oct. 27, the day of the British elections the range was between $\$ 3.871 / 2$ and $\$ 3.92$. The elections having had such a brilliant outcome, one would have supposed that recovery in exchange rates would result. Instead the rate gradually further declined, with the range Oct. 31, $\$ 3.83 @ \$ 3.841 / 4$. A possible explanation for this is perhaps found in the action of the Bank of England, already referred to, in arranging for the paying off of $\$ 50,000,000$ out of the $\$ 125,000,000$ credit expaying off of $\$ 50,000,000$ out of the $\$ 125,000,000$ credit ex-
tended by the Reserve banks to the Bank of England and which credit became due on Saturday Oct. 31. Some transfer of funds for this purpose may have been required for the purpose and the selling of exchange incident to such transfer, if it was required, would account for the sagging of exchange rates the last two days of the month, though it is possible that the funds were already here.
It may be, however, that the whole thing was arranged by means of internal transfers, as both the Bank of England and the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in their daily statements, reported some unusual items of considerable size at the close of the month. Thus the Bank of England on Oct. 31 announced that it had sold $£ 14,999,076$ in gold bars and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the same day reported the release of $\$ 26,802,500$ of gold from earmark, and it may be that this latter was for account of the Bank of England, or, if not that, that it was French gold which was released on this side at the instance of the Bank of England, in order to carry through or complete the $\$ 50,000,000$ credit repayment. It will be noted that the $£ 14,999,076$ at $\$ 4.865 / 8$ to the pound would make $\$ 72,989$,253 , and this, when added to the $\$ 26,802,500$ of gold released from earmark, would make up just about the $\$ 100$,000,000 which the Bank of England repaid to the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank combined. It might be added that the day before (Oct. 30) the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported also the release of $\$ 3,006,200$ in gold earmarked for foreign account.
Canadian exchange on N. Y. ruled at a heavy discount all through the month of October, though the discount was somewhat lower at the end of the month, on Oct. 31, when the discount ranged between $101 / 2$ and $101 / 4 \%$, than in the early part of the month, when, on Oct. 5, it ranged between $121 / 2 \%$ and $12 \frac{3}{4} \%$. The Canadian Government found it necessary to resort to drastic measures to prevent its stock of the metal from being too heavily drawn upon. Under an Order in Council passed in Ottawa on Oct. 19, gold exports from Canada are prohibited except by license. The order became efffective Oct. 19, and is to remain in force until March 1 1932, unless amended or rescinded in the meantime. No license is to be granted to any person or concern other than a Canadian chartered Bank and heary penalties are provided in the event of attempts being made to carry out of the country any gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars. The purpose of this embargo is to enable Canada to continue to meet its obligations payable in gold, mostly held in the United States and Great Britain. Canada is a large producer of the metal, and the intention is that this new gold shall be used only to meet Dominion obligations and Dominion purchases in the payment of which gold is required.
We have made many allusions in our remarks above to the large exports of the metal from the United States. Authentic figures of the movement are contained in the Monthly Review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank from which we quote the following:
"The monetary gold stock of the United States was further reduced during October by the unprecedented amount of $\$ 439,000,000$, as a result of exports of gold to several European countries and of some further net earmarkings of gold for foreign central banks. The net increase in the amount of gold held under earmark for foreign account, amounting to $\$ 110,000.000$, was considerably smaller than in September; this net change in earmarked holdings takes into account the release of gold previously earmarked, a part of which was shipped abroad land is included in the month's export figures. The gold exports of the month, partly counterbalanced by imports, totaled $\$ 393,400,000$, of which more than $80 \%$ went to France. The amounts and
destinations of the principal gold exports during October are shown in the accompanying table, together with the amounts that were taken for these countries during the last half of September.

| Country. | Sept. 161930. | Oct. 11931. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Brance }}{\text { Belima }}$ |  | $\$ 11,500,000$ 3223000 | \$11,50,000 <br> 344 <br> 100000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Franceen }}$ | \$24,100,000 | 323,300,000 | 347,400,000 |
| Holland. | 4,200,000 | 33,700,000 | 37,900,000 |
|  |  | 4,100,000 | 4,100,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Prituzerland. }}$ |  | $2,100,000$ $15,000,000$ | $2,100,000$ $15,000,000$ |
| Total. | 828,300,000 | 8390,600,000 | 8418,900,000 |

"At the Port of New York, imports during October amounted to $\$ 31,000,000$, of which $\$ 15,500,000$ was received from Argentina, $\$ 5,000,000$ from Sweden, $\$ 5,000,000$ from Canada, and $\$ 2,750,000$ from Uruguay. In addition to these imports, $\$ 22,500,000$ was received from Japan and $\$ 5,500,000$ from China at San Francisco
"Since September 16 when the peak of $\$ 5,015,000,000$ in this country's monetary gold stock was reached there has been a net loss of $\$ 716,000,000$ of gold, including an increase of $\$ 385,000,000$ in earmarked gold held for foreign account, and exports of $\$ 420,000,000$, partially offset by imports of $\$ 85,000,000$ during this period."

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.
Exchange on the Continental countries showed no striking features during October except that there was a tendency of rates to recede from the high figures recorded after the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard the previous month. This simply means that there was a gradual return to the normal. In the early part of the month, when the New York Reserve Bank twice advanced its discount rate, the Bank of France (on Oct. 9) raised its discount rate from $2 \%$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The Bank of Finland moved its discount rate up twice, first from 6 to $71 / 2 \%$ Oct. 2 and then to $9 \%$ on Oct. 13 after having the previous day declared suspension of gold payments but lowered the rate again to $8 \%$ on Oct. 26. Somewhat earlier, that is on Oct. 5 , the Bank of Japan raised its rate from $5.11 \%$ to $5.84 \%$. Besides this the Lithuanian Bank on Oct. 3 raised its rate from $7 \%$ to $8 \frac{1}{2} \%$. However, the trend of rates was distinctly downward later and this of course also was evidence of a return by degrees to the normal. On Oct. 7 both the Bank of Norway and the Bank of Sweden reduced their rates from $8 \%$ to $7 \%$ and on Saturday Oct. 17 both banks gave notice that there would be a further reduction to $6 \%$ on Monday Oct. 19. Effective Oct. 29 the discount rate of the Bank of Greece was reduced from $12 \%$. to $11 \%$, its rate for loans against collateral from $13 \%$ to $12 \%$ and its discount rate for agricultural loans from $11 \%$ to $10 \%$.
The return to the normal was also indicated by the open ing of the Stock Exchanges which were obliged to suspend operations in the upheaval that attended the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain on Sept. 21. The Berlin Stock Exchange remained closed throughout the entire month, though, according to the newspapers, occasional deals were made over the telephone. The Vienna Bourse re-opened for one hour's trading each day on Oct. 27 for the first time since Sept. 21, but cablegrams said it would remain closed on Saturdays. There would be no dealing in Hungarian securities, it was stated, and all selling orders must "d accompanied by deposit of securities. Dealings in "devisen" or foreign exchange holdings remained reserved exclusively for the Austrian National Bank. The Oslo (Norway) Stock Exchange re-opened on Oct. 5. It was announced on Oct. 7 that all Stock Exchanges in Spain would remain closed on Saturdays hereafter. Associated Press advices from Rome Oct. 3 stated that Italian Stock Exchanges would also be closed on the remaining Saturdays of the month as a result of a decree of the Ministry of Finance. The Copenhagen Stock Exchange re-opened in the afternoon of Oct. 15. The Stockholm Stock Exchange re-opened on Oct. 9 for the first time since Saturday Sept. 19. The Paris Bourse Committee ordered that forward sales must be covered by a deposit of stock to the extent of $25 \%$ of the transaction in addition to the $40 \%$ cash which had previously been required.

The French franc was very steady throughout the whole month, with the fluctuations quite narrow and with cable transfers at the end of the month quoted at $3.93 @ 3.931 / 2$ against 3.937/8@3.941/8 on Oct. 1. The Bank of France added enormously to its gold holdings during the month as the result of the large gold withdrawals from New York, though some of the gold withdrawn is believed to have been on account of other countries. In its statement for the week ending on Oct. 9 the Bank of France revealed a gain of $725,623,850$ francs; in the week ending Oct. 16 the gain was $1,615,360,185$ francs; in the week ending Oct. 23 it was $1,729,435,334$ francs and in the week ending Oct. 30 the further gain was $764,000,000$ francs. Cable advices from Paris stated that there was evidence of much hoarding of gold in France, that the Bank of France has had to deliver gold to private banks and to individuals and that applications were evidently made for hoarding purposes. The minimum amount which the Bank will deliver is 215,000
francs. Therefore only the wealthy can resort to purchases of gold from the Bank of France, but in the face of the present monetary chaos even large capitalists are seeking to preserve their wealth. Ruling of dollar exchange in favor of France is attributed on the other side to the same cause, the dollar being sold by banks or individuals in France who desire to bring home funds deposited in American banks or invested in American stocks. It deserves American banks or invested in American stocks. It deserves
to be noted that other European banks also added largely to their gold holdings, (always accepting the Bank of Germany) as a result of their heavy gold takings in New York. This applies especially to Holland and Switzerland, but it also applies to most of the minor countries. The flight from the dollar was general, and everywhere also there appeared to be a disposition to get actual possession of gold, rather than keep it on deposit in the United States.
The German mark was inclined towards ease the first half of the month, but then became firm and showed a rising tendency. The net result was that cable transfers on Berlin on Oct. 31 sold at $23.67 @ 23.70$ as against 23.20@23.70 on Oct. 1. On Oct. 14 the range was 22.75@23.50. There was a growing conviction the latter part of the month that new steps toward the solution of Germany's problem would be taken soon after Premier Laval's return to France. It was generally believed that Premier Laval and Chancellor Bruening would soon work out preliminary machinery to ease the shock which might otherwise follow the termination of the "stand-still" agreement next March. The Bank of Germany in its return for the first quarter of October recorded a loss in gold of $81,521,000$ marks; in the second quarter a loss of $63,305,000$ marks; in the third quarter a loss off $11,391,000$ marks and in the final quarter of the month a loss of 33,000 marks. Banking authorities stress the point that the victory of Chancellor Bruening's government in the Reichstag on Friday Oct. 16 virtually assured the maintenance of the gold parity in Germany and persistence of effort to reduce the fluctuations in exchange to a minimum. The adjournment of the Reichstag on Oct. 16 until February 23 1932, freed Dr. Bruening and his Cabinet of parliamentary interference. Greek exchange moved within narrow limits. The drachma on cable trans fers, as against $1.281 / 2 @ 1,299 / 16$ Oct. 1, was quoted Oct. 16 at $1.299 / 16 @ 1.30$, but the rate Oct. 31 was somewhat lower again at 1.2878@1.29. Reports that the Greek National Bank had been authorized to substitute Swiss francs for the American Dollar-chosen a few weeks previously as the basis of Greek currency when the British pound sterl ing depreciated-on account of alleged financial difficulties of the United States, and the fluctuations of dollar values, were emphatically denied.
In rates on the continental centres of Europe there were no special features during October aside from the fact no special features during October aside from there were large accessions to the gold holdings of that there were large accessions to the gold holdings of
Holland, Switzerland and Belgium and likewise some of the smaller countries. The Swiss franc on cable transfers after moving up during the early part of the month, the rest of the month turned steadily downward with the result that cable transfers on Oct. 31 were quoted at 19.49@ 19.51 against $19.60 @ 19.651 / 2$ on Oct. 1. The Dutch guilder moved higher, the earlier part of the month, but the latter part dropped lower again. As against $40.20 @ 40.30 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 1 the quotation Oct. 10 was $40.65 @ 40.80$, but the close Oct. 31 was at $40.30 @ 40.35$. All the Scandinavian exchanges moved sharply downward. The Danish crown on cable transfers on Oct. 31 was 21.85@22.00 comparing with 22.25@23.00 on Oct. 1; cable transfers on Sweden were 22.40 Oct. 31 as against 23.75@24.25 on Oct. 1 and the Norwegian crown for cable transfers was 21.55@21.75 Oct. 31 as against 22.25@ 23.00 on Oct. 1. Spanish pesetas were again relatively steady, but with the trend still slightly lower, cable trans fers on Madrid Oct. 31 being quoted at $8.901 / 2 @ 8.931 / 2$ against $8.99 @ 9.07$ on Oct. 1. As noted further above, both Holland and Switzerland drew large amounts of gold from the United States during the month. Holland having engaged $\$ 33.700,000$ for shipment, and Switzerland $\$ 15,000,000$.

Exchange on South American centres continued unsettled and irregular, but with a slight improvement in some in stances. The South American units, however, all contiuned more or less demoralized as a result of political unsettlement and the moratoriums in force virtually everywhere. The New York Stock Exchange reported on Oct. 19 that notice had been received that the Mortgage Bank of Chile had advised holders of guaranteed sinking fund $61 / 2 \%$ gold bonds due 1957: guaranteed sinking fund $63 / 4 \%$ gold bonds of 1926, due 1961; guaranteed sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds of 1928, due 1961, and the guaranteed sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds off 1929 due 1962 that all would be allowed to go to default with respect to payments in foreign currencies. The notice stated that owing to continued unsettled conditions in Chile and in order to prevent further financial difficulties the Republic of Chile had enacted a law pursuant to which the Mortgage Bank would for the first time in its long history temporarily suspend payment of the services on its obligations in foreign currencies. Under said law this suspension may last for a period of two years. However, the Chilean peso for checks remained unchanged at 12.08@121/s throughout the whole month.

Argentine exchange appears to have been steadied through government control. A cablegram from Montevideo Oct. 18 to the New York "Times" said that the first week's operation of the Buenos Aires Exchange Control Committee had been a pronounced success which caused foreign markets to readjust their unfavorable quotations to the Buenos Aires level of 188 gold pesos for $\$ 100$. Cable transfers on Argentina after declining from $23.75 @ 241 / 2$ Oct. 1 to $21.50 @ 23.40$ Oct. 13 closed Oct. 31 at 23.00@23.40. The Brazilian Government through its Consul General here in New York gave notice on Oct. 17 that cash payments on its external debt would be made in the case of three issues only, the interest on all other obligations to be "paid on their respective due dates during a period of three years in special scrip bearing interest at $5 \%$ per annum, and divided into two series; the first series redeemable in 20 years, will be in respect of the bonds issued against the following loans: Brazil 1903 $5 \%$ sterling bonds, Brazil 1909 5\% French franc bonds; Brazil $19218 \%$ gold dollar bonds; Brazil $19227 \%$ gold dollar bonds, Brazil 1926 61/2\% gold dollar bonds, Brazil 1927 61/2\% sterling and gold dollar bonds." The three external issues on which interest is to be met in cash are the $5 \%$ funding loan of 1898 amounting to $£ 7,065,180$, the $5 \%$ funding loan of 1914 aggregating $£ 14,278,960$, and the $192271 / 2 \%$ coffee security loan totaling $£ 8,209,200$. The Brazil milreis on cable transfers rose from $5.25 @ 5.60$ Oct. 1 to 6.00@6.30 Oct. 31. The Uruguayan peso for checks was quoted at Oct. $31.50 @ 421 / 4$ Oct. 31 against $37.00 @ 39.25$ Oct. 1. On Oct. 19 the rate was as low as $32.50 @ 34.75$.

Exchance rates on the Far East remained relatively steady during October, notwithstanding the Sino-Japanese troubles arising out of the Manchurian dispute and the adverse effect exerted by the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. The rise in the price of silver has, however, exerted a strengthening influence on rates to the silver using countries. The price of silver in London Oct. 31 was $183 / 16$ pence per ounce against $1515 / 16$ on Oct. 1 . The Hongkong dollar for checks was 25@255/16 Oct. 31 against $243 / 8$ @ 24.56. Oct. 1 and the Shanghai tael for checks $321 / 2 @ 325 / 8$ Oct. 31 against $31.19 @ 311 / 2$. Japanese exchange was a trifle easier at the close of the month and yen checks on Yokohama Oct. 31 were $4815 / 16 @ 491 / 2$ against $491 / \mathrm{s} @ 491 / 2$
on Oct. 1. Japan continued to send large amounts of gold
to the United States, $\$ 22,500,000$ having been received at San Francisco from Japan during the month of October. On Oct. 6 the Bank of Japan raised its rate of discount from $5.11 \%$ to $5.84 \%$.

rates of exchange on continental centres.


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

## New York Stock Exchange

# RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1931. 

| October | 1931. 352097 ,950 | $1930 .$ <br> \$267,135,450 | Stock Sales. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1931. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1930 . \\ & \mathbf{6 5 , 4 9 7}, 479 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | \$352,097,950 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 267,135,450 \\ \text { P313416050 } \end{array}$ | October $\qquad$ Shares <br> Jan. 1 to Oct. 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 47,896,533 \\ 489,304,333 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,497,479 \\ \mathbf{6 9 9}, 326,924 \end{array}$ |
| Jan. 1 to O | 2,487,255,900 | 2,313,416,050 |  |  |  |

The tables on pages 16 to 38 furnish a complete reaord of the transactions on the New Pork Stook Exchange during October and range since January 1. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 190], all quotations for interest-paying bon d are at a price to which acorued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on whioh 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


N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS


N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGF-BONDS


N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS


# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1931.
Stock Sales.
1931.
1930.

Bond Sales.

1930. \$267,135,450 October-----------Shares 47,896,533

In accordance with a rule of the Stock Exchange, effective Oct. 3 1915, all stocks are now quoted dollars per share. Prices are on basis of 100 -share lots, except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way. Option sales are disregarded.


[^0]

* No par value.



- No par value.

| Agaregate sales． |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCE EXCEANGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } 2 \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { October. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Oct． 1. | Oct． 31. | Lovest． | Highest． | Lowest． | Highest． |
| $\begin{array}{r} 15,000 \\ 25,500 \end{array}$ | Shares．262,600187,400230,4001,300301,60049,80040,700268,600189,800144,42013,380540 | Graham－Paige Motors | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Btd. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 37 & \\ 15 & \text { sale } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2 i \leq}^{B i d} \text { Ask }$ |   <br> Sate Prices． <br> 2 Oct． <br> 5 1 <br> $51 / 3$ Oct． <br> 3 6 <br> $31 / 2$ Oct．  | Sale Pricter  <br> $21 / 2$ Oct <br> Oct． 22 <br> 11  <br> $51 / 2$ Oct． <br> 1  | Sale Prices． <br> $17 /$ Sept． 30 <br> 538  <br> $31 / 2$ Oct． <br> Oct． 15 <br> 55 Sept． 19 <br> 7 Oct |  |
|  |  | Grand Silver to |  | $51 / 8$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Union Preferred |  | $1 \overline{10} 4$ | 1i－Sale | －oct． 5 |  | 7 Oct． <br> $311 / 2$ Oct． |  |
|  |  | Granit | $20 / 2$ sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grant（W T） | 193 Sale <br> 73 Sale | Sa | 151／4 |  |  | $12{ }^{23 / 3}$ Oan． |  |
|  |  | Great West |  | 66 ${ }^{\text {c／a }}$ S ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | $73{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale | $82^{3 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gre | 763 Sale $863 / 8$ Sale 41 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 50 \\ 2 \frac{18}{8} & 60 \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{26,700}$ |  |  | $41^{7} \quad 45$ | $\begin{array}{rr}-13 & 743 / 4 \\ 14 & \text { sale } \\ 3 / 8\end{array}$ |  | －150．0．－ |  |  |  |
| －0̄o |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 10^{1 / 2} & 12^{3 / 8} \\ 185 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  | 6 oct． 5 |  | $3^{4}$ Sopt． 11 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{247 / 8}$ Sept． 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2644 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \\ 234 \\ 251 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rlr} 271 / 2 & \text { Oct. } \\ 33^{3 / 4} & \text { Oct. } & 26 \\ 31^{2} & \end{array}$ |  | 98 Apr． 2663 Mar． 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 55,400 \\ 1,340 \\ 260 \\ 9,230 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 16 & 161 / 2 \\ 377 / 8 & 42 \\ 103 & 104 \\ 891 / 20 \\ 391 / 2 & 90 \\ 391 \end{array}\right\|$ | 11 Sale | 12 Sale | 11 Oct． 1 | $12 \frac{3}{4} \text { Oct. } 21$ | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Sept．} 16 \\ 20 \\ \text { Sept．} 28 \\ \text { St }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | －－7－－${ }^{\text {－}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 147,800 \\ 17,220 \end{array}$ |  |  | 223／4 Sale | 1814 29 | 1734 Oct． 5 | $\begin{array}{lll} 77 \\ 223 / 4 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 43 / 8 \\ & 10 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $-\overline{3} \text { Sale }$ |  |  |  | 106 |  |
|  |  | Class B－${ }^{\text {cowalla }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $398 / 8 \text { Sale }$ | 15 S Sale |  |  | Oc | $1 /$ Oct． 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7} 713$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4，000 | 20， | $\mathrm{He}^{7}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 133 & 140 \\ 14 & 15 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{136}^{136} 13959$ | $8: \begin{gathered} 1301 / 2 \\ 134 \\ 1024 \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 130 & \text { Oct. } & 21 \\ 97 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 5,680 \\ 182,200 \end{array}$ |  |  | $1101 / 2$ Sale | 103 104 | 103 Oct． $291101 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$（ 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{75}$ S | ${ }^{85}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{27} 5$ St Sale | 18.1 Sale | 17.175 | 17 Oct． 51818 Oct． 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7731818 | 9414 | 110／4 Sale | 9434 |  | Jan． 6120 Sept． 11 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{54} 54$ |  | 541／8 Oct． |  | ${ }^{521 / 2}$ Sept． 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 241／Sale | 305\％Sale | O |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1711143Oct．Oct．Oct．Oct | 4 |  |
|  | 825,0 |  |  | 81／Sale |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 73 \\ 73 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \\ 3 \% & \text { Oct. } & 1 \end{array}$ | 26 $131 / 3$ Feb． 24 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 72,400 \\ 9220 \end{array}$ | Indian Motocycle＿．．．．．．．．．．．．PreferredIndian Refining | $23 / 8$ Sale <br> $201 /$ 23 <br> 37 Sale <br> 0514 Sale <br> $1781 / 2$ Sale | $\begin{array}{rl} 11 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 12 & 20 \\ 21 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $16^{13 / 8}$ | 1144 Oct． $1113 / 4$ Oct． 27 |  |  | 26／4 Feb． 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 368,700 \\ 110,000 \\ 49.225 \end{array}$ | $0 . \text { In }$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ll } \\ \text { 31／2 } & \text { Sale } \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 86 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & -120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4 Sale |  |  |  | $26, \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |
|  |  | I |  |  |  |  |  | 4／8 June 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | 101／8 Sale |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1-16 A u s .}$ Oct． 6 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ale | ale |  |  | $4^{1 / 4}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 16$ |  |
|  |  |  | 4248 | ${ }^{11 / 2}$ Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{11 / 8} \mathrm{Oct}$. |  |
|  |  | Int | 1493／4 Sale | 10 Sale | 122 sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Int |  | ${ }^{51 / 4}$ Sale |  |  |  | Oct 6 |  |
|  |  | In |  | sale |  |  |  | Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ | $62 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3031 |  |  |
|  |  | Interna |  |  |  | $1243 / \mathrm{Oc}$ 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | $278{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | $89^{73 / 8}$ | $101 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}{ }^{\text {Ofe }}$ 21 | ${ }^{793} 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Internat }}$ Internat ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |  |  | $1514 y^{\text {Oct．}} 26$ | 10 Oc |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1／80 |  | 垎 Oct． Sept， $2^{9}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $23 / 3$ Sale |  |  |  | 9 | Oct． 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sal }}^{49}$ |  |  | 5 | O |  |
|  |  |  |  | sa | 通 | ${ }^{25}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}363 / 4 & \text { Oct．} \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 20 Sale | ${ }^{26}$ S ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ |  | ${ }^{27}$ Oct． 31 | 551 |  |
|  |  |  | Sale | 研 | － | Oc | 19\％Oct． 21 | ${ }^{\text {55，}} 13 \mathrm{Au}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 68 | 12 Sale | 10.0 Oc | $13 \%$ Oct． 13 | $10{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $60 \quad$ Oct． 23 | 55 |  |
|  |  | In | $\begin{array}{lll}151 / 2 & 17 \\ \text { sale }\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{31 / 8}^{6}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 8 2 |  | ${ }^{8}$ Oct． |  |
| 3，100 | 19，300 |  | 127／2 Sale | 105 Sale |  |  | 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 95 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15,400 \\ & 149,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 90,600 \\ 2,516,000 \end{gathered}$ | Jom |  | x3 | $311 / 2$ Sale | 24 $291 / 2$ Oct． Oct． 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  | P |  |  |  | 100 |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 Oct． | Oc | 99 Sept .2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 530ct． 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kautman Dept Stores．．－sias．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 1114 Oct． 20 | $81 / 2$ Oct． 6 |  |
|  | 3，900 | Keith | ${ }_{90}{ }^{14}$ ，100 | 41 Sale |  | 41 Oct | Oct． 10 | ${ }_{41}^{8} \quad$ Sept． 30 |  |
|  |  |  | Sale |  | ${ }^{2} \quad$ Sale |  | 99 |  |  |
|  |  |  | sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  | 10 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}31 & \text { Oct．} \\ 18 & \text { Oct．} \\ 29\end{array}$ | Sep | 4 |
|  | ${ }_{2,326}^{217}$ |  |  |  |  | Oct | 2 | 31／8 Sept． 29 |  |
|  | 2，326 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $101 /{ }^{\text {Oc }}$ |  |
|  | 11.35 |  | $173 / 8$ sale | $111 / 2$ Sale |  | 10 Oct | 12 Oct |  |  |
|  | 17 |  | ${ }^{50}$ Sale | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | $15, \mathrm{Oc}$ | $25 \quad \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oc． |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ | ${ }^{243}$ 23 Oct |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $381 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} 21 \mid$. | ${ }^{33} 513$ Sept． 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18\％Oct． 5 | Oct． 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | － | 60 Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6，3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct． 21 |  |




* No par value.


[^1]| AgGREGATE SALES． |  | N．צ．STOCE BXCEANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prico } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tober． | Jan． 1. |  |  |  | Oct． | est | Eighest． | Lowest | Tiohest． |
|  | Shares．432,80860,100$7,402,600$64,30010,30081,6001,650507,800 |  |  | Pid． Ask． <br> $123 / 8$ Sale <br> 19 Sale <br> $153 / 8$ Sale <br> 43 Sale <br> 6 9 | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask } \\ 16 & \text { Sale } \\ 1812 & 19 \\ 1534 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | Sale Prices． <br> $167 / 8$ Oct． 24 |    <br> Sale Prices．  <br> 113 Oct． 1 <br> 1812 Oct． 5 <br> $121 / 8$ Oct． 5 <br> 40 Oct． 5 <br> 5 Sopt． 18  | Sale Pruces265／Feb． 13$251 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .3$$387 / \mathrm{Mar} .26$6114 Aug． 14$271 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 181 / 3 & 0 \mathrm{ct} . \\ 1218 & 5 \\ 12 \mathrm{Oct} & 5 \end{array}$ | $471 / 20 c t$.$71 / 27$Oct．8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 54\％Oct． 28 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 110 118 | 10 ${ }^{26} 10$ Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 06 & \text { sale }^{072} \\ 106 & 10033 \end{array}\right\|$ | $1097 / 8$ Oct． 21110 Oct． 2 |  |  |  |
| 36.2000 |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{5} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ sale | 14 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  | $9,750$ | United Busino <br> United Cigar Stores | 4 412 Sale | 21／4303012 | ${ }_{29}{ }^{17 / 8}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20，2 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 14 & \text { Sale } \\ 40 & \text { Sale } \\ 17 / 8 & 31 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 / \text { Oct. } 26 \\ & 1018 \\ & 3518 \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | 151 41 41 Oct． Oct． 22 |  |  |
|  |  | United Corp <br> Preferred． | 44\％Sale | $121 / 8$ Sale |  |  | 220 Oct． 21 |  |  |  |
|  | 13960 | United Dyewood．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 <br> Preferred．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 21 / 2 \\ - & 49 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 17 / 81 / 2 \\ 4214 & 47^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 40 & 31 / 2 \\ 17 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}  & 318 & \text { Oct. } \\ 1588 \\ 38 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \\ 01 & \text { Oct. } & 17 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { Sale } \\ & 52 \\ & 23 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{43 / 4} \mathrm{Oct} \mathrm{Oct.}^{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & \text { Jan. } & 2 \\ 28 \\ 21 / & \text { Oct. } & 6 \\ 1 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $4,598,105$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} -2 \overline{7} \bar{y} & b 0 \\ 101 & 101 / 2 \\ 2 \% & 101 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 / 4 \text { sale } \\ & 971 / 4 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} 935$ June 12 | ${ }^{60}{ }^{60}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Janar，}} 9$ |
| 343，900 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,800 \\ 1,100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2218 \\ 971 \\ 21 / 2 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \hline 1 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | 195\％Oct．${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{2318}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 1998 & \text { Oct. } \\ 9518 & \text { Oct. } \\ 2 & \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \text { Aug. } 26 \\ 31 / 4 \mathrm{Jan} . \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
|  | 151，300 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 4 \text { Sale } \\ & 97,107 \end{aligned}$ |  | 16 Oct． 20 | 107／8 Sept． 23 | $313 / \mathrm{Feb} .19$$1081 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .23$ |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,125 \\ 165,700 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 96 \\ 96 & \text { Sale } \\ 21 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 221 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | 96 Oct． 1 | 106 | ${ }^{96} 17 / 8$ Sct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 30$ |  |
|  |  | Preferred $\qquad$ <br> United Stores A． 100 <br> Preferred $\qquad$ | 157／Sale |  |  |  | 30 | 21 Oct． 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2218 \text { Sale } \\ & 20 \\ & \begin{array}{ll} \text { Sale } \\ 88 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $1{ }^{153 / 8}$ | 23 |  |  |
|  | 1,300 3,880 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 96 & 1021 / 2 \\ 29 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 20 & 95 \\ 88 & \text { Sale } \\ 39 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}90 & 95 \\ 41 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{93}$ |  |  | 101 Mar .26 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 27 & 5 / 5 \\ 18 / 8 & 19 \\ 7 & 10 \end{array}$ |  |  | $11^{1 / 2}$ |  | 11. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{1}$ | 153／4 Oct． 17 | $67 / 8$ June 2 | 10.4 Mar .20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{1}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {oct．}} 13$ |  | ${ }^{503} / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ ． 21 |
|  |  | US SEx |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $1{ }^{123}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 76^{7 / 8} \text { Sale } \\ 17 \text { sale } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}50 & 60 \\ 13 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 555 60 <br> 10  <br> 108  <br> $141 / 2$  |  | 60 Oct． 21 | 52 10 14 4 Oct．${ }^{\text {May }} 27$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 22 & \text { Oct. } \\ 120 & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | H |  |  | $115.1161 / 2$ |  | 120 Oct．  <br> 51   <br> 51 Oct．  |  | 132.30 |
|  |  | H | $\begin{gathered} 57 / \text { Sale } \\ 6318 \\ 3.18 \\ \text { Sale } \\ 7 \% \text { Sale } \\ 661 / 2 \\ 681 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 5 & \text { Sale } \\ 25 & \text { Sale } \\ 31 / \text { Sale } \\ 41 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 67 & 71 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $63 / 8$ Oct． 23 | $4{ }_{4}$ | $10^{\circ 9} \mathrm{Mar} .17$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 61,100 \\ & 17,700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Oc | 68 | uly |
|  |  |  |  |  | 111／8 Sa |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12. |  | Oc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1334}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oc}$ | Oc |  |  |
|  | , | Un |  |  | 673／2 | （1） |  | $62 / 4$ |  |
|  | 15，251，480 |  | 14 | 119 | 120 | Oc | Oct． 13 | 114 |  |
| 3，100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Uta |  |  |  |  |  | 50 Oc |  |
| 104，400 | $1,453,400$ |  |  | 10 年 Sale |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $4.1 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \text { Feb. } 28 \\ 2 & \text { Feb. } 26 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 133,540 \\ 5,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{V a d g}_{0} \\ & \mathbf{P r}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $18^{1 / 2}$ Sale |  |  | 14 | 131／4 | M |
|  | 6，787，100 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & 101 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 4 \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 | $13 / 4 \mathrm{Oct}$ 7 | M |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}101 / 2 & 14 \\ 22\end{array}$ | 10\％ | $32 \quad 381 / 2$ | 22 Oct． | 447\％Oct． 21 | 22 Oct | $60{ }^{\text {June }} 26$ |
|  |  | a－Caro Chem． <br> $6 \%$ preferred $\square$ | $671 / 3$ Sale <br> $101 / 2111 / 2$ |  | 50，${ }_{\text {1 }}$ Sale | Oc | $\begin{array}{lll}58 & \text { Oct．} \\ \text { Oct．} \\ \\ & 9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 4 \text { Feb. } 20 \\ & 71^{3 / 6 / 6} \text { Jan. } 7 \\ & 17 \\ & 09 \\ & \hline \text { Feb. } 19 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1，050 |  |  |  | ${ }^{94}$ |  | Oc | 98 Oct． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Vulca |  |  |  |  | 82 | $771 \%$ Oc |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 80， |  | 121 Oct． 21 | 17\％\％Oc |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  | 80140 Oc |  |
|  |  | Wa |  |  |  |  | 11.18 | ， |  |
|  | 129，700 |  |  | $21 / 3$ Sale |  | 2 Oct． | Oct | ${ }_{24}^{2} \quad$ Oct．${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 325,200 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5／8 Oct．${ }^{20}$ |  | $9$ |
|  |  | War |  | 17 its Sale |  |  | 16 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 27／3 sale |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 15 Se |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & \text { Oc } \\ 14 & \text { Oc }\end{array}$ | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ | $131 / 2$ | ${ }^{49}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar． 20 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 & 26 \\ 31 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 60 & 80 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}156 & 1 \\ 20 & 40\end{array}$ | Oct |  | 1383 Oct．${ }^{1}$ | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Weason |  | Sale | 16 | 44 |  | 1214 Oct． 6 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 64 Sale |  | 61. |  | Oc | 2 |
|  |  | 7\％${ }^{7}$ | $1047 / 8 \mathrm{Sa}$ |  |  | $65 \quad \mathrm{Oc}$ 61 Oc | O | $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Oc}}$ |  |
|  |  | Prest P | ${ }^{96}$ | 110 |  |  | 111 |  | 17 |
|  |  |  |  | 1031／2 Sale |  | ${ }^{x 90}{ }^{3}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 31$ | Oct． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ale |  | ${ }^{143} 4$ | Oct． 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 76 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{913}^{33} 3831 / 2$ | ${ }^{173 \%}$ Sale | ${ }^{1834} 46$ Sale | ${ }^{16} 1 / 8 \mathrm{Oc}$ | 50\％Oct． 20 |  |  |
| $8200$ |  |  | $10^{913 / 8}$ sale | $84^{43 / 8}$ Sale | 80\％${ }^{4}$ | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{Oct}$ | $87{ }_{4}^{8} \mathrm{Oc}$ | 75 多 Se | － |
| 9，00 |  |  |  |  |  | 61／4 Oct． 1 | 1 10\％Oct． 21 |  | 5 |
|  |  | Westraco | ${ }_{21}{ }^{351 / 2} \begin{aligned} & \text { 36 } \\ & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ |  | $207 / 30$ |  | 43／8 Oct． 20 | $82 / 3 \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |
|  |  | Westvaco |  |  |  | 11 | 212 | $113 / 4$ |  |
|  |  | Preferred |  |  |  | 36. | 14 | Oc | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | White |  |  | ${ }_{29} 11 / 4{ }^{\text {dale }}$ | 22 \％ | 14 | 223148 |  |
|  |  | White |  | 25 | 23／4 Sale | 12 | $21 / 40$ | 12 Sep | 6 |
|  |  | ， |  | sale | sale | 2\％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 1 | 25850 |  |
|  |  | Wilcox |  | 31／Sale |  | ${ }_{181}^{3}$ Oct．${ }^{1}$ | 2 |  |  |
| 1，100 |  | Wilco | 20\％${ }^{23}$ | 191／2 Sale | 231／2 $241 / 4$ | Oct． | 2 |  | 19 |
|  |  | Willys．Overiland－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－ |  | $\overline{2}^{-1}$ Sale | 3－Sale |  |  | 1134 | ${ }^{2} 8 \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{19}$ |
|  |  | \％ |  |  |  | 1 | 25 | 1 | $561 / \mathrm{M}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ale |  |  | ${ }^{11 / 8}$ Oct．${ }^{1}$ | \％ | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92 |  |  |  |  |  | O | 咗 | Oct． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct． | $3{ }^{5} 50$ | ${ }_{40}^{40} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \text { Oct. } 21 \\ 738 \\ \text { Oct. } 16 \end{array}$ | $1{ }^{40}$ Oct | ${ }_{7}^{40}$ Oct． | 27 |
|  |  |  |  | $591 / 8$ Sale |  | 50\％\％Oct | $675 \%$ oct． 31 | 50\％\％Oct | 203／6 M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oc |  | $171 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ | M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 13 $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 19 \\ & \text { Oct．}\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{78}^{29}$ |
|  |  |  | 2\％\％38 Sale |  | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 11 / 20 \\ 81 / 2 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ |  | 2 $13 / 4$ Oct． <br>   9 | 1 Oct． 7 Oct． |  |

－Ne par value

## New York Curb Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORDRANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE
Stock Sales.
1931.

1930
Bond Sales.
1931. 8,702,369
$15,449,900 \mid$ October. \$91,637,000
1930. \$92,530,000 Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 ....-.............. $94,669,750$

\section*{| AGGR |
| :--- |
| Octop |
| Sha |
|  |}




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NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

| AGGREGAT | SAL |  |  | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGIE SIN | CE JAN． 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { San. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | CURB EXCHANGE |  | oct． 1. | Oct． 31. | $\frac{\text { Lovest．}}{\text { Sale Prices．}}$ | $\frac{\text { Highest. }}{\text { Sale Prices. }}$ | Lowest． |  |
| Shares． | Shares．8,7002003,0003,9003002003,7004,3005,5003,100400 | $\overline{\text { INDUS } \& \text { MISC．（Con．）Par }}$ ＇ohnson Motor Co com．．． | Bid． A8k． <br> $721 / 2$  | Bid．Ask． | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Johnson |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc} -\frac{1}{8} & -3 / 4 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － |  |  | 6髰 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kirsch Co pref |  |  | －1i\％ $1{ }^{1} 6$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10 1273 |  | $\left[\begin{array}{cc} -31 / 2 & 2 l e \\ \hline 8 & 14 \\ 7 & 18 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 161 / 2 & \text { May } & 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 / 3 & \text { Setet. } 22 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Klen }}^{\text {Kno }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 11 / 2 \text { Oct. } \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \text { Oct. } 13 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}  \\ 31 / 8 & \text { Oct. } \\ 8 & \text { Sept. } 88 \\ 6 & \text { Sept. } 22 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Kob |  |  |  | $11 / 8$ Oct． 6 | －－．．．．．．．．．－－ |  |  |
| 15，900 | 113，600 |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 3 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 96 & 101 \\ 10 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $13 / 8$ Sale | 15／8 Sale |  | 1\％Oct． 26 | 6．${ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan． 17 | 12 Mar． 16 <br> 2 Aug． 11 |
| $\cdots \overline{3} \overline{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,075 \\ 2,400 \\ 400 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | －－－－ |  |  | 931／2 Sept． 14 | 1023 Apr． 11 |
| $\overline{5,200}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ 30500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | （1） |  |  | 26－－oct． 20 |  | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} 41 / 2 & \text { Mar. } \\ 26 & \text { Oct. } & 20 \\ 7 & \text { Jan. } & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | － 28 落 | 271／2 $291 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{3}, 1000$ |  |  | 17\％－${ }^{-1}$ |  | 2－1／8 sale | $\mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 8 \text { Oct. } 16 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | Land Cr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Lane |  | 60 Sale | －－－－－－－－－ | 60 oct． 1 | 60 Oct． 1 | 60 Oct． 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 20 <br> 2 15 | 2 20 <br> 2 15 | －－－－．．．－－－．．．－．．．．． |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lemrence Port |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,500 \\ & 59,2,200 \\ & 59 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Lefcourt Realty com | -817 10 <br> $21 / 1$  <br> $251 / 2$ sale <br> 26 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { sale } \\ & 20 \\ & 141 \\ & 12 / 6 \text { sale } \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll}  & & \text { Oct. } \\ 18 & \text { Oct. } \\ 147 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 13 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| 900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16}$ |  |
|  |  | Lerner Storee |  |  |  |  | 14．－．－：－－－－－ | （10\％\％Sept． 188 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{-7 \%}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Sale}{ }^{-}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 123 / 47 & 17 \\ -1 & 69 \\ 7 & 19 \\ 7 & 758 \end{array}$ |  | $5$ | 10. |  |
| 1,600 |  | Lib | 10 sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Libe |  |  |  |  |  | 1，M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Au |  |
|  |  | Loblaw Grocet |  |  |  |  |  | 87 Ja |  |
| $03000$ | $95,200$ | Loud | 1石－130 | Sale |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 400 |  | MacMar | 83／ $87 /$ | 73／4 Sale |  |  |  |  | 3／6 Aug． 19 |
|  |  |  | $30^{21 / 2}$ Sale | －13／2 | 13／2 ${ }^{1 / 3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Manhattan |  | ${ }^{5}$ | （1） |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 15 \\ 185 \% \\ \text { Feb. } \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| 100 | 700 | Mauning Bo |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1} 1 / 4$ May． | ${ }^{1 / 3} /{ }^{\text {ceb．}} 6$ |
| 0 | 0 |  |  | ${ }^{37} \quad 3$ Sale | $\begin{array}{ll}351 / 2 & 38 \\ 13 / 2\end{array}$ | 351／80ct． 6 |  |  | $41.4 \mathrm{Apr}{ }^{13}$ |
|  | 0 | Maryland |  |  |  |  |  | 13\％June 10 |  |
|  | 1，200 | Masonite Corp co | －－－－－－－－－ | 5151 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 5 & 20 \\ 3 & \text { sale } \\ 113 / 2 & 13 / 4 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{-3}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ Oct． 31 | $\begin{array}{rl} 153 / 2 & \text { Spt. } 14 \\ 9 & \text { Jan. } \\ 5 & 3 \\ 50 & \text { Apr } \\ 50 & \text { Mar. } 20 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,0 \\ & 1,8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,8,80 \\ & 19,640 \end{aligned}$ | Mavis Bottilins C |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 i i_{0}^{-1} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 2 / 8 \\ 22^{\text {Oct. }} \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17 \% \text { Oct. } \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ | $22^{3 / 8}$ Oct． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct．} \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | 1,300 2,500 3 3 | May Hosfery Mills，Inc－－\＄4 pref with warranten．．．．McCord RediatorMcGraw Electric Co．－．．．．．． | 16 81 | 183／Sale | $\begin{array}{cc}20 & 22 \\ 3 & 1 / 2\end{array}$ | 183 Oct． 1 20 Oct． 9 <br> $4 \% 8$      <br> 4 Oct． 1 6 Oct．  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | －－－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6,2 \overline{2} 00 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,8000 \\ 250 \end{array}$ |  | $7^{--}$Sale－ | 85 | $\begin{array}{ll} 5051 \\ 80 & 85 \\ 80 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{6} \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 1，000 | Mercantile Discount Corp ${ }^{\text {Cas }}$－covv pref． |  |  |  |  |  | 193／4 Mar．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 22 |
| 400 |  | Mercantile Stores ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |  | 21 Sale | 1 |  | 215\％Oct． 10 | ${ }_{10}^{18}$ Oct． | ${ }^{30}$ Jan．${ }^{22}$ |
|  |  | Mercurba |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 6 \mathrm{Mar} .18$ | 8 |
| 700 |  | Merritt Chapman as Scott＿－- | 14 151／6 | $21 / 2$ |  | $21 / 2$ | 0 | $2^{21 / 2}$ | $147 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} .14$ |
|  | 16， | Mesabl Iron |  |  |  | 10 | Oct． 9 | ${ }^{3} 36 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  | 41,1 37 |  | $45$ | $\mathbf{7}_{\text {\% }}^{7} \text { Sale Sale }$ | $\mathrm{i}^{16} 3$ | 16 焅Oct． | ${ }^{20} 50$ | 1630 cti | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ |
| 800 |  | Metal Textile |  | －－\％Saje |  |  | 313 13 13 1 Oct． Oct． 21 | ${ }^{1 / 3} 5$ | ${ }^{9}$ |
|  |  |  | 1／2 |  |  |  |  | \％${ }^{1 / 1} \mathrm{Ap}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{8 \% \mathrm{pr}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300 | Midlan |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{1 / 2} \text { June }{ }^{1} 13$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Mad }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Midaland Un－ | 17\％Sale |  |  |  |  | 11 ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Oc}$ 30 Oc Oc |  |
|  |  | M Covale Co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Miller（a）\＆Sons |  |  | $65 \quad 73$ |  |  | $8{ }^{3} \mathrm{~S}$ Sep |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Miss }}^{\text {R }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{81 / 2} \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{May}^{4}$ | $1 / \mathrm{Mar},{ }^{4}$ |
|  | 2，300 | Mock Judson Vo |  |  |  |  | 0 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | $10 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{Mar} .12$ |
|  |  | Monroe Chemical Montecatin！Min |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| 100 | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ , 100 \end{gathered}$ | Amer dep recelp | $1 /$ |  |  | ct． 30 | 534．Oct． 30 | 535 Oct | br．${ }^{7}$ |
|  | 10，300 | Mortgomer | $\mathrm{2}^{-1}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ | 12 Sale | 8 |  |  | ${ }_{99} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |
|  | 1 ， | Mo |  | $113 / 4$ Sale | － |  |  | 11 Oct． |  |
|  |  | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 108 Mayt ${ }^{7}$ |
|  | 3，3 | Mo |  |  |  |  |  | 15 Oct． | $251 / \mathrm{Apr} .24$ |
|  |  | Mo |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
| 0 |  | Mt |  |  | 31／8 510 | 3 Oct． |  |  |  |
|  | $3{ }_{3}$ | Muncl |  |  |  |  |  | 37 | 2 |
| 100 |  | Murph |  |  |  |  |  | 27.0 ct | 9 |
|  | 2,000 64,700 | Nachman |  |  |  |  |  | Se | $103 / 3 \mathrm{Mar} .6$ |
| ． 000 | 67，000 | National Arran | 4\％Sale |  |  |  | Oct． 29 | Oct | $10^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ M 21 |
| $\cdots$ |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | $431 / 4 \mathrm{Jun}$ | $50{ }^{3}$ Febt． 27 |
|  | 51，950 | Nat1 Ban Nat 1 Bo | 28 Scer |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{1} \%{ }^{1} \mathrm{Auct}$ |  |
|  | 300 | Nat Na |  |  |  | 181／2 Oct． |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nation |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 0，Apr． 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3^{1 / 2}$ May | ${ }_{6}^{1 / 8}$ June ${ }^{\text {May }} 19$ |
|  |  |  | $13 \quad 30$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，000 |  | Nat Dai Natl Fan |  | Sa | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 97 \\ & { }_{3 / 6} 10 \\ & \text { Sa } \end{aligned}$ | Oct | ${ }^{19} 9{ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 20$ | Oc |  |
| ，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \%$ May |  |
| 18，000 | 64，40 |  | 6 Sal | 3. sale |  | Oct． | O | 2\％\％ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  | Nat |  |  |  |  |  | 43.40 | $\frac{4}{7}$ |
|  | 14，240 | Nat Rubber Mach com－－．．－－＊ | $19 \quad 251 / 2$ | 213 Sale 1531 Sale |  | 15 | $181 / 2$ | 153 Oct． | ${ }_{24}{ }^{1 / 8}$ Feb． 26 |
|  |  | ational Screen Serrice－．．．－1 |  |  |  | 15 ${ }^{1 / 3}$ Oct．${ }^{5}$ | $11 / 2$ Oct． | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | ${ }^{4}$ F Feb． 10 |

For feetneter see pace 56


For footrotes see paga 56


For footnotes see page 56

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AT \& SA \& \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER．} \& RANGE SI \& C JAN． 1. \\
\hline October． \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { San. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& EXCHANGE \& 31. \& Oct． 1. \& Oct． 31. \& Lowest． \& Highest． \& Lowest． \& Highest． \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ares. } \\
7,200
\end{gathered}
\] \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Shares.00 } \\
151,500 \\
619,400 \\
89.100 \\
62,200 \\
900 \\
4,600 \\
3,290 \\
\hline 5
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
INDUS．\＆MISCEL．（Concl．） \\
Transcontinental Air Transp＊ \\
Trans－Lux Pict Screen \\
Class A common
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
\hline \text { Bid. } \& \text { Aski } \\
3 \&
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|cc}
\text { Bid. } \& \text { Ask. } \\
41 / 3 \& \text { sale }
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25 Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{lll}
4 \& \text { Oct. } \& 1 \\
2 \& \text { Occ. } \& 1 \\
1 \& \text { Oct. } \& 6
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{ll} 
\\
\hline \text { Sale Prices. } \\
41 / 8 \& \text { Oct. }
\end{array}
\] \& Sale Prices． 35／8 Jan． \& Sale Prices \({ }^{2}\)
\(83 / 8 \mathrm{Apr} .23\) \\
\hline 18,400
5.100 \& \& \& \(7 \begin{array}{ll} \\ 7 \& \text { Sale }\end{array}\) \& \[
21 / 8 \text { Sale }
\] \& \& \& \& \(11 / 3 \mathrm{Sept} .21\) \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 131 / \mathrm{Mar} .27 \\
\& 6.2 \mathrm{Mar} .24 \\
\& 299 \text { Mar. } 10 \\
\& 2 \text { Sopt } 15
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,100 \\
11+300 \\
200
\end{array}
\] \& \& Tri－Utilities Corp com \&  \&  \& 1／2 \&  \&  \&  \& \\
\hline 100 \& \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rll}
53 / \& \text { May } \& 22 \\
101 / 2 \& \text { Oct. } \& 9 \\
1031 / 2 \& \text { Feb. } \& 2
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \\
\hline 900 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
160,550 \\
\left.\begin{array}{r}
12,500 \\
1,000
\end{array}\right|^{\mathrm{T}} \\
\hline \mathbf{T}
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
31 / 2 \& 35 / 6
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
2^{27 / 8} \text { Sale }
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline 900 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 2,900
1,100 \& \& Ungerielder Financla Corp－＊ \& \(\begin{array}{ll}2143 / 2 \& 23 \\ 1423\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{ll}29 \& \text { Sale } \\ 12 \& 19\end{array}\) \&  \& 16 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline 700 \& 37， 1000 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Jnion Stock Yards（Omaha） Jnion Tobacco Co com nilon Twist Drill} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
143 \& 3236 \\
\hdashline \& \frac{1}{3} \text { sale }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& －－－－－－－－－ \& 12－：－－－－－－－ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1／80ct．－5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1／80ct． 5} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \\
\hline \& \& United Amer Urilliti \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \[
{ }_{200}^{500}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
11,9 \\
1,9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& 4 \(41 / 2\) \& 3 \({ }^{1 / 2}\) \& \(4 \overline{1} / 2 \mathrm{sale}\) \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
35 \\
5 \\
5
\end{array}\right.
\] \&  \& \& \\
\hline ， 100 \& 26,4
87,6 \&  \&  \& －1青 Sale \& － \(7 / 8\) \&  \& \(5{ }^{5}\) \& 15 \& 287／Mar． 20 \\
\hline \(1575,0 \overline{0} 0\) \& \& United Dry Docks \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{（rabaior} \& 11／8 sale \& \& －30ct． \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
321 / 2 \text { June } 11 \\
2 \\
1 \\
1 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 321 / \mathrm{June} 11 \\
\& 104 \mathrm{Mar} .12 \\
\& \mathbf{2 7}^{38} \mathrm{Feb} .10
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 250 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,589,110 \\
4,300 \\
500
\end{array}
\] \& 0 United Fo， \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
2 \& \text { Sale } \\
17 \& 1 / 2 \\
17 \& \text { sale }
\end{array}\right.
\] \&  \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 4，700 \& 6，400 \& \& \& \& \[
15 \quad 35
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{rrr}
15 \& \text { Oct. } \& 29 \\
1 \& \text { oct. } \& 15
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(11 / 2\) Oct． 21} \& \(15 \quad\) Oct． 29 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& United Porto \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
1 \& \text { Oct. } \& 15 \\
8 \& \text { Mav } \& 27
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline 700 \& \& Unit \& \& 3 3 ／ 5 \％ \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lll} 
\& 1 / 2 \& \text { Oct. } \\
3_{1 / 2}^{1 / 2 c t .} \& 2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \mathrm{Oc} \\
\mathrm{Oc}
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }^{\text {Jan．}}\) Feb．\({ }^{6}\) \\
\hline 220 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5,620 \\
56,900 \\
56,900 \\
2,400
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \(52 \quad 57\) \& \(37 \quad 42\) \& \(45 \quad 493 / 4\) \& 44\％Oct． 21 \& \(451 / 2\) Oct． 22 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 561 / \mathrm{Mar} .10 \\
\& 30 \\
\& 20 / \text { Apr. } 20 \\
\& 20
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& United Stores Corp com vtc－ United Wall Paper． \& －10／8 Salal \& 13／2 Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \(2^{2 / 2}\) Oct．\({ }^{\text {Oct．}} 17\) \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
60 \& 69 \\
8 \& 65 y \\
5 \& 10512
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{cc}59^{1 / 2} \& \text { Sale } \\ 91 / 2 \& \text { Sale } \\ 31 / 2 \& 41 / 2\end{array}\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \(651 / 3 \mathrm{Mar} .20\) \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
6^{1 / 4} \& 6^{5} \\
838 \\
38 \& 4^{3 / 4}
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 83 \\
\& 83 \\
\& 3 \text { Oct. } \\
\& \text { Sept. } 28
\end{aligned}
\] \& 807／Mar．\({ }^{2}\) \\
\hline \& \& Preferred． \& 5\％ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3－7} \& \&  \& 30
3
3 \& \[
\begin{array}{rl}
21 \\
21 / 6 \& 0 \mathrm{ct} \\
26
\end{array}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& USid Intern \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{31}\)} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29.18} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17 10，Oct． 1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{303／Feb． 27} \\
\hline 2,1 \& 37，200 \& S \(118 t\) preie \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{crer \({ }^{20}\) Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 100 \& 24，300 \& US\＆OVer \& 161／4 sale \& \& \& \&  \& \({ }_{11}^{12}\) Jan．\({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& \({ }^{251}\) 25 Juny 21 \\
\hline 800 \& \multirow[b]{6}{*}{} \& U S Playing \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 22－－0ct．－\({ }^{-1}\) \& \(2 \overline{5}\) \& \({ }_{22}\) Oct．\({ }^{1}\) \& \({ }^{\text {49 }}{ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}\) Jan． 30 \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{17}^{8}\) \％uni \({ }^{\text {June }}\) \& \({ }^{20}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan}\) Mar．\({ }^{3}\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
700 \\
100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \&  \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
4 \\
5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
28 \\
5
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1716 \text { June } \\
\& \text { 1-16 Oct. } \\
\& 1 / 3 \text { May }
\end{aligned}
\] \& （1）Mar． 30 \\
\hline \& \& Un St \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Univers \& 1389 \({ }^{3}\) \& \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{cc}10 \& \text { Octer } \\ 4 \& \text { June } 29 \\ 2\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& Utica Radio \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3 \\
\hline 11 \& \& Valley Co \& \& \& \& \& \& 3014 Au \& \\
\hline \& \& Priliterity \({ }^{\text {S }}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }_{3}\) Oct． 6 \& \& 4936 \& \\
\hline 5，300 \& \& Utility \& 14\％8 Sale \& \(12 \%\) Sale \& 123／8 sale \& \({ }_{9}^{3}\) Oct． \& \(13{ }^{4} / 2\) Oct． 27 \& Oc \& \({ }^{93} 93\) Mar．\({ }^{\text {Feb．}} 25\) \\
\hline \& \& Van \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{25}{ }_{2}\) ，July Jan 22 \& \\
\hline \& \& \(7 \%\) prof \& \& \& \& 3 \& \& \({ }_{3}^{21 / 2}\) Jan．\({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& \({ }^{71 / 4} \mathrm{Mar} .24\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
72,800 \\
3,900
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Vick Financial Cory com．． 10 \\
Vost Mfs Cord
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{cc}5 \& \text { Sale } \\ \& 131 / 2\end{array}\) \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(43 \% 8\) Oct． \\
5 \\
Oct． \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{6}^{58 / 8} \mathrm{Oct}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43 / 3 \mathrm{Oct} \\
\& 5 \\
\& 5 \mathrm{Oct}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{12}{ }^{2} 3 / \mathrm{Jan}\) Feb．\({ }^{8}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Waitter \({ }^{\text {Class }}\) \&  \& \({ }_{2} 5\) \& \& \(1112{ }^{11 / 2}\) Oct．\({ }^{1}\) \& \(4{ }^{3}\) Oct． \& \(111 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \(2{ }^{2} 3^{5}\) \& 2 \(2 \frac{3}{8}\) sale \& \(12^{\frac{3}{4}}\) Oct．\({ }^{\text {Oct．}} 1\) \& \(4^{3}\) Oct． 21 \& \({ }_{12}^{4} \quad \begin{aligned} \& \text { Ju } \\ \& \mathrm{Oc}\end{aligned}\) \&  \\
\hline \& \& Warrants \& \& 3 3／4 sale \& \& \& \({ }_{3} 12\) Oct． 1 \& Oc \& 6 \\
\hline 200 \& 165，600 \& W Worts com \& 63／8 Sale \& Sale \& \(31 / 4\) Sale \& 23／Oct． \& 3 3／8 Oct \& 25 \& 8 \\
\hline \[
20.200
\] \& \& Watson（Jno Warren）Co．．． \& i言 Sale \& \[
\frac{1}{21 / 2}
\] \& \& \&  \&  \& \\
\hline \& \& Wayne Pump Co com． \& 7 \& \[
21 / 2
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
11 / 2 \& 21 / 8
\end{array}
\] \& 1／4 Oct． 23 \& \(11 / 4\) Oct． 23 \& \[
{ }_{21}^{1 / 48} \text { Oct. }{ }^{\text {On }}
\] \& \({ }_{29}^{63}\) J Jan．\({ }^{\text {Feb．} 17}\) \\
\hline 400 \& \& \& \& 1／4 Sale \& \& 400 Oct． 1 \& a
1634
Oct．
Oct． \& 40
\(151 / 2\)
June
Oct． \& \({ }^{52} 43\) \％Jon．\({ }^{\text {Jeb．}} 19\) \\
\hline \& 35，10 \& \& － \& \& \& \& \& Sep \& \\
\hline \& \& Western \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 Aug． 28 \& \\
\hline 50 \& \[
20
\] \& \& \& 55 \& \& 30 oct． \& 40 Oct． \& \(\begin{array}{ll}25 \& \text { Sept．} 26\end{array}\) \& 85 Jan． 95 \\
\hline 600 \& \& \& \& \& \& 11 Oct． 20 \& 14 Oct． 9 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 6000 \& 200 \&  \& \& \& \& \& \(8{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct}\) ． 17 \& ， \& \\
\hline \& 2，200 \& \& e \& \& \& \& \& 39 愎 Jan \& \(46{ }^{17 / 8}\) Jan．\({ }^{28}\) \\
\hline \& \& Wheeling \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8,100 \\
39,600
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& 10\％\％Sale \& \& \& \(6 \overline{3}\) \& Oct． 20 \& \& 143 Jan Mar． 11 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,900 \\
400 \\
700
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
39,600 \\
23,400 \\
10
\end{gathered}
\] \& \({ }_{\text {Will }}\) \& 3／2 \& 25 \& 21／2 31／4 \& \({ }_{17}^{21 / 8} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \({ }_{21}^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{\text {Oct．}} 21\) \& \[
{ }_{12}^{21 / 5 \mathrm{Jan} .} 8
\] \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 700 \\
\& 700
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
0,5000 \\
10,5000 \\
4,300
\end{array}
\] \& Writ \& \& Sale \& \& \(10, \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \(127 /{ }^{2}\) Oct． 26 \& dan． \& \\
\hline \& \& Whinter（Ben） \& \& \& \& \& \& Sept． \& 5 \\
\hline 0，900 \& 84，800 \& \[
A m d
\] \& \& 71／2 Sale \& 9338183 \& \({ }_{4}^{6}\) Oct． \& \({ }^{9} 9\) \& \({ }_{4}^{51 / 2}\) Sept． 21 \& ly 7 \\
\hline \& \& Youngstown Sheet \(\&\) Tube pr \& \& \& \& \& \& 85 Jun \& \(1011 / 23\) \\
\hline \& \& As \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline ， \& 35,00
9,900
21,100 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Assoclated G \＆E E deb r
Stock purchaze right \\
Electric Power \(\&\) Light
\end{tabular} \& 13／8 Sale \& 1／2 Sale－ \& \& ct． \& Oct．
Oct．
Oct
Oct

Oct． \&  \& ${ }^{43} 4$ Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Feb． 268 <br>
\hline 500 \& 18，400 \& Electic Power \＆Light \& \&  \& \& $2{ }_{2 \%}^{5 \%}$ Oct． \& \％${ }^{3}$ Oct． 31 \&  \& $1{ }^{13} 38$ Oct．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sept． 14 <br>
\hline \& 40 \& Whatraco Chlorine Prod－．－－－ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
2,900
$$ \& \[

550

\] \& （808 \& 2立 ${ }^{-1}$ \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
94 \\
3 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} .
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

94 \frac{1}{2}

\] \& 4 Oct． \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
\\
80
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& 24 Sale \& \& \& 26 Oct． \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& B \& \& \& \& \& $3{ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 19／4／80ct． \& <br>
\hline \& 31，200 \& ${ }_{\text {Con }}$ \& ${ }_{22}^{11 / 8}$ Sale \& ${ }_{71 / 8}{ }^{1 / 8}$ \& \& －${ }^{3} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& Oc \& Oc \& <br>
\hline \& \& S \& $22 \quad 24 / 2$ \& \& \& 37 \& 45 Oc \& 37 Oct \& ${ }^{29} 97 /{ }^{\text {Jangr．}}{ }^{23}$ <br>
\hline 200 \& 1，250 \&  \& \& $10{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ \& \& 106 \& 35 Oc \& 3015 yct \& 75 June 30 <br>
\hline \& \& Amer \& \& \& \& \& \& 4963 ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ \& 7 <br>
\hline \& －944，300 \& ${ }^{\text {Amer }}$ \& 14\％Sale \& \& \& \& 4 \& $43 \%$ \& $313 / \mathrm{Feb} .24$ <br>
\hline \& \& Pref \& \& \& \& \& \& 36／8 Oct． \& <br>
\hline 18，100 \& 113 \& Amer Lidint ${ }^{\text {a }}$ T \& \& \& $2 \overline{6} \overline{1} 2$ \& 205\％Oct． \& 2878 Oct． 2 \& 6 \& <br>

\hline 6.700 \& \& 6\％preferred \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
20 & 30 \\
21 / 8 \\
\text { sal }
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 / 281 / 8 \\
& \hline 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
26 \\
28 \\
28 \\
\text { sale }
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& \& \& \& 300 June 29 57／Mar． 7 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 59 \& 673／4 \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& 34，40 \& er States Pub Serr clame \& \& $47 / 2{ }^{\text {S Sale }}$ \& 63年 ${ }^{-1}$ \&  \& $1{ }^{6}$ 7／3 \& ${ }^{59} 10 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& $20{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Mar． 25 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

For footnotes see page 56.


For footnotes uee page 56.


[^3]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AgGREGATE SALES．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORT CURBEXCHANGE} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Pance }_{2}{ }^{2931 .}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \& PRICES IN \& OCTOBER． \& \& E SIN \& E JAN． 1. \\
\hline ctober． \& \begin{tabular}{|c} 
Since \\
Jan．1．
\end{tabular} \& \& \& Oct． 1. \& Oct． 31. \& Lowest． \& Hiohest． \& roest． \& Highest． \\
\hline Shares \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc} 
\\
\hline Bid． \& Ask． \\
81 \& 93 \\
81 \& 87 \\
\(113 / 4\) \& sale \\
\& \\
\&
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline Bid． \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Ask． \\
75 \\
70 \\
75 \\
\(121 / 48\) \\
Sale
\end{tabular} \\
\hdashline
\end{tabular}} \& Sate Prices． \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline Sale \& Prices． \\
92 \& Juls \\
90 \& June \\
90 \& 17 \\
9 \& Oct． 6 \\
\(108 \%\) \& Sept． \\
1 \& 1
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{12140 oct． 31} \& \& \\
\hline ，600 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(9{ }^{-1006}\)} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 11准 sale \&  \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{60 July 2} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sen} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& 28 \％\({ }^{\text {\％Oct．}}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 285 \& \(27 \%\) Oct． \& \\
\hline 300 \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
\(275 /\) \& Sale \\
25 \& Sale \\
24 \& Sale
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \&  \& －－．－．－．－－ \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 181／2 Sale \& －\(\square^{1 / \frac{1}{2}}\) \& \& 19 Oct． 1 \& \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
-1 / 4 \& \mathrm{sal}- \\
100^{3 / 4} \& 175 \\
3^{1 / 2}
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(5^{3} 8\)} \& \[
17-\mathrm{oct} .
\] \& － 140 l Oet． 1 － 1 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{103} \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
300 \\
45 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& S \& \& \& \& \& 122 Oct． 6 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rlr}
122 \& \text { Oct. } \& 6 \\
49 \& \text { Oct } \& \text { Mar. } \\
4
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{161 Mar． 6
\(6 / 2\)
Aug． 6} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{－－．．．．．．．．．．．．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1161／2 sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
|1167 / 8 \quad 122|
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{110 Oct． \(5116 \frac{1}{2}\) Oct．\({ }^{1} 1\)}} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline 3，500 \& 59，000 \& So \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline \(\overline{1}, \overline{8} \overline{0} 0\) \& \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
-32 \overline{3} / 40 \\
37 \& 50 \\
95 \& 58 \%
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
2 \overline{2} \& 25 \\
211 / 2 \& 25 \\
74 \& 78
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& Class B common－．－－．－．－．－＊＊ \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \(74 \quad 78\) \&  \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}
1 \& \text { May } \& 4 \\
40 \& \text { Oct. } \& 21 \\
44 \& \text { Mar. } 10 \\
07 \& 0 c t
\end{array}\right.
\] \& \\
\hline 900 \& \& \& 47 \％ \&  \& 30－－\({ }^{-1-}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{27 oct 6 －\(\overline{5} 5\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－－－：－－－－－－} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& Tex－ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& －－－－－－－－－－ \&  \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& Ij／Sale \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{141\％ 15} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- Sale} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rr}
-6 \& \text { sale } \\
43 \\
4 \& \text { Sale } \\
\& 7 / 8
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& 257，645 \& United C \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \[
6 \text { Sale }
\] \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& America \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1830 \text { Oct. } 14 \\
\& 41 / 2 \text { Oct. } 10 \\
\& 40
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }_{4}\)} \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
167,40 \\
6.40 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& 88，950 \& United Ga \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
31 / \& \text { Sale } \\
501 / \& \text { Sale } \\
10 \% \text { Sale } \\
\text { Sale }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& 257， 6 \& Wharran \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 51 \text { Sale sae } \\
\& 11 / \text { Sale } \\
\& 300 \text { sale } \\
\& 601 / \text { sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Class B \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23 \% \text { sale } \\
\& 23 \% \text { Bale }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rlr}
20^{2 / 8} \& \text { Oct. } \& 8 \\
55 \& \text { Oct. } \\
2 \& \text { Oct. } \& 20
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& 30
70
70 Oct．

Oct \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline 7,1 \& \& 86 cum \& \& $7{ }^{70}$ Sale \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \text { Sale } \\
& 601 / 2 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& ${ }^{2}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& United \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（1）} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1亲 Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
-\bar{y} \frac{1}{5} \text { Sale- } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{15\％Oct． 1 －oct． 8} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline \& \& Ste \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{$83^{-2}$ Oct． 594}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline 1.02 \& \& Utah $\mathbf{P}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 92 \\
& 35 / 8 \\
& 301 / \\
& 181 / 2 \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& 551 / 2 \\
& \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（15} \& \& \& ${ }^{10014} 83$ Sept． 3011 \& 105 Apr．${ }^{14} / 24$ <br>

\hline 53,900 \& 66.50 \& Utili Pow \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& $\underset{\text { clas8 }}{7}$ \& 23／3／Sale \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{96}{ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan． Jan． $22{ }^{6} 1$ \& 100 Feb． 10 <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {Virgin }}^{\text {West }}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$96{ }^{-1}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 40 |
| :--- |
| 95 |
| $90.0 c t$. |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} <br>

\hline 200 \& \& West \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& West \& －－．－．－．－－ \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 & 13 \\
37 & 40 \\
104 & 415 \\
2014 & 23 \\
25
\end{array}
$$} \& $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 40 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale }\end{aligned}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$\begin{array}{cc}61 / 4 & \text { May } \\ 39 & \text { Oct．} \\ 1\end{array}$} <br>

\hline \& \& Buckeye Pipe Lino．．．．．－－－50 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 Oct． 2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$261 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$.
231
Oct．
7} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{05}} <br>
\hline \& \& Eur \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}23 & \text { Sale } \\ 15 & 197 /\end{array}$ \& 261／2
24

Sale \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Eurek \& \& $151 / 2{ }^{1 / 8}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{473}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 17 <br>
\hline \& 337 \& Humbl \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 49 Sal／${ }^{41 / 2}$ \& ${ }^{52}$ ，Sale \&  \& $10^{5} 50$ Oct． 31 \& 718 \& 1844 Jan． 33 <br>
\hline \& \& Imperiastered \& \& 8 Sale \& 10 St Sale \& 71. \& 8130 \& 7\％19 Oct． \& $181 /$ Feb． 25 <br>
\hline \& \&  \&  \& cale \& 告 10 \& 88 \& $10^{1 / 2} \mathrm{O}$ \& $88{ }^{8}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& $241 / 2$ Oct． \& 95／5 Oct \& ${ }_{20}^{50 / 8}$ Sept．${ }^{\text {Sem }}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& Nort \& 261／8 31 \& $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 24 / 2 \\ 81 / 2 & 88\end{array}$ \& $8{ }^{1 / 2}$ sale \& $80^{2}$ Oct． 28 \& ${ }^{35}$ Oct． \& ${ }_{66}^{80}$ June \& 1 <br>
\hline \& \& Peon Mex ${ }^{\text {Pen }}$ \& $131 / 180$ \&  \& \& $151 / 4$ Oct． \& 8 Oct \& ${ }_{31 / 4}$ June \& 16／\％Oct． 8 <br>
\hline \& 40,100
8,900 \& Solar Refinlug \& ${ }^{5} 531810$ \& $1{ }^{\text {che }}$ \& 12.8 sale \& $1{ }^{1}$ \& 1212 Oct \& ${ }_{12}{ }^{3}$ Oct． \& 17 Apr．${ }^{\text {Apan．}} 17$ <br>
\hline 14，9 \& 74,300
2 \& South Penn Oill
So West Pa Pine \& \& ${ }_{25}^{121 / 4}$ S 30 \& ${ }^{1421 / 4}$ Sale \& 128 Oct \& $1{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Occ}$ \& ${ }_{25}{ }^{12}$ Oct． \& Aug． 25 <br>
\hline 154 \& 1，346，500 \& Standard Oil（Ind \& 361／2 sale \& 18 年年sale \& $211 /$ sale \& $157 / 80 \mathrm{cct}$ ． \& 2113 Oct． \& 15\％Oct． \& Feb． 13 <br>
\hline \& 242 \& Standard Oll（Ken \& \& $15{ }^{15}$ \& 161／8 ${ }_{24}{ }^{1 / 2}$ \& 13 ${ }^{163}$ Oct． \& 21／2 Oct． \& $16 / 8$ Oct． \& Jan． 7 <br>
\hline \& 27 \&  \& \& \& \& 36
36
Oct． \& ar

00
Oct \& ${ }^{35}$ June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ O ${ }^{\text {act．}} 30$ \&  <br>

\hline 2,7 \& \& \& $101 / 2104$ \& \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
2^{5 / 8} \text { July } \\
10^{7} \\
\text { Mar. } 19
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ${ }_{11}^{41 / 2}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Jug．}}$ 7 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 240,700

98,900 \& | 00 American |
| :--- |
| 0 Arkansas | \& ＊ $\begin{array}{r}\text {＊} \\ *\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }^{2} 586$ \&  \& $3 / 3 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$.

3

Oct． \&  \& T18． <br>
\hline \& 496， \& ${ }_{\text {Clase }} \mathrm{A}$ \& 5\％\％ \& \& \& Oct． \& \& $37 / 8$ Sept． \& ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Mar．${ }^{8}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Atlsnt \& \& \& \& 寿 \& Oct． \& ${ }_{8}$ July \& <br>
\hline 1，500 \& 10，600 \& Britis \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 17.100
1800 \&  \& ale \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}936 & 10 \% \\ 9 \% & 11\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{6} 818 \mathrm{l}$ \& ${ }^{83 / 1}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 22$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ne \& 3 31／8 Mar． 25 <br>
\hline 8，500 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Vot \& \& 11／2 \& 214 Sa \& ct． \& $11 / 80$ \& ${ }_{1}^{13} / 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ Oct． \& 8 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 300 \\
& \mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& Coneol \& \& －S－Sale \& \& ${ }^{3} / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ ． \& ct \& \％ \& 9 <br>

\hline \& 168 \& Creole \& 31／2 Bale \& $17 / 8$ sale \& 2 Sale \& 5 \& 1 \& 8 Oct \& 5 <br>
\hline \& \& Crown \& \& \& \& \& 1／8．0ct． \& 2 \& <br>
\hline 3,500
10,300 \& 103 \& Darby $\mathbf{P}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{2}^{2 \%} 8$ Sale \& $13 / 4$ Oct． \& Oct． \& ${ }^{13} 4{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& <br>
\hline $\stackrel{4}{7}, \overline{6} \overline{6} \overline{0}$ \& \& \&  \& 251／8 Sale \& 50̄彦 $\overline{\text { Salele }}$ \& $3{ }^{-\cdots}$ \& $511 / 40$ \& ${ }^{8} 83$ June \& 8 <br>
\hline \& \& Ho \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& $51 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ ． \& ${ }^{63}{ }^{3}$ Oct． \& 53／Oct． \& 10 <br>
\hline \& \& Casan \& \& \& \& \& \& 3－16 July \& Ja． <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
8,200 \\
114,400
\end{array}
$$ \& ${ }_{722}^{271,1}$ \& Ctercontinontal Potrol．．．10 \& 14\％2）sale \& 7\％\％Sale \& 101／4 Sale \& \& $4{ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ \& 736 Oct

$8 \%$ Oct． \& Jan．${ }_{\text {Mar．}}{ }^{9}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& Kirby Petroloum \& \& \& \& Oc \& t． \& $8{ }^{894}$ \& Mar．${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ <br>
\hline \& 113.5 \& Kirby Petroleum \& \& \& \& 5－16 Oct． \& \& 5－16 ${ }^{2}$ Sept． 30 \& <br>
\hline \& 10,2 \& Lion Oll Refinin \& \& ${ }^{25}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 013$ Oct． \& $7{ }^{2} / 3$ Oct． 6 \& 29.3 <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{r}60,000 \\ 14,800 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ \& 2347,90 \& Cone St \& \& 3－16 sale \& \& \& \& 17 1／3 Jan． \& $85^{1 / 2}$ Apr． 11 <br>
\hline \& \& Marg \& \& \& 4－41／2 \& 2580 Oct． \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& $21 / 2$ Sa \& Oct \& － \& Oc \& 2 <br>

\hline ${ }_{3,200}^{4,100}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
0 & 33,800 \\
0 & 26,800 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Middle Statos Petroleun- } \\
00 \\
00 \\
\text { Class A vot trust ctfs...... } \\
\text { Clase B vot trust ctfs...... }
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& ＊$\|^{231 / 31} \quad 12$ \& （1） 1 \％${ }_{2}$ Sale ${ }_{5}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 / 4 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{c|cc}
6 & 18 / & \text { Oct. } \\
2 & \% / 8 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 76 \text { Oct. } \\
& 8 \text { Oct } \\
& \hline \text { Oct. }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r|r|}
\hline 6 & 45 \\
2 & \text { Jan. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

For footnotes see page 56.



For other footnotes see page 56


[^4]

For footnotes see page 56.


For footnoter see page 56


For footnotes see page 56.


For foetnotes nee page 56.



[^5]"Under the rule", sales were made as follows in 1931: Jan. 16, National Baking, com., 100 at 5 ; Feb. 8, General Rayon, deb. 6s, $1948, \$ 3,000$ at 55 ; March 9, Consol. Automatic Merchandizing, com. v. t. c., 100 at $5-16 ;$ March 16, Iron Cap Copper, 100 at $13 / 4$; March 20, Northern States Power,


 Godchaux Sugars, class A, 100 at 17; Aug. 10,100 at 2114 .
at $151 / 4$ Oct. 6 . Reeves (Daniel) Inc., com., 100 .
at 151/4; Oct. 6, Reeves (Daniel) Inc., com., 100 at 21 4 . . Houston Gulf Gas, 1st $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1943, \$ 3,000$ at $911 /$ : Feb. 17, McCord Radiator MPg. 6 s , 1943, with








# New York Produce Exchange 

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AgGREGATE SALES. |  | NEW YORE PRODUCE EXCHANGE <br> BONDS | Price aboutJan. 2.21931. | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | GE | EA |
| atober. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 1. | Oct. 31. | Lowest. | Highest. | Low | Itohest. |
| \$ <br> - <br> - <br> - | $\begin{aligned} & 5,00 \\ & 5,0,000 \\ & 3,000 \\ & 6,000 \\ & 5,000 \\ & 6,000 \\ & 4,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Bid. Ask. | Bid. | Sale Prices. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares. } \\ 28,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shares. } \\ & 1,182,950 \end{aligned}$ | Admiralty Alaska Gold....- 1 <br> Aetna Insurance. <br> All Amer General werr <br> Amaldamated Laundries. <br> Amer \& Continental w W- <br> Amer Bembert com. |  | . 27 Sale | . $24 \quad .25$ | . 25 Oct. 6 | . 36 Oct. 7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots{ }^{-17} \overline{7}-\overline{2.00}$ | ----- 2.00 | ---:---..---- | - |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ----2.00 | -5--0ct.-2̄ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \text { Feb. } \\ & 53 \\ & 5 \% \text { Fen. } 11 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 200 |  | -:- | ----------- |  |  | 5 Oct. 22 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 75  <br> 150 17 <br> 30  |  |  |  | --. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.40 | 43.800 | American | $30-35$ |  |  |  |  | 315 May 25 |  |
| 1,00 | 159.400 | Am Util ${ }^{\text {Andea }}$ Petro |  | $\begin{gathered} 303 / 4 \\ 35 \\ \text { sale } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} 23 & \text { oct. } \\ 3 \\ 05 & \text { Oct. } & 22 \\ 05 & \text { Oct. } & 23 \\ 20^{2} & \text { ct. } & 1 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Andian National |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 200 Oct. 1 |
|  | 700 | Assoc D |  | i\% | 41/2 |  |  | ¢ |  |
|  |  | Asoc Gas a Eliec 84 |  |  | -30-- ${ }^{-11 / 2}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {A Apr. }}$ Mri ${ }^{7}$ |
| 2,600 | 18,700 | Atlas Util ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\overline{30}{ }^{---13}{ }^{-1}$ | $\overline{3 s}^{-1}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  | $\overline{3}{ }^{-\cdots \mathrm{ct}}$ - $\overline{5}$ | 32-- Oct-- ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & \text { Appr. } & 1 \\ 30 & \text { Oct. } & 5\end{array}$ | 403 \%eb. ${ }^{64}$ |
| 7.0 | 99,80020001.000B0 | Bagdad Copper---. | $\begin{array}{ll} 730 & 9^{50} \\ 68 \% & 9^{5} \end{array}$ | $7^{41} \quad 8^{60}$ | 60 ${ }^{60}$ <br> 8  |  | 89 Oct. 22 838 Oct. 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \text { July } \\ 88 \\ 698 \text { Oct. } 28 \\ 69 \% \text { Apr. } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.48}$ |
|  |  | Banca Comm'le Italia--500 112 |  | ------- | - ${ }^{-5} \overline{5}$ | 2 $\overline{1 / 8}$ Oct. 9 | 3 $\overline{1 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 400 | Bandin Petroleum. | $68143$ | 30 2.25 | 1310 |  |  |  |  |
| 2,200 | 2,2 | Basin Montana Tunn |  | 3/8 $41 / 8$ | 3.10 <br>  <br> 2.10 | - 4.00 Oct. $2 \overline{4}$ | (1) | ${ }_{2}^{3} .00$ Sept. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 30$ |  |
|  |  | BGG Sandwich Shops |  | - | $\begin{array}{rr}.25 & 2.50 \\ .09 & 15 \\ -.-1 / 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - |  | ------- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { in July } 10 \\ 70 \\ \hline \text { Sopten } 22 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 70.4 |  |
| 1,000 |  | ${ }_{\text {Brit }}$ | $6^{-\cdots}$ |  | - $1 /{ }^{-1-}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \frac{1 / 8}{3} \text { June } 24 \\ 11 / \text { Oct } \\ 14 \text { Aug. } 12 \\ 14 \mathrm{c} \text { Apr. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 287 / 8 \text { June } 24 \\ 7^{5 / 5} \text { Oct. } 20 \\ 14 \text { Apr. } 29 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Butte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46,500 4,900 | $\begin{array}{r} 238,500 \\ 127,200 \\ 2,40 \\ 3, \\ 6,10 \\ 500 \\ 590 \\ 2,400 \\ 1,4,20 \\ 1,200 \\ 20 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | California Juneau <br> Carson Hill Gold.... <br> Chemical Bank \& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{-\ldots-10}$ <br> Chemical Research Corp. <br> Claremont Investing Corp... <br> Colonial Beacon Oil deb rts. <br> Color pictures 1 nc <br> Col Baking 1st preí <br> Second preferred <br> Columbia Investing <br> Columbia Phonograph $\bar{t}$ c. |  | 2.05 Sale | 2.05 Sale ${ }^{65}$ |  | 2.05 Oct. ${ }^{\text {a }} 1$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,100 |  |  |  | i- | $21 / 8$ | 11/80ct. 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31/ Feb. 24 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1 / 4}$ Febe 15 |  |
| 400 <br> 200 |  |  |  |  | 2\% | $2 \stackrel{3}{4} \mathrm{Occ}$ | $3{ }^{18}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 22$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,200 \\ 1736000 \\ 66800 \\ 52.400 \\ 10,700 \end{array}$ | Commercial Credit | $\begin{array}{r}8 / 8 \\ .65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $1-32$ 12 <br> 11 .20 | $\begin{array}{rll} 1 / 0 & \text { Oct. } & 10 \\ 1.30 & \text { Oct. } \\ 1.30 & \text { Oct. } & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 / 8 \text { Oct. } \\ \begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 1.44 \text { Oct. } \end{array} \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{90} 9 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} .19$ |  |
| 300 |  | Condor Gold Mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cons Gas (N Y) righ |  |  | - | --..-.-.-.-- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Consolida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Contin |  | 993/2 $-\cdots-1$ |  | ---------------- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Corp Secur Co (Chic) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 5,600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Deposited Bank Shares N Y- <br>  <br> Diversified Trust Shares A.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,300 | , | C- |  |  |  | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{H}$ Oct. 6 |  |  |  |  |
| $1, \overline{3} 0$ |  | Domi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,300 \\ 3,700 \end{array}$ | Eldor | ${ }^{7} 3^{--77}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & \hline .00 \\ & \hline 50 \\ & \hline 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.50 \\ 4.70{ }^{8} \mathrm{sal}_{8}^{8} \\ .90 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4.65 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 1,120 \\ 120 \\ 100 \\ 28,100 \\ 28,300 \end{array}$ | Co of America.... 5 <br> exeter Oil Co $\mathbf{A}$. <br> Fidelity \& Deposit (Md) -... 50 <br> Fireman's insur of Newark. 10 <br> Fuel Oil Motors Corp. | 19 21 <br> 34 $5 \%$ |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ------------- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41 / \text { Apr. } 30 \\ 50 \mathrm{Apr} \text { Apr. } 17 \\ 130 \text { Jan. } 13 \\ 2830 \mathrm{Jan} 17 \\ \text { 10 July. } 20 \\ 1 \% \text { Oct. } 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ----------- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,500 | 100,100 1003,200200 |  | --..- | . 45 Sale | . 58 Sale | . 45 Oct. | . 58 Oct. 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -in- |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 i-0 c c . & 14 \\ 1.35 \text { Oct. } 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \text { Oct. } 26 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- No dar value

| AGGREGATE SALES |  | NEW YORK PRODUCR EXCEANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price about } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1931 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 1. | Oct. 31. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lovest. | Hiohest. |
| Shares. <br> 50 | Shares. ${ }_{10}$ | Guaranty Trust of N Y.... 100 Guard Detrolt Union Group20 | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -2̄1- ${ }^{-1} \overline{2}^{4}$ |  | - $2 \overline{6}$ - | 26 Oct. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,000 | 12,800 3,000 70 |  |  | -273 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 2 |  | 8 |
|  |  | Home Fire | 31\% ${ }^{\text {5j\% }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5,60̄ |  | Homest |  | 1.4 <br> .25 <br> .25 <br> .25 <br> Sale | - 28 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | Howey Hutto | 21/3 1 | 3/4 138 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| 00 | 3,400 |  | . 50 <br> -2.00 | ------ |  | . 07 Oct. 15 | . 07 Oct. 15 | ${ }^{0} 07$ Oct. 15 | 1.25 Mar. 21. |
|  |  | In |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{53 / 2} \mathrm{Jan} .12$ |  |
| 22,100 |  | Independent Brew Pittsb... 50 | - | 20 | ${ }^{2} 21$ Sale | . 25 Oct. 1 | 440 cct - $\overline{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Internatio | $\begin{array}{cc} -17 \\ 17 & 4 i / 4 \\ 13 & 24 \\ 35 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 22 Sept. 30 | \% Sept. 15 |
| $1,000 \overline{0}$ |  | (nternat |  | $\begin{array}{ll} -\quad 2 \\ \hdashline-- & 19 \\ \hdashline-68 & 3 \end{array}$ | 10, | 10--oct.-4 | 14 $\overline{4}$ Oct. 19 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \text { June } 25 \\ & 3 \text { F Feb. } 21 \\ & 40 \text { Mar. } 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5,0 | Irving $\mathbf{H}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3} 1 / 8$ sale |  | ${ }_{2}^{51 / 8}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {ct. }} 32$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & \text { Oct. } \\ 3 & 24 \\ \hline & \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 3 & \text { July } \\ 20 \\ 1 & \text { Oct. } \\ 1 & \text { Fer. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $111 /{ }_{2}^{2} \text { June } 17$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 55,100 \\ 1,400 \end{array}$ | Jenk |  | 31/8 Sale | 2 sale |  |  |  |  |
| 000 | 81, | Kelvi |  |  | 80 | . 35 Oct. 7 | 1 |  |  |
| $\overline{3}, \overline{7} 0 \overline{0}$ | , | Keystone |  | 3.65 Sale | $\begin{array}{cc} 3.00 & 3.50 \\ 1 & 31 \\ .50 & 1.00 \end{array}$ | 2. | 3.65 | ${ }_{2} 25$ Oct. 13 |  |
|  |  | Kinner |  | (10) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | .72 Aug. 20 <br> 3118 Oct. 16 |  |
|  |  | Lead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Cessinga |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 9 & 11 \\ 50 & 1.00 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 34.--ct. 24 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 10 & \text { Apr. } & 21 \\ 11 / 8 & \mathrm{July} & 21 \\ 1 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \end{array}$ | 121 Jan. 26 <br> ${ }_{1}^{21 / 4}$ Apr. 17 . |
|  |  | Leverase |  |  |  |  | -7----- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 128 Sale | 399999Sale13 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 22 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \\ 1015 & \text { Oct. } & 30 \\ 42 & \text { Oct. } & 28 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \text { Oct. } 14 \\ 123 \\ 43 \text { Oct. } \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$ | $10^{22} \text { Oct } \mathrm{Oct}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{20}^{57 \mathrm{c}}$ Aug. ${ }^{26}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 88,6 \\ 28 \\ \hline 1.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{56}{6}$ | -3/3 ${ }^{-11 / 2}$ | $\mathrm{i}^{-\cdots-7}$ |  |  |  | $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr. ${ }^{15}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.5 Feb. 20 |  |
|  |  | Manhattan Co |  | - $40-$ - 41 |  | ---------- |  |  |  |
|  |  | Manufacturers | 273/2 Sale |  |  |  |  | 1 Sept. 10 <br> 12 Mar. 2 <br> 4 Jan. <br> 5 July <br> 95 Oct. 15 <br> 25c May 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1 \frac{4}{4}--\frac{2}{6}$ | $-1 \frac{2}{4}--6 \frac{1}{4} 1 / 2$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 123 \\ 8 \mathrm{MaF} \\ 814 \\ \mathrm{May} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Metal Textile Corp. Metropolitan Gas \& Elec.- 10 |  |  |  | --0000 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $37,900$ | Mida | --:--:------- |  | $\frac{19 / 4}{1.01} \frac{412}{1 / 2}-$ | .90-0ct. 15 1.010 Oct. 30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $20{ }^{3 / 8}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }} 1^{2}$ | ${ }_{20}^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Apr}$ Mar. 21 |
|  |  |  |  | 49 | $61^{-1-3}$ | $59^{-0 c t .13}$ | 59 Oct. 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | National City Bank---7--20 |  | 49 | 61.63 | 59 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $100$ | National Liberty Insur Nation Wide Securities B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,7000 \\ & 1,7900 \end{aligned}$ | N Y Rio \& Bueno North Amer Fins | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 63 & \text { Sale } \\ -1 & 8,3 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $1 / 4$ Oct. 1 |  |  | 23.5 |  |
| ,300 | $\begin{gathered} 1,900 \\ 3557700 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | North Amer Finas |  |  |  | Oct. 5 3/4 Oct. 13 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 . \mathrm{Feb}^{66} \\ & 3.25 \text { Feb. } 25 \\ & 1 / 2 \text { Jue } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | North Butte Mini | $\begin{array}{rr} 2.00 & 2.25 \\ 1 / 3 & 11 / 8 \end{array}$ | .30  <br> . 1.00 | $\begin{array}{rrr}35 & 1.00 \\ .20 & .50\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1100 |  | -- |  |  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{2}$ Feb. 24 |  |
|  |  | Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 |  |  | 11/2 2\%8 | -1-- sale | --1/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Patricla B |  | ${ }^{-1-7}$ Sale |  | i- oct. i i- |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1.10$ Juna ${ }^{23}$ |  |
| 1,800 |  | P | -6渗 Bale |  | -1006 | 2 |  |  | $7 \%$ Feb. ${ }^{29}$ |  |
|  |  | Phoenix ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | -1. 15 |  |  |  |  | 26C Jan.2.702.71Aug.June25 |  |
| $\cdots$ |  | Ploneer Go |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | --:--:--:- | -15-30 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{P u l} \\ \mathbf{Q u} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 Aug. 11 |  |
| 200 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 3,100 } \\ \mathbf{1 8}, \mathbf{0} 0 \end{array}$ | Rad |  |  | 13/4 | 1 | $\mathbf{i} \\|$ |  |  |  |
| ,100 |  | Rel |  | 1缺 | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 6$ | -17/80ct. 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 c May 18 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |  |
| $10 \overline{0}$ | 3,400 | Seabor | $\square^{-\cdots}$ | 10 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 7 & \text { May } \\ \\ \text { Sept. }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{14}^{4} /{ }^{\text {\% }}$ Feb. ${ }^{\text {Feb. }} 1{ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10^{3 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ Heb. ${ }^{27}$ |  |
|  |  | Shepard Stores |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{May}$ M 20 | 3 |  |
|  | 10,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13, Feb. 20 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{3}$ June 29 |  |
| 200 |  | Soll |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,80 | South |  |  |  |  |  | 14.4 Aug. 24 |  |  |
| 800 | 15,2 |  | 18 | -8181 |  | 3/4 Oct. 6 | 6 7/8 Oct. 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Springfield Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 800 500 | 9,200 4,100 | Super ${ }_{\text {Bram }}$ |  | 3\% |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 3 \\ 4 & 0 \text { oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Swalio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | ${ }_{2}^{2,500}$ | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 29$ |  |  |
| 700 | 58.100 | Tom |  |  |  | $55^{\circ}$ | . 60 | ${ }_{1} .50$ Aug 25 |  |  |
|  | 49,7 | Tread |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 20 |  |
|  |  | Trin |  |  |  |  |  | 414 May 29 | $63 \%$ Feb. 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{438}$ |  |  | $48 \%$ Oct. 15 | $7 \%$ Jan. 12 |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  | $31 / 2$ Oct. 27 | $73 \%$ Oct | 31/2 Oct. 27 | 67/6 Feb. 21 |  |
|  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |  | 10 Mar .12 | $52 \text { Feb. } 18$ |  |
|  |  | Unite |  |  |  |  |  | 42 Sept. 16 |  |  |
|  | 2.2 | US |  |  |  |  |  | 21.0 | 9 |  |
|  |  | B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ju |  |  |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 75 \mathrm{Oct.} \\ \mathrm{Ocb} \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | $11 / 2$ Oct. 30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,8 |  | ${ }^{.30} 8$ |  |  |  |  | Jun | 2 |  |
|  |  | Vipon |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 65,500 |  | We |  |  | $2 \overline{1 / 8}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | ${ }^{-\cdots}$ | 2 2\% |  | 23 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 Jan | $11 / 313$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| 500 |  | ng A |  | ${ }^{9} \frac{1}{2}$ S Sale | 51/4 10 |  | $10^{--0}$ | ${ }^{6} 33^{3} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |  |
| 1,500 | 78, | - | 13 C 17c | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -08 \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | 10 | 0 | 1 - 0 - | 18\% June |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^6]
## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^7]

[^8]

- No par value.



## Boston Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE




[^9]

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


# Philadelphia St'k Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE



- No par value, $x$ Hix-dividend

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


## Cleveland Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE

| Stock Sales. | 1931. | 1930. | Bond Sales. | 1931. | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Octob | Shares 44,326 | 69,377 | October |  | \$40,500 |
| Jan. 1 to | .-410,507 | 616,574 | Jar. 1 to Oct. 31 | \$210,550 | 845,450 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AgGREGATE SALES.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{cleveland stock ExCiANGE BONDS} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jance } \\
1931 .
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.}} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& I n \\
\& \text { October. } \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& Oct. 1. \& Oct. 31. \& \& Hiphest. \& \& Highest. \\
\hline \$ \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{S}, 00 \\
145.000 \\
148.000 \\
4 ., 600 \\
3.000 \\
32,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
City Ice Delliv Cin 6s _.... 1936 \\
 \\
 \\
Lake Shore Elec Ry Gen5s 1933 \\
NOT \& \(448-\cdots-\cdots-1933\) \\
Steel \& Tubes Inc. debs 6 -1943
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& d. Ask. \& Bid. Ask. \& Sale Prices. \& Sale Prices. \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \(0^{-98}\) \& ----96 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& -:---- \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Shar \& Shares. \& STOCKS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 8 \& Atr Wey prefar....-.----10 \& 3\% 48 \& Sale \& \& \(21 / 40 \mathrm{ct}\). \& 1 \& \& 5 Feb. 17 \\
\hline \& \& Air Way preferred -arion- \& [1720 \& \(\mathrm{i}^{-4} 31 / 2\) \& \(\mathrm{i}^{-1} 3\) \& 1 Oct \& \(1{ }^{\text {oct.---3 }}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}60 \& \text { May } \\ 1 \& \text { Sopt. } \\ \\ 9\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{23}{ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{May}{ }^{\text {Mar }}\) \\
\hline \& 1.442 \&  \& \({ }^{-1}\) \& \& \& \& 28 \& \(20.10{ }^{\text {May }} 28\) \& \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1.42 \\
0.42 \\
105
\end{array}
\] \& Altay \& -25 \& \& \& , \& 28 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
13 \\
663 \\
\hline 604 \\
Aug. \\
24
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{22}^{8} \quad\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
Mar. \\
Feb. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \&  \& \({ }^{10}{ }^{-7}{ }^{13}\) \& \& 6产 - \({ }^{-7}\) \& Oct \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
2 \& Oct. \\
8 \& Oct. \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{2}\) Oct. \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { Oct. } \\ \& 6\end{aligned}\) \& \({ }^{6} 2 \mathrm{M}\) Mar. Ma \\
\hline \& \({ }^{53}\) \&  \& 27\% \({ }^{\text {\% }}\) \& \& ---6 65 \& \& \& \({ }_{19}{ }^{23 / 4}\) Aug. \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& 27 \& \& ---\% 15 \& \& \& 193 Aug. \& \({ }_{3}{ }^{30}\) Jan. \({ }^{\text {July }}\) 28 \\
\hline \& 270 \& Browing Crane prep-ä-100 \& \& ---7 \& \& \& \& 63 \(193 / \mathrm{Me}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \(5-183\) \& \& \& \& \& \(5{ }^{5}\) \& \({ }^{193}{ }^{3}\) Mar. 16 \\
\hline \& \& Buikiey Bld \& \& \& 10118 \& \& \& 10 sept. 30 \& an. 29 \\
\hline \& \& Canfiel \& \& --75\% \& 50 \& \& \& 85 Feb \& \({ }^{\text {Jam. }} 14\) \\
\hline \& \& - \& \& 908 \({ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}1,657 \\ \hline 125\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9,491 \\
\& 1,252
\end{aligned}
\] \& City ico \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1/3 Sept. 29 \& \\
\hline \& \& Cleveland \& Cleveland Au \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
4 \& 25 \\
3 \& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{2}{ }^{22}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{2} / 8\) \& \\
\hline \& \& 1st preferred \& \& -.. 60 \& - \({ }^{-1}\) \& \& \& \(30^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}\) J. \&  \\
\hline \& 5,250 \& Cliveveland Eliec \&  \&  \& (1061/2 109 \& \(1063 / 3 \mathrm{Oct}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}55 \& \text { Oct. } \\ 110 \& 13\end{array}\) \& 55, Oct. \& \(1143 / 2 \mathrm{Jang}\) A \({ }^{6}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }^{233}\) \& Clieveland Ouarries --.----1900 \& \& 55 \& - \& \({ }^{491}\) \& 4914 Oct. 31 \& \({ }^{55}\) \& \({ }^{65}\) F Febr. 17 \\
\hline \& 7,686 \& Cortircate oid iepoinit--100 \& -7\% \({ }^{-7}\) \& \(40{ }^{-1} 49\) \& - \(\square_{6}{ }^{-7}\) \& \({ }^{55}\) Oct \& 57 Oct. 13 \&  \& 84 Mar. \(\frac{1}{4}\) \\
\hline \& \& Cioveland Securites prior pp \({ }^{\text {Citaveland }}\) \& \({ }_{15}^{15}\) Sale \& 15\% 16 \&  \&  \&  \& 15, Octi. 27 \& \(17^{2 / 4}\) Jan. 17 \\
\hline \& \& Ciorelend Worsted Milio--100 \& \& \& 153/217 \& \(151 / 2\) Oct. \&  \& 15 , Jan, \({ }^{2} 6\) \& 10 Juty 30 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}863 \\ 220 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& Clioveland \& Sand Brew --100 \& \& \({ }_{4}^{33 / 4}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}21 / 4 \& 31 \\ 31 / 4\end{array}\) \& 2318.

3
3
Oct.
Oct.
23 \&  \& 23\% June ${ }^{2} 10$ \& 5 Mar. 14 <br>
\hline 104 \& \&  \& \& \& \& $24{ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ \& $24{ }^{4 / 2}$ Oct. 2 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Cor Commercial Bookbinding.-. \& $$
12 \quad 18
$$ \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& -{ }_{2}^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$\right.

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
14 & 20 \\
\hdashline 3 & 7
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{rl}
24 & \text { Aug. } 10 \\
10 & \text { Sept. } 22
\end{array}
$$\right]
\] \& ${ }_{13}^{14}$ Jan. ${ }^{2}$ <br>

\hline \& \& Cooper Besseme \& \& \& \& \& \& 197/8 June \& <br>

\hline \& , 899 \& Dow Chemical .............-- $10{ }^{*}$ \& $10{ }^{49 / 4}$ Sale \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 35 \\
& 1023
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 351/2 Sale \& 102 \& 1020 Oc \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \text { Oct. } \\
& 101 \text { Aug. } \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& $105 \%$ Jan. 12 <br>

\hline \& 1,315 \& Eato \& \& 2/2 \& \& \& \& $12 / 4$ May 26 \& <br>
\hline 190 \& \& Edwacte (Wm) \& $55-6$ \& -399- \&  \& 34040 \& 39 oct.-1 \& 57
344
30
Sept. \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2} \overline{6} \overline{7}$ \& $\xrightarrow{2,228}$ \& Enamol Producte \& ${ }^{-3} 5^{-3} 7$ \& ${ }_{30}{ }^{--3}{ }^{51 / 2}$ \& ${ }^{-18}{ }^{-1} 351 / 2$ \& $30 \quad$ Oct. 27 \& - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - oct. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $5{ }^{5} / 2$ Jan. \& ${ }^{6}$ <br>

\hline \& 1 1,030 \& Federal Cn ! \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
30 & \text { Oct. } \\
20 & \text { Oct. } \\
27
\end{array}
$$ \& \& ${ }^{30}$ Sopt. \& <br>

\hline \& 2,168 \& Ferry Cap \& Set Scrow \& \& 3 Sale \& $31 / 4$ \&  \& 33 Oct. 21 \& $3{ }^{3}$ Sept. 23 \& 8 Jan. 26 <br>
\hline \& \&  \& 55 \&  \& ${ }^{1434} 1{ }^{151 / 4}$ \& 1414 Oct. ${ }^{21}$ \& 1438 Oct. 15 \&  \& ${ }_{64}^{173 / 3}$ June. 118 <br>

\hline \& 3,013 \& Foote Burt- \& 143 \& | $117 / 8$ | 8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  | \& $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 1014 & 8 \\ 101\end{array}$ \&  \& 714 Oc

11
Oct \& ${ }_{8}^{7}$ \& 16 Mar. ${ }^{16}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& General T \& B -----------725 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{50}^{31 / 2} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }^{871 / 586}$ \& \& \&  \& \& 75 Sopt. \& 退 <br>
\hline 15 \& \& (e) \& \& 75.8. \& \& 53 \% Oct. 15 \& $53 / 8$ Oct. 15 \& $50^{3 / 8} \mathrm{May} 5$ \& 80 5/3 Mar. 112 <br>
\hline \& \& Goomilch (B \& \& \& \& 2 Oct. 13 \& 5 Oct. 1 \& ${ }_{10}{ }^{2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 13$ \& ${ }^{816}$ JJan. ${ }^{36}$ <br>
\hline $10 \overline{0}$ \& \& Preferred \& ${ }^{45}{ }^{-1}{ }^{\text {Saile }}$ \& \& \& \& \& 40 May 13 \& . <br>
\hline \& \& Preferred. \& \& \& \& \& \& $811 / 2$ June \& 46\% <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& \& \& 74 oct. 9 \& 74 oct. \& ${ }_{85}^{80}$ May \& <br>
\hline \& 1.9 \& Greif \& 21 Sale \&  \& \&  \& \& 15 Oct. \& ${ }^{22}$ F Feb. 14 <br>
\hline \& 1, \& Halle P \& $\square_{96}{ }^{-1}{ }^{26}$ \& 113/4 14 \& 1134 12 \& ${ }^{10}$ Oct \& 117/8 Oct \& $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { Oct } \\ 90 & \text { Sept }\end{array}$ \& 237/ Feb. 11 <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& --784 \& $\mathrm{T}^{75}{ }^{-1}$ \& ${ }^{88}$ 85 \& $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 75 & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}90 & \text { Sopt. } 24 \\ 75 \\ \text { Octi. } & 31\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{94}{ }^{\text {apra }}$ Apr. ${ }^{8}$ <br>

\hline \& 5,037 \&  \& | 1733 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 19 |
| 18 |  | \& | 9 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 18 |  | \& 3/2080 \& 9 Oct. 5 \& 9 Oct. 5 \& ${ }^{9}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Of }}$ \& ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ JJan. ${ }^{\text {J2 }}$ <br>

\hline \& \& Higbee 1st proferred $\qquad$ 100 \& 1013 104 \& -85 6 \& 12 $641 / 2$ \& \& \& \&  <br>
\hline \& \& 2nd preferred $\qquad$ 100 \& ---. 100 \& \& \& \& \& 75 July 22 \& $97 \% /{ }^{1}$ Jan. 13 <br>
\hline \& \& Ind \& \& $1 / 2$ \& \& \& $10, \mathrm{Oct}$ \& 6 Oct. \& $1 / 15$ Feb. 10 <br>
\hline \& 4.0 \& Jaeser Machin \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{29} 58$ \& ${ }^{26} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& \& $26{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ Oct. \& ${ }_{151 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar. 25 <br>
\hline , \& \& Jordan Moter pref....-.-. ${ }^{\text {Kaynoe }}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{15}{ }^{--}$ \& \& \& $1{ }^{1 / 4} 8$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& 977\% ${ }^{28}$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 13 } \\ \\ 93 & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct } \\ \text { cot }\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{93} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& ${ }_{13}^{13}$ \& ${ }_{98 / 2}^{26}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{6} 1$ <br>
\hline \& \& Kolly Ialand \& -3-3413 \& ${ }_{2}^{17 / 2}$ Sale \& ${ }_{2}^{18}$ \& 17 Oct. \& 20 Oct. \& ${ }_{3}{ }_{3} \mathrm{O}$ \& ${ }^{35}$ Feb. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



- No par value.


## Detroit Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE




[^10]
## Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



[^11]
## San Francisco Stock Exch.

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

*No par value. $\quad x$ Option Sale

## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jance } \\ & 1331 . \end{aligned}$ | （2）PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October． | Since |  |  | oct． 1. | $\text { oct. } 31 .$ | Lowest． | Hiohest． | Lovest． | Highest． |
|  |  | Par． | $\overline{\text { Bid．Ask．}}$ | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask． |  | Sale Prices． |  |  |
| 14， 500 |  | Pac Tel \＆Tel common． |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rc} -4 & \text { sale } \\ 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} -4 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\overline{3}-\overline{\mathrm{ct}}-\overline{\mathrm{b}}$ | 4is Oct－－8 |  |  |
|  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{400}^{400}$ | 17,000 24,100 | Plickwick Corp com．－．．－－10 | 1.251 .42 |  | 缺 |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{6} 0 \overline{0}$ |  | Repubic Supp |  | －1e－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 111.060 \\ & 210,700\end{aligned}$ | Rele | 6 | － | $2 \%$ \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | 2 2\％Oct． 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 110 | 1131／2 1161／2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | eaboard Dairy Credit pt－100 |  |  |  |  |  | 50 Apr． 17 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $371 / 2$ | － |
|  |  | Seaboard Nat＇1 Secur Corp ${ }^{\text {den }}$ |  | 59 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 40 } \\ 65 \\ 5 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | 1 |  | ． |
| 3，200 |  | Shell Union OI |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，10 |  |  | 151／3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | 236 | Sou |  | $\begin{aligned} & -30 \overline{3} \text { Sale } \\ & 461 / 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | 28 |  |  | 3／Feb．${ }^{16}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58 | 271／6 |  |
|  |  |  | 24\％Sale |  |  |  |  | 235\％Oc |  |
| 600 |  |  |  | le |  | 2448 Oct． 9 | － | ${ }^{24} 58$ Oct |  |
|  |  | Sou ${ }^{\text {counteres }}$ G | ${ }^{24} 96101$ | － 54 |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{73} 7 /$ Aus．${ }^{18}$ |
|  |  | Southern Pacif |  | ${ }^{54}{ }^{54 / 4}$ Sale |  | $11 /{ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ Oct． 5 | ${ }^{54} 44$ Oct． 3 | 51 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 385,800 \\ 1,212 \end{array}$ | Superior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $91 / 2$ |  |  | 10\％Oct． | Oc | 90 |
|  | $1,216,500$ | Transamerica Corp |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  | Union Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | Uni | 23k Sale |  | ale | 1 | ${ }_{5}^{6 \% \%} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{6} \mathrm{Oc}$ | Feb．${ }^{\text {Mar．}} \mathbf{2 5}$ |
|  |  | Van De Kamp Hol Bakery．－25 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ O6 | June 26 |
|  |  |  |  | $192$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 5^{\prime 2} & 10^{4} \\ 19 & 191 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \text { Oct. } \\ & 183 \\ & 18 \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 18 多 Oct． 15 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 5^{\text {Oct. }} & 13 \\ 7^{7 / 4} \\ \text { Occ. } \\ \text { Jan. } & 15 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | an． |  |

# Pittsburgh Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE



# General Quotations 

OF BONDS AND STOCKS

In the earlier part of this publication complete 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 General Quotations we combine in one comprehensive whole, securities of all classes and descriptions, not only those dealt in on the exchanges, but also leading unlisted and inactive securities. The following is an index to the different classes of securities quoted:

Steam Railroad Bonds.


Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.
Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks
Pedoral Land Bank Bonds $\qquad$ Investrent Truet Stooks and Bonds-----108
$\qquad$ Insurance Stocks and Scrip Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks.............. Pago
 Quotations from all Stock Exchanges are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issub. An the New Yoris Stock Exchange began with Jan. 21009 to quote all bond prices "and interes. The reader will underatand, therefore, that unless the letter "ff" Is prefixed mation in income bonds or bonds in default. in which cabce the price includes the interest, should there be any.

The letter "f"" prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price-that is, that the accrued interest forms part of the price, and The letter "f" prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation in a flat price-that is, thaty atated in the case of income bonde and bonds in default, the price is always "flati," and no denignating maris is employed to indicate the fact.

Quotations for equipment bonds are based on average maturities.
Quotations for equipment bonds are "and dividend"; that is, the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price. Stack prices marked (d) are per share. All otheria are per cent except bank stock prices, which are quoted per share unless otherwise atated.

It should be borne in mind in the nase of these tables that the quotation for many inactive and unisted eecuritea ara merely nominal, butinal aes the figures are obtalned from sources which are considered reliable.
The ollor The following abbreviations are oing fund. "l g" for land grant. "op" for optional.
The black-faced type in the lettere 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 bonde.

| Bonds. $\quad$ : Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bondr. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adirondack 1 at $41 / 581942$ gum\&s 88 | 93 92 | Eq 6s 1932-1935 (yr) --J\&J1 | 5.25 | 4.75\% | Ref 3 ysi 1952 gu N $\mathrm{Y} \mathrm{O}_{-1}$ ARO | ${ }_{9}{ }^{6}$ | 98 |
| Akron \& Barb Bent g 4.1942 _Jad |  | Atlantic Ooast Line of 8 O- Js |  |  |  | 86 | 98 |
|  | 75 65 |  | 85 | 3777 |  | 88 | 90 90 |
| Gen \& ref $51 / 181945$ ser B <br> Alabama Great Southern- |  | 2d g 4s 1948....- | 15 | 29 |  | 83 83 | 90 90 |
|  |  |  | $100^{--}$ |  | ${ }_{5:}^{5:}$ Jan 19 | 83 | 90 |
|  |  | Aug \& NW 1st 58 g 1941 19 - J\&J |  | 100 |  | 83 83 | 90 90 |
|  | 95 | Augusta Union Stat 40 1953-JtJ |  | 70 | ${ }_{58}^{58} \mathrm{Mar} 1$ | 83 | 90 |
|  | 95 83 | Balt \& Harrisg 5 mm 19 | 98 |  |  | 83 | 0 |
| "O" deb 8 be Nov 11040_-4t0 88 | 93 | 1at MI West Ext g | 98 |  |  | $761 / 8$ | 1/8 |
| Alabama Tenneasee \& Northern- Prior lien 60 1948- A | 23 | 1st M 4s fo July 11948 |  | $86$ $971 / 2$ | 1st m 5s 1955 ser 2 j ...-M\&N | 731/2 | 80 75 |
| Gen income 6s Oct $1948 . \ldots$ |  |  | $923 / 2$ | $92 \%$ | Ss Mar. 11932 Serlea |  |  |
| Alabama \& Vicionburg Ry- MaN 101 | 104 | Convg $41 / \mathrm{s} 1960$......- |  |  | Eq 43/98 1932 |  | 5.50\% |
| Albany ${ }^{\text {at }}$ g Susq 3\% 3 s gold 1946 | 901 | Ref \& Een 5 1905 merle A-J\&D | $831 / 8$ | $831 / 3$ | Bost \& Maine |  |  |
| (conv before 1016) gu....-AdO 70 | 903/3 | Ref \& gen 681995 series O.J\&D Ref \& gen 5 s 2000 ser D. M\&S | $8{ }^{931 / 8}$ |  |  | 70 | -- |
|  | 48 | Eq tr 445 s 1932-40 (yr) - M 4 N | 5.25 | 4.75\% | 3a July 1950 | 0 |  |
|  | 38 | Eqtr $458.32-410$ |  |  | Equan $51 / 58$ | 6.25 | 5.50\% |
| Allegheny Val gen $491942 \ldots$ M\&8 85 | 38 89 |  | 5.25 | 4.75\% | Eq tr 68 1932-38 (year) .-. J\&D | 6.25 | $5.50 \%$ |
|  | 89 |  | 6.25 | 5.50\% | Wor Nashua \& Roch 4-5s 1945 | 85 | 90 |
| Amer Dock olmpt-soe Ind \& M iscell- |  | Pittab Lake Erie \& W Va-M ${ }^{\text {Refund }}$ | $801 / 2$ | 8214 |  |  | 77 |
|  | 5.50\% |  | 90 | $92$ | Booton Rev Beach \& Linn-J |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6s 1933151947 -J\&J 15 |  | 0 |
|  | 95 | 1at M 5 g g Jan $11943 \ldots . . . J^{\text {J J }}$ | 93 | 98 | Brook \& Mon 2d 5s 1938...J\&D | 86 |  |
| Asheville \&s Spartanburg--8 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \& |  |  |  | 100 |  | 97 | 1000 |
| Ool 1st M g gu |  | Plscat Divg 58 Jan 1943 - A\&O |  | 100 100 | 1st ref 5s 1961 --J.-J\&J |  |  |
| Gen mtge gold 4a 1995-A\&O 90 | 90 | St Johng Riv Ext gu 5s 39 -F\&A |  | 100 | Buffalo Rochester \& Pitteburgh- |  |  |
| Adjustment 4s July $1195 \overline{5} \mathrm{Nov} 78$ | 8735 |  |  | 100 | General 5s g 1937....----M\& | 86 | 1007/3 |
|  | 90 | Bat Oreak \& $81 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{gug} 3 \mathrm{~s} 989 \mathrm{~J} \& \mathrm{D}$ |  | 70 |  |  |  |
| Oonv ${ }^{\text {an }}$ ¢ of 1905 due 56 . Jad | 85 | Bay O \& B C 1st M g 3s 1989-J\&D | $8 \overline{8}_{4}{ }^{--}$ | $89^{--}$ |  |  |  |
| Oonv E 4s of 1960--...J\&D | 101 |  |  | 98 | Buff \& Susquehanns RR Oorp- |  |  |
|  |  | 2 d guar gold 531936 ...-J\&J |  |  | 1st 4s Dec 301963 - --...J\&J | 磈 | 75 |
|  | 96\% | Beech Ork Ext 31/8 1951 -A\&O | 64 |  | Burl dedar Rapids \& North- Con 1 st \& coll tr 5 g g 34 - A | 50 | 967/8 |
| Serlee B | 91 | Bellingham Bay ( Britioh Colo | 85 | 90 | Butte Anaconda \& Pac 5s'44 Y\&A |  | $95^{-0}$ |
| Athens Terminal Ry- Jos |  | Belt RR \& Stik Yda (Ind'p'lis)- | 85 |  | m \& Olear-18t 54 g 1941-J\&J Gen Mg 4s 1955........F\&A |  |  |
|  |  | 1st ref gold 481939 19-7-M\&N | 85 |  | Cambria \& Ind 18t $45 / 5 \mathrm{~s}^{-688}$ - J\& |  |  |
|  |  | Belvidere Del 1st $31 / 581943-\mathrm{J}$-J | $8{ }^{80}$ |  | Eq tr 51/8 1932-38 (year) M\&N |  |  |
| 1at M 5s 1944 ger B | 967/8 | Big Sandy Ry 1st g 4 ar 1944 -J\&D | $8 \pm$ | 88 | Oanada Att 1st 48 1955----J\&J |  | $1 /$ |
| Atl Knox \& Nor 18 t 5s 1946 -M\& Oonsol gold 4s $2002 \ldots$ |  | Bluff Point Land \& Imp-See In |  | acell. | Oan Nat Rys 41/3s 1954_M\&S 15 | $821 / 8$ |  |
| Atlanta \& St Andrewn Bay- |  |  |  |  | 43, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1968 |  |  |
|  | 100 |  | ${ }^{6} 0^{-7}$ | 65 |  |  |  |
| Atlantic Oity gu $431951 . . . . J \& J$ | 80 | Boaton \& Albany 5s Oct '63_ J\&J 5s June 1942 | 97 |  |  | $8881 / 3$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c\|} \text { lat M M } 881929 \text { extd as } 5 \% \\ \text { to May } 1954- & 93 \end{array}$ | 96 |  | 97 9412 |  |  | 89318 |  |
| Atlantic Oooast Line Oo of Oonn - |  | 413: July 1937-....-....-. J |  |  | $\mathrm{Katr} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 19321942(\mathrm{ku}) \mathrm{M} .2 \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  |
| Certs Indebt 5s irredeem_J\&D f 80 tlantic Ooast Line RR- | 93 |  |  |  | Eq tr 42/38 1932-45(ann) ..J\&D | $7 \%$ | \% |
| 1at cons 4 s July $1952 \ldots$ M\&8 ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 75 | 861/2 | 4s May $11934 \mathrm{gu} \mathrm{N} \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{O.M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | ${ }_{93}^{95}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ooltr $4 \mathrm{4act} 11952$ Op-M\&N 73 |  | 4a May 11935 gu N Y O.mat | 93\% | -.. | S F deb 6158 1946 |  | 2 |
| Oonv deb 4s 193900 | 915/8 |  |  |  | $10-\mathrm{yr}$ \& 43/6 Feb 151935. F\& |  | 90 |
|  | 5.40\% |  |  |  | Winnineg Term 4 1939 ...J |  |  |

Basis. $f$ This price include accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. ILondon, $n$ Nominal- $s$ sale price.

(and


RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS
morige.- All bond prices are "and interent" oxoept where marked "f" and income and defanited bonds.


[^13]
## Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds

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


## Public Utilities

(Includes street and electric rallways, gas, electric, power, water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companies.)



[^14]



$\boldsymbol{b}$ Basis. $\boldsymbol{J}$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $\boldsymbol{b}$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price, $s$ Sale price.


[^15]PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS AND STOCKS



PUBLIC UTILITTY STOCKKS


 price Montreal or Toronto Exxchange. ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ Without par value.



## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the provious two headings, namoly "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." HOTIOE.All bond pricos are "and intereat" exoept where marked "r" and income and dofaulted bondi.


[^16]

[^17]NOTIOE.-All bond prices are "and Interest" except where marked "q" and income and defaulted bonds.



 in Jan. 1929 , highest on record. $u$ For new membership. Last saie of old membersaip, sic, 1000 . The Governors of the one additional membership. $z$ urb
 of Wheeling, Stock Exchange memberships are Pixed. No open market. Original price $\$ 250$, now $\$ 1.000$. I Book value. Membership of Ft. Worth Grain
\& Cotton Exch, is limited to 90 Exchange buys certifs. in order at $\$ 850$ when funds areavaliable. $v$ Omaha Stock Exchange voted Dec. 27 i930 to liqui-


Statement of the Ownership. Management. \&c.. reautred by the Act of Congress
of Aus. 241912 . of B Bnit $\&$ Quotation Record, Dublished monthly at New York of Aug. 241912 or Bank \&
N. Y., tor October 11931.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary puble, in
and tor the State and County aforesald, personally appeared Jacob Selbert, who and for the state and County aforesald, personally appeared Jacob Selbert, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposed and says that he is the editor of
the Bank \& Quotation Record and that the following is, to the best of his knowled ge and beliof, a true statement of the ownershlp, management, \&o., of the aforesald publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug.
241912 , embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the 241912 , embodided in Sectio
reverse of this form, to wit:
(1) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher. Willam B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St.; New York. Editor, Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York
Managing Editor, Jacob selbert, 25 spruce St., New York.
Business Manager, Willam D. Riggs, 25 Spruce St., New York.
(2) That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stateding or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If
owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address; as well as those of each Indivldual member, must be given)!
Owner, Willam B. Dana Company, 25
Spruce St., New York.

Stockholders: Jacob Seibert, 25 Spruce St., New York. (3) That the known boudholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning
or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securitleg are: (11 there are none, so state.) None.
(4) That the two paragrapha next above giving the names of the owners, stock-
holders and security holders, if any, contaln not only the list of stockholders and holders and security holders, if any, contaln not only the list of stockholders and
security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other tiduclary relation, the name of the person or corporation
for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the sald two paragraphs contain for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the sald two paragraphs contain
statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the clrcumstances statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances
and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear and cond be books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securtites in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner: and thls afflant has no reason to believe that
any other person, assoclation or corporation has any interest, direet or indrect. In any other person, association or orher securities than as so stated by him.
(Signed) Jacob Selbert, Editor. Sworn to and subseribed before me this 30th day of Sept. ${ }^{1931 .}$ Thomas A. Creegan, Notary Public, Kings County. New
York County Clerk's No. 55 . New York County Register No. 3C24. (My York County Clerk's No. 55 . Ne
commleston explres March 30 1933.)

## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks

| 8tocks．Par | Bid． | Ask． | Atockn．Par | Bid． | Ask． | stockn．Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks．Par | bid． | Ask． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { TEXTILEMFG. } \\ \text { STOCKS. } \end{gathered}$ | Per | share． |  | Per | sh |  | Per | share． | Now York（Conc．） Torth River．．．．．． 2 ． |  | $\underset{\text { ares. }}{ }$ |
| Korth．Mills．yay |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sagamore }}^{\text {O．}}$ |  |  | Sibley MPg（Ga）． Southern Bleach |  | 30 | Pacific Pire－－．－－－25 |  | 00 |
| Arcadiau M Prinion | $170^{--}$ |  |  | 40 | 40122 | $\stackrel{\text { Print Wks com－}}{ }$ |  | 5 40 | Un | 20 | 26 |
| Ammuen（Hall |  |  | 0 OO |  |  | Southern Frankilin |  |  | Westchester－．－－－10 | 27 | 29 |
| －${ }_{\text {Prereferred }}$ | 4884 | 5 | SharpMrg |  |  | Process common－ | ${ }_{94}^{14}$ | 17 |  |  |  |
| Amoskeag Mpg | 4 | 5 | Shawmut ${ }^{\text {ot }}$ |  |  | Southern W0 |  | 60 | Philadelphia． |  |  |
| Amoskeag OO | 40 | 45 | （F R）comm |  |  | Spartan MM1／ |  | 95 | Fire Association－10 | 过 | ， |
|  | ${ }^{184}$ | 4 | Shaw Prectigins |  |  | Unlon－Buffalo Mills |  | 20 45 | Ins | 1／8 | $2{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Arington M（Mana） | 20 | 25 8 | Shove MII（ $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ ） 100 |  | 2 | 10，${ }_{\text {2d prer }}$ | 35 | 20 40 | Peode＇s ${ }^{\text {Pat }}$ | － |  |
| Barnar | 40 | $7{ }^{71 / 2}$ | Oo（UtIca） |  |  | Victor－Mrerred | 100 | 110 | Rellance | 3年 | 5 |
|  | 40 95 |  | Soule M111（N |  | 48 | Wallace M | 80 ${ }^{-}$ | 60 | Victory－－－－－－－－－－10 | 31／2 |  |
| Perkeferred Finiol | 76 | 79 | Stevens M | $20^{-}$ | $2{ }^{2}{ }^{-*}$ | Weest | 45 | 50 | Provid |  |  |
| Berkizire ${ }^{\text {Eplinning }}$ Oo |  |  | Suncook | －${ }^{-1}$ | －5 |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cump | 12 | 17 | Thorndilke |  |  | Woodside Oot ${ }^{\text {Preferred．．．．} 100}$ |  | 9 |  | 7 | 0 |
| Bigel－sanf Oarb | 25 84 | 27 85 | Tremont |  |  |  |  |  | Prov Was | 36 |  |
| Beone ${ }_{\text {Wool }}$ |  |  | Troy dot＇n |  |  | Oan Oonvert Ltd． |  | 30 | Puritan Lire－－－－50） | 10 | 15 |
| Booth Mrg | －2 |  | Unio | 2 |  | Oan Oottona，Ltd． 100 |  | 50 | Mohmond． |  |  |
| Pret | 14 |  | Union Mills |  |  | Domin Text，Lṫd＿（ $\dagger$ ） | 50 | 57 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{\text {Border }}$ | －4 | $51 / 4$ | Otica Knito |  |  | Preferred－1－100 |  | 20 92 | Crinia Fr \＆M－295 |  | 5 |
| Bosen | 75 | $100^{\circ}$ | Otica ${ }^{\text {Preaea }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ Pontreal Oottons -8 |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| ston | 12 | 15 | Val |  |  | Penmans，Lti |  | 33 | t．Lou |  |  |
| Briatol |  |  | Weetan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brookside }}$ O． | $\overline{8} 5$ |  | Westfi |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| Oameron Mi | 85 | 90 | Whrtman M |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | 40 | Wİeferred |  |  |  |  |  | St．Paul，Minn． |  |  |
| Oonn $\mathrm{Ma}^{\text {com }}$ |  |  | York | 3 | 6 |  | 8 | $83 / 2$ | St．Paul F \＆M ．－．－25 | 125 | 135 |
| Preferred |  |  |  |  |  | Fldelity \＆Guaranty |  | 20 | San Franoisco． |  |  |
| atin |  |  | southern mills | Per | shar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Abbeville |  | 20 | ） |  |  | OallP－West State Life Firemen＇s Fund． 100 | 37 | 寿 |
| Dartmouth |  |  | Andiderson Arcade | 50 | 55 50 | Bo | 350 | 375 | － | $24$ |  |
| Pref | 78 | 82 | Arcadia Mulla |  | 50 | Oolum <br> Mass | 50 | ${ }^{235}$ | Occific Mutu |  |  |
| Dexda |  | 78 | Preferred |  | 50 <br> 35 |  |  |  | （es） | 3713 | 1／2 |
| Preferred | 7213／3 |  | Avondale | 575 | 650 |  |  |  | West | 52 |  |
| praper | 32 | 35 | Beaumont |  | 200 | Camdon－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| wa | 40 | 46 | Belto |  |  |  | 13\％ | 15 | pringfield， |  |  |
| Everet |  |  | Preferre | 75 | 80 |  |  |  | Springf Fire \＆M＿25 | 72 | 76 |
| Faish 1 |  |  | Brandon |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brarr }}$ Preferree |  | 55 c ． | Olass B |  | 4 | Aetna（F4re）－－．．－－10 |  | 34 |  |  |  |
| Filst | 1／2 |  | Oalhoun M |  | 50 70 | Automoblie In | ${ }_{44}^{18}$ | 46 | Am | 50 |  |
| Tranklin Oo | 240 | $2 \overline{6} 0$ | Oannon Mills | 183／4 | 19 | Hartford Fire |  | 46 |  | 30 | － |
| General <br> Gemold |  | $15^{1 / 8}$ | Chad Flick－Ho |  | 8 | Insp \＆Ins | 47 | 51 | Nationa | 15 | 20 |
| Preterred | 38 | 40 | Ohidu |  | 150 | Nath | ＋44 | 46 |  |  |  |
| Grinnal | Fo－－ |  | Prefe | 75 | 80 | ${ }_{L}$ |  |  | AR1 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Gramalit }}$ W | 20 |  | Oifton Mfg（8 O） 100 |  | 65 | Aetna |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marmony Mulis |  |  | Uolumbus Mfg（Ga） | $57^{-7}$ | 60 | Aetna Lipe－－－－－${ }^{\text {Sum }}$ |  | ${ }_{301 / 2}^{52}$ | Atlan |  |  |
|  | $3{ }_{3}$ | － | Oonverse（D |  | 50 | Oonn |  |  |  | 04 | 106 |
| ielmeg Mfg（ NB ） |  | － | Dowpens ${ }^{\text {Dallils }}$ |  | 20 25 | （incoln Nat Life－ 10 | 545 | 50 565 |  | 103 | 106 |
| Preferred | －2\％ | $31 / 2$ | Darl＇g＇n Mrg |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Epawlch |  |  | Drayton |  | － | India |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferre |  |  | Preferred | 94 |  | Am Dentral LIfe＿． 50 | 1000 |  |  |  |  |
| King Phill | $81 / 2$ | $91 / 2$ | Eagle | 179 | 21 |  |  |  | ventur |  | 15 |
| tiancas＇t ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Snterpris |  | 50 |  |  |  | Alaska Juneau Gold |  |  |
|  | －－－－ | 5 | Florence Mills $7 \%$ preferre |  | 21 85 |  |  | 140 | Mining－－－－－－－10 | 5 | 151／6 |
| Lockno | 16－9 | 19 | Gaffines | 10 | 14 |  |  | 140 | Algomah ${ }^{\text {Amer }}$ |  |  |
| Mathor | 65 | 68 | Gainesville Cot |  | 60 | Milw |  |  | Smeliting | $3 / 2$ |  |
| M ${ }_{\text {ass }}$ |  |  | Glibnwood Mills | $\overline{4} 5^{5}$ | 70 | Firem | ${ }_{90}^{13 / 2}$ | ${ }_{95}^{15}$ | Pref |  | 8／3 |
| erch MP |  | ii ${ }^{-1}$ | Gossett Mílil |  | 30 | Old Line |  | ${ }_{22}^{95}$ | Andes Oopper Mat ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 0 |
| （Shass） |  |  | Granteville |  | 50 | Wisconsin Nat Life－ |  |  | Arcadian Cona,-25 |  |  |
| Preterred－－－－－10 |  |  | Grendel Mille |  |  |  |  |  | Arizona |  |  |
| Mahaws |  |  | Preferred－－．－． 20 | $1 \overline{6}^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  | Bonanza Dev Co－io |  |  |
| MtV．W0 |  |  | Eartsvi | $\overline{8} 5$ | 60 95 |  | － |  | 4 8 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preserrediol－}}$ |  | 4 | Hunter |  |  | 0wark |  |  | Butt |  |  |
| Narragans |  | 33 | Industrial OM | 65 | 70 10 | Americ |  |  | Butte |  |  |
| Nambawen | $11^{11 / 2}$ | 12 | ${ }_{\text {Inme }}^{\text {Pr }}$ |  | 100 | reme | ／ | 141／2 | Oo |  |  |
| Nashua M | 7 |  | Judson | 83 | 86 |  |  |  | Oarne |  |  |
| Nat Fabric |  |  | Preferre | 79 | 83 |  | 23 |  | Oerro de Pasc |  |  |
| Preferred | $9{ }^{5}$ |  | Lancaster | $2 \overline{3}$ |  | Security Ing－．．－－ 10 | 23 | 25 | Ohtie Oppper－－－－－25 |  |  |
| Naumkreag |  |  | Lane Oo |  | $15-$ | New Orlesn |  |  |  | $1 / 8$ |  |
| Nolld M | 14 | 50 | Lim |  | 70 | Pan Amer Life－－ 10 | 24 | 28 | Oon Lead \＆Zinc－20 | 47 |  |
| Now Bedr＇d Oot Mi－ |  |  | Marion Mfg ${ }^{\text {O }}$ O 100 |  | 65 |  |  |  | Ood Rang | 2 |  |
|  |  | －－－ | Marlboro $\mathbf{M}$（ 8 |  | 70 | SW Yo |  |  | Oremonoong |  |  |
| Nonquitt | －170 |  | Mon MonMPre pr | $9{ }^{9} 0$ | 50 95 75 | Ame | 15 | 18 | Davio－Das ${ }^{\text {O }}$ Opober 1 |  |  |
| yanma $M$ | 114 | 21／4 | Monarch OM（s）${ }^{\text {O }}$ ） | 18 | 75 25 |  | 15 | 11 | Stamped，－${ }^{\text {Seers }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31／ | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | $400{ }^{-}$ | 75 | Bankers \＆Ship－． 25 | ${ }_{45}^{816}$ | ${ }_{90} 9$ | Dome Minem．．．－ | 9 | 93 |
| Pac Mailis | $101 / 2$ | 11 | Norris Oot Mills |  | $22^{--}$ | Bronx Fire | $32{ }^{4}$ | $35{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Federal M \＆Sm－100 | $3{ }^{-1}$ | 40 |
| Pepperell |  | －${ }^{2}-{ }^{-}$ | Orr Oot M（S C）－100 | 30 50 50 | 35 | Oity of New | 170 | 175 | Preforred－－100 | 36 | 60 |
| Plerce Mig（ | 7236 |  | Pacolet Mig |  | 40 | Oontlnental | $2 \overline{27}^{-}$ | 2772／2 |  | 3 c ． |  |
| Prigrim Milla |  | 30 | Preferred ${ }^{\text {Panola }}$ Ont |  | 40 | FYdelity－Phenix－－ 10 | 29 | 30 | Franciln． | 5 c ． |  |
| Pomemah |  | $\overline{9}^{0}-{ }^{-}$ |  | 40 | 43 | Gen ${ }_{\text {Gliliance }}^{\text {Globe }}$ Rutgers 100 | 300 | 314 | Gold | $3 / 2$ |  |
| Preferred－－100 | 90 | 0 | Pelham |  |  | Great American－ 10 | 193／6 | 201／2 |  |  |  |
| Tomska M（NB）－－ | 32 | 34 | hill |  |  | Hamilton． | 125 | 225 | Gra |  |  |
| erre |  | 24 |  |  |  | Han |  |  |  | 81／9 |  |
| Priseretred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Granite |  |  |
| Quigsett Mil | 30 |  | －MIg |  |  | Hom |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －－－－ |  | silde \＆Dan RIv preferred |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Guanajuato Oons ${ }^{\text {Gancocts }}$ O ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hardy Ooal |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Now yors |  | 13 | Hecia Mining－－－250 | 48 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Northern－－．－．－－－－－25 | 45 | 55 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend．$b$ Assessment pald．$c$ Par value $\$ 700$ ，$d$ Price per share not per cent．$h$ Par value $\$ 1,000$ ．$k$ Lasst




$a$ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. $d$ Price per share, not per cent. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ sale price. $t$ New stock
Fx-cash and stock dividend. $v$ Ex-stock dividend. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-rights. $z$ Minimum price established on Montreal and Toronto stock and
$u$ Ex-cash and stock dividend. $v \mathrm{Ex}-\mathrm{s}$
curb exchanges. $\dagger$ Without par value.

$a$ 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
d 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 Ourb Exchanges. $\dagger$ Without par value.


[^18]INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks



## United States and Municipal Bonds

In reporting below prices for State and municipal securities, we give bid and asked quotations wherever they can be obtalned. The custom prices we have inserted in the column headed "To Net" certain figures to indicate the interest rate at which business in the bonds is being done 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 verices given are flat prices, the accrued interest having been taken into account in making them. These are indicated by a special mark, thus $(f)$.


[^19]

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS



STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


Baela. f Flat price, $n$ Nominal. d Now pald by N. Y. City.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

| Bonds． | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|\|} \hline \hline \text { Yield Basis } & T_{0} \\ \text { Bid. }^{\text {or }} \text { Ask. } & \text { Net. } \end{array}$ |  | Bonds |  |  | Bonds． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basis } \\ & \text { Ask. } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{T 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to to 4.50 | 488 Water 1832－．．．－M N |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 436 1932－1954－．．．．－－JJ8D |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 81981945$ |  |  |  |
| 晚 | tor | to to ${ }_{\text {to }}$ |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 4181932 －1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％Water |  |  | 33，${ }^{\text {3 }}$ 1934－1935－－－－－－J－J8 |  |  | N13 June 1985．．．．．．．．J\＆D | 973／3 | 99 |  |
| 4\％ 48 School 19 | － | to $4.75 \%$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 391963$ | 97 | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  |
| Echool 19 |  | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 4.75 \% \\ & \text { to } 4.75 \%\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 絡发 |  | 99 |  |
|  |  | to $4.50 \%$ | Allegany 00 |  |  | $4{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{48} \mathrm{P}$ 8ctool 1959 |  | to $4.50 \%$ |  |  |  | 438 | ${ }_{97} 99$ | ${ }^{99}$ |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} 4 \\ 1935-18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 53：1937－1947－7－M8N |  |  |  | 923／2 | 1031／2 |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{4} 881932$ |  | to ${ }^{+5 \%}$ | Amburn－4\％8 1932－1934 J\＆J |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rambey 56 | $6 \%$ | to 5\％ |  |  |  | ${ }^{468}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Red Bank }} 4 \times 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{4} 88 \mathrm{Br}$ |  |  | 洤 |  |  |  |
| Rldsewood 41691 |  |  | Brighton（T）58 1932 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | \％ | Brooklyn ${ }_{\text {S8 }}$ |  | 4．50 |  |  |  |  |
| Riverelde |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92 | ${ }^{93} 9$ |  |
| Bea lile Oity 581 |  | to $4.60 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to $4.75 \%$ |  |  |  | 438 s | $21 / 2$ | 931／2 |  |
| 4299 1934－1952 | \％ | to 4.60 \％ | ${ }^{58} 1935-195$ |  |  | $44^{\text {4 }}$ N Nov 15 ＇3 | －－ |  |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  | 418 | 1／2 | 931／2 |  |
| Orange |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 8181932-1838$ |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{48} \mathrm{May} 1977$ | 87 | 89 |  |
| $4{ }_{4}^{488} 81932-1969$ |  |  | 4819317948 |  |  | 49 Va |  |  |  |
| $43^{8} 1932-1968$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| nit |  |  |  |  |  | 49 Variour N | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{418} 18 \mathrm{smp}$ |  | to to 4.75 |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 8$ |  | 寿 |  |
| 4880 |  | to $4.60 \%$ | 53 181932－1939－．－－－M M N |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Im}$ |  |  | $53 / 81940-1949$ $5 y / 81950-1960$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teaneck（Tw | \％ | to 5.50 \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Corning 51／s 193 |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| 438 Water 1943．．．．．．A80 |  | 100 | Oortiand $0^{0} 4138,32-51$ J\＆J |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （\％8 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  | 100 | Dutchess ${ }^{\text {Co }} 4 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 33-34 \ldots$ M ${ }^{\text {des }}$ |  |  | $3{ }^{3},{ }^{\text {g }}$ g exe |  |  |  |
| \％ $1932-1934$ |  |  |  |  |  | g |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{48} 1947$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ion |  | to ${ }^{\text {to }} 4.30 \%$ | East Chester 4 4 s $32-34$ F8A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Oct |  | to |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Roada}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 4 4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Pars 193 |  |  | Oo 41481932－1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 18 \mathrm{OPark} 19$ |  |  | $41381936-1938$ |  |  | 814日 1942－1945－．．．－－Md |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{48}{ }^{18}$ |  |  | 4148 1939－1959 |  |  | 3s May $11935-\mathrm{Ma}-3 \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
|  | 6\％ | 5\％ | 退 |  |  | No Hempstead |  |  |  |
| Failsburg－see N |  |  | Wreeport 4.20 ger ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | No Hempstea | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 4.50 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | \％ |
| ${ }_{65 / 8}{ }^{\text {Mun Bldg }}$ | 6\％ | 5\％ | －1932－1951－．．．－－M ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ N |  |  | North Tarrytown |  |  |  |
| ineland |  |  | Garden Clty 4148 $9932-52$－J\＆ |  | \％ | \％Water |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Green ${ }^{\text {burg }}$ |  |  | Ondi ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ 1947－72 |  |  |  |
| Weatilela br June <br> 41／4s 1932－1966 |  |  | Greenburgh ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ S |  | \％ | 41／Water 19 |  |  |  |
| Weat New York 58 |  | 10 | 4.408 s 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodbrideg 6818 |  | 10 | ton 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 41／88 1936－1980 $-\cdots$ P\＆A |  |  | O |  |  |  |
| Highway |  |  | Haverstr |  |  | 为 |  |  | \％ |
|  | $b 4.60$ | 4．40\％ | Hemputead 4150 $1832-65 \mathrm{ME8}$ |  | $30 \%$ | Oyster Bay Wat |  |  |  |
| 45 Fund 1939 |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |  |
| Albuquerque 5 s W W 1962／8D | 96 | 100 |  |  | to 4．30\％ | ughkeensie 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hudison Rip Regulating Dist |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle Rlo Grande Oonser－ |  |  |  |  |  | Port Jervis 43 |  |  |  |
|  | 95 | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Isilip（T）4s ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| So March 1932－193 Ba Jan \＆Mar 1193 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to } 3.80 \\ & \text { to 3.900 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{48}^{4819}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 5819441983$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{56}^{68}$ Jan 1932－1935． |  |  | ${ }_{48} 81938-195$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Irvington 4.108 |  |  | 4348881933－1934．．．．．－M8S |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11 | 41／58 1940－195 |  |  | $43818393-1946$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 48 \mathrm{Cagal}$ | 103 <br> 103 <br> 108 | 10 | Jameast＇n 48 Mar $43681832-1933$ |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 488 \mathrm{~s}$ 1954－1960 |  |  |  |
| $44^{4}$ Barge Oanal | 101 |  | 43 da 1934 －1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | to 3.85 |  |  |  |  |  | to 4 |  |
| anal Term |  |  | ngs |  |  | ensselaer County－ |  |  |  |
| ， | 99 |  | ags |  |  | ${ }^{4} 48 \mathrm{~s}$ Highw |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{48}{ }^{\text {a }}$ High Im | 99 |  | ceckport 44618 |  |  | $4{ }^{\text {c }}$ S Highwa |  |  |  |
| 48 High Imp | 99 |  | $43^{1} 19431949$ |  | \＄0 ${ }^{4.30 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{48} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{O}$ anal mmp | 99 |  | $4.4081943-1949$ |  | to $4.30 \%$ | $4518 \mathrm{Pab} 1 \mathrm{mp} 32-48$ FeA |  |  |  |
| $4 \mathrm{4amas} 1 \mathrm{Im}$ | 99 |  | 59 1932－1942 |  |  | 4\％88 $1932-1934-8$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  | to |  |
| ${ }_{48}^{8} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  | 5358 1935－1940－－．．－－J．－J |  |  | 3） 6 Reer 1933 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  |  |  | \％ | $4318{ }^{\text {a }}$－ $32-38$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{49} \mathrm{Halghm}$ | 99 |  | Mamaroneck Un FS D No 1 |  |  | ${ }^{4} 818193$ |  |  | ${ }_{\%}^{4.50}$ |
| ${ }_{48}^{48} \mathrm{Paldg}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 Bldg co |  |  | Os 1037－1939 |  |  | 4．158 ${ }_{\text {4 }}$ |  |  | \％ |
| 4 4 Grade |  |  | dileport |  |  | 54，1932－18 |  |  | \％ |
|  | $b$ | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 3 . \\ & \text { to }\end{aligned}$ | ． 35 |  |  | Rye（V） 5 Mar |  |  |  |
| $88 / 88 \mathrm{AHIn}$ |  |  | $3.90 \mathrm{OOBldg} 34.60-\mathrm{F}$ F |  |  | $4.4081932-1953-5.58$ | \％ 4.75 | to |  |
| 338 |  |  | Min Vernon ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | to 4.20 | Saratoga |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  | dernor |  | to 4.20 | 4381 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | ${ }^{53} 8181835-184$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4 / 48} 8$ 1933－1955 |  |  |  |
| 33 smar |  |  | 4， |  |  | ato |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  | Jan 21938. |  |  | der |  |  |  |
| 33 ymar |  |  | sau Oo－58＇${ }^{\text {＇32 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 318s Mar $15 ; 46$ |  |  | $\left.4{ }^{43}\right)^{81935-1944}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $581940-18$ |  |  |  |
| lbany Oo 4 \％1936－38．ME |  |  |  |  |  | Cet 1581932－1 |  |  |  |
| 33\％Fund 1932－1941－－M\＆N |  |  |  |  | to $4.25 \%$ | ct 10 1032－1942－A\％016 |  |  |  |



STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

| Bonds. | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { Yield }} \\ & \text { Bid. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tot. } \\ \text { Net } \end{array}$ | Bonds. |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \hline \hline \text { or Basig } & \text { To } \\ \text { or } & \text { Ask. } \\ \text { Net. } \end{array}$ | Bonds. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { Basis } \\ & \text { or Ask. } \end{aligned}$ | To Net. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4s. Highway 1941.'43. } 4 \\ & \text { 48. } 51,8^{-1} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \% | SOUTH CAROLINA. |  |  | xa8. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  | Ablene 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 431/8 | . 50 | to $4.70 \%^{-1}$ |  | 90 |  |  |
|  | b 4.50 | to 4.25 | \% | Aiken Co 41/88 1937-12 |  | to 5 |  | . 50 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 4.50$ | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 4.25\end{aligned}$ | \% |  | b ${ }_{\text {b }}^{6} 4.30$ | to 5 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.50}$ | to ${ }_{\text {to }}^{\text {to }} 40$ |  |
| 4s 1932-1958.......... | 4.50 | to 4.25 | \% | $4{ }^{4} 8$ |  | to $5 \%$ |  | 50 |  |  |
| 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4\%81954-1858.-.-JsJ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{95} 9$ | 91 |  | Charleston $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }} 6$ |  | to 5\% |  | \% |  |  |
|  | 95 | 91 |  | Cheraw 5 S 52 op |  | 100 | 88 | $5 \%$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{45}$ thehem 50 D 5ha 35.400 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 43181932$ | $5 \%$ |  |  |
| Bradock 43 万 11 - $44-M 8 N$ |  |  |  |  |  | to 4.50 | ${ }_{4}^{4339} 419331936$ |  |  |  |
| Oambria $\mathrm{OO}^{4}$ |  | to 4. | ${ }^{-1}$ | Greenvill | . 60 | to 4.5 | 4, | $5 \%$ | to | \% |
| Ohester 4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Greanv }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.60 \\ & \hline .60 \end{aligned}$ | to 4.5 | ${ }^{\text {asa }}$ | b 5.30 |  |  |
| Ohester | 50 | to 4.2 |  |  |  | to 4.50 | -2, mot apr 10 1950-1006 | 5.30 | to 5.20 | \% |
| 8 | 5 | to 4.2 |  | Grester Greonvile Sewer Dist |  |  | $41 / 581934-1942$ | 50 |  | \% |
|  | 0 | to ${ }_{\text {to }} 4.2$ |  |  | 90 | 95 -- | 5e Road Mar 1519 | 50 |  | \% |
| Hrle ${ }^{\text {D }}$ 48 1932-1938, --.FaA | 4.50 | to 4.2 |  | Ese |  | to 5.25 | Corpus |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| $43 / 81932-18$ | 50 | to ${ }^{\text {c }} 4.2$ |  | Lancaster 8 D-6a 1941-.JJdy |  | to $5.25 \%$ | Dalia | 65 |  |  |
| Fayette Oo 48 road 1936-Ȧ®o ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4.50 | to 4.25 |  |  |  |  | 43 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8} 193$ |  |  |  |
| 48 Pub 1 mp 32 to 36 . 48 Moy $151932-1953$. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{60}$ | (to |  |  |  | 号 |
|  |  | to 4.2 |  | ${ }^{\text {Rocl }}$ |  | to |  |  |  |  |
| Lackawanna 00 ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 1944-F\&A | b 425 |  |  | 4ta Wa |  |  | Oaliag ${ }^{0} 41 / 88$ | 65 | to 4. | \% |
| Lancaster Co 4 |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 8$ | 4.60 | to |  |  |  |  |
| 31/88 |  | to 4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| werM |  | to $4 \%$ |  | \%, |  |  | School 1955 | ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.7$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{McF}^{\text {Mercer }}$ |  | to 4\% |  |  |  |  | bs impt Ang $11948 . .$. Ft |  |  | \% |
| orrist |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  | 59 1932-1934--- | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4369 1936-1971- |  | to |  |
|  |  | to ${ }_{\text {to }} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | to |  |
| $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Galvegton-58 $1032-1935$-J J mJ |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{Dec}$ |  | to 4 |  | 3a June $11832-39 .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ Grade Ralis 1944 --AtO |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{40}^{48}$ July 1939 |  | to 4. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{68} 88$ 1932-1966- |  |  |  |
| $4 \mathrm{4an} 11946$ | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4 \mathrm{4s}$ Feb 16 | b $5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 'ackeson 0 o- |  |  |  | 5.1 | 0 | \% |
| 3 |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ s fund 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 s 1941-1959.-M.-MEN |  |  |  | 3tanley O 04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Apr 151938 -58-Ä\&O1 |  |  |  | 3loux fall ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 5 5 |  |  | ${ }_{415}$ |  |  |  |
| 1932-19422--------J |  |  |  | 836Dec 1 1940 - ----.J\&D |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | SNEESEE |  |  | 5 SR |  |  |  |
| $43^{\text {s }} 1935-1937 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4881932 to 4939 |  | to ${ }_{\text {to }}$ 5\% |  | 43ss highway 1939......J\&D ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} b 5.20 \\ b \\ b .5 .20 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l\|} \text { to } 5 \% \\ \text { to } 5 \% \end{array}\right.$ | $4{ }^{4} 188$ Oept 1932 |  | to 4 | \% |
| $41 / 8{ }^{\text {a }} 32-38$ |  | to to 4.75 | \% |  |  |  | ${ }^{4315} 181932-1957$ |  | to 4 | \% |
| Reading 58 cmp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ b 4.3 | to to | $\%$ |
| 43/8 1932-19, |  |  |  | Ls rerdg |  |  | 435 Impt 1940-55 (\%-2)_J\&J |  |  |  |
| aran |  |  |  | ${ }^{59}$ Memorrial Aud'm 10 | 0 |  | ${ }^{43,81942}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $6 \%$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & b 4.85 \\ & b 4.35 \end{aligned}\right.$ | to 4 | \% |
| 481932 \& $1935 . . . . .-A 880$ |  |  |  | 54\%e Road |  | 6\% | PalagtIna 59, Sch Aug 1193 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{41 / 8}$ |  | to 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | to 5.10 | \% |
|  |  | to 4.2 |  |  |  | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 4.90 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { d }\end{aligned}$ | P5 1932- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59 1933-1 |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4 / 8} \mathrm{Road}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Oumberiand Oo ${ }^{\text {Oavidson }}$ |  | 6\% | 5138 W W 1936- |  |  |  |
|  |  | to 4.2 |  | 4) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ B Highway | 4.20 | to 4.10 | d |  |  |  |
| York 448 1932.1943...F\&A |  |  |  | ${ }^{5 \% \%}$ Oo Memorial $32-50 \mathrm{JkJ}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \% \\ & 6 \% \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{59} 8 \mathrm{St} \mathrm{Imp}$ Dlsti No 21943 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | aso |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RHODE |  |  |  | ${ }^{41488} \mathrm{O}$ Road 1958 |  | 6\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5 \%}$ Highway 1947.--.J\&D | $\|b 5.20\|$ | to 5\% | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 97 |  |  | (ibson County ${ }^{4 \%}$ Road 1932-195 |  | to 5.25 \% | Waco- ${ }^{4} 8$ |  |  |  |
| 31.288 |  |  |  | Gamilton Oount |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.75$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { to } \\ \text { to } 4.50 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 4\%\% Rridge 1944----A\&0 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ b |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { to } 5 \% \\ & \text { to 5\% } \end{aligned}\right.$ | chi Water 1937 |  |  |  |
| Johnston 43/881935-1940 M 8 N |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {rackson- }}^{415 \%}$ Ref 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newport-4468 $32 \cdot 39$-MEs | 99 |  |  | Iohnson Olty |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5\% June 103 1932-1968 | 107132 |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
| 4 A Mar 1932-35.....mes | 983 |  |  | May $11932-1940 \ldots \ldots{ }^{\text {a }}$ M 2 | 5.20 | to 5\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Knoxvill }}^{414 \mathrm{E}}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wtucket-4Y/51950-.J |  |  |  | 438 Park 1933-1935..A\& |  |  | THITED STATES |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5s 1933-19377--7.-.-.--M8 |  | to $5 \%$ | See | pagea | 16 \& 1 | 00. |
| 49 Water 1937------MEN |  |  |  |  |  | to $5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 993/4 |  |  | Madson Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 43/\% Highwa |  |  | Capitol Bldr $1934 . . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{~N}^{\text {Water Jan }}$ | 9795 |  |  | Memphiser ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | to |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{40}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Jan} 1$ | ${ }_{9}^{93}$ |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{99}^{9}$ |  |  |  | b ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.900$ | to $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } 4.75 \% \\ & \text { to } 4.75\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ¢ 4.90 | to $4.75 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| $4_{9} \mathrm{May} 1982$. | 90 |  |  |  |  | to ${ }_{\text {to }}$ 4.7.75\% $\%$ | Ogden $48 \%$ \% $1831-1945-\ldots$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{90}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 943 |  |  | land River B |  |  | Sall Lakeotity - |  |  |  |
|  | 94. |  |  |  |  | to ${ }^{\text {to }} 4.75 \%$ | 59 Refunding 1941...J.J8J |  |  |  |
| Ga Fand 1932-1936-1 M |  |  |  |  |  | to ${ }^{\text {to }} 4.75 \%$ | ${ }_{4} 431$ |  |  |  |
| 69.6 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {to }}^{\text {to } 4.755}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $43^{4}$ Funding 1044--Me |  |  |  |  |  | to $4.75 \%$ | Reer $1846-1865$-----A\&0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{438}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 4.90$ | to ${ }^{\text {to }} 4.75$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1932-1936.---.-M\&N |  |  |  |  |  | to 4.75\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Poik Oo $851832-4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | to 5\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | by Oounty-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% Oounty Johe-1951 |  |  | Ki $1931-48$ - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - $5.50 \%$ |  | 9612 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ad July |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% Fdin June 1 |  | 5.50\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


Real Estate Bonds

| Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allerton Oleve |  | 10 | Greeley Sa Bldg 6s 1950_...F'FA | $35$ | $35$ | Realty Assoc Sec Corp 6a '37.J\&J | $641 / 2$ | 671 |
|  | 55 |  | Herald Aquare Bldg 68 $19748=-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 63 1939---------------------------------- | 641/2 | 67 |
| Allerton N Y Oorp $51 / 2 \mathrm{~S}^{\prime} 47-J 86 y$ | 28 | 32 | Highb |  |  | Roxy Theatre $61 / 8$ 1931-1932--- |  | - ${ }^{-0}$ |
|  | 55 | $60^{--}$ | Hotel Lexington | 55 30 | 60 |  | $\overline{35}$ | , |
| Elitm-Cormmodore $18678 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} 34 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ |  | 68 | Insurance Oenter Bldg 61/98 1943 |  | 861/2 | St Oharles Hotel (At1, Oy | 30 | , |
| Bing o Bing deb 613 ys 1950. $\mathrm{M} \% \mathrm{E}$ |  | 54 | Jewelers Bldg (Ohic) 7 s 40.JsD | 1 | 5 | St George Hotel 5 3 | 401/2 | 431/2 |
| Boston Parcel Poat Station- <br> 516a Oct 11935 .........A\&t | 65 | 72 | alayette Hotel s P 6s 1944_A\&O |  |  | Saks Realty 6s 1931-1946-7-3-0゙ |  | -8** |
| Bouton Poat Office Serv siation- |  |  |  | 14 | 199- |  | 54 | 38 |
|  | 45 60 | 55 | La salle Hotel $51 / 51940$ | 34 | 38 | Schulte R Le Eistate 681835 J $\&$ D |  | 48 |
| Bowman-Biltmore Hotels 781934 |  | 75 75 | Lefcourt Manhat Bldg 5 is 1941 | 50 | ${ }_{92}$ | Wevilhant ${ }^{\text {com }}$ |  | s 48 |
| B'way Barclay Orfice Bldg 6s 1941 | 52 |  | incoln Bldg $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s} 1953 \ldots$ | $331 / 2$ | 35 | Shelburn, lne(AtiOy $6149^{\circ} 40.5 \% J$ | 20 | 30 |
| Broadway Bldg (N Y |  |  | Lincoln 42d |  |  | Sherry-Netherland Hotel $51 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime} 48$ | 28 |  |
| Bway Mot | 47 |  | 1st mtge if $51 / 9 \mathrm{~s}$. 19 | 34 | 35 | Shubert Theat deb 6is '42-d\&D1B |  |  |
| Bway \& 38th St Bl | 89 |  | Deb of $61 / 5 s^{\prime} 48$ with |  | 15 | Sixty-One Bway $51 / 881950$. AtO | 65 | 70 |
| Bway \& 41st St Bldg | 43 23 | 4 |  | 3/3 | $87^{-}$ |  | 63 |  |
| Budd Realty bs June 19 | 50 | 63 | Loews Theatre | 60 | 65 | Stanley Real Lst $51 / 1 \mathrm{~S}^{1} 45 .-$ J\&D | 65 |  |
| 6s Set 1041 | 58 | 62 | Lond Gu \& Acc Bld | 100 | 103 | Straus Bldg 6s 1931-194 | 60 | 68 |
| Bush Term Bldg 1itt 581960 .AdO | 85 |  | Lord Balt Hotel g m 63/s |  | 70 | State \& Wash Bldgs |  |  |
|  | 50 85 | 55 | Lords Court Bldg 51281942 J\&D | 58 | 62 | 1st aink fund 5 s 1948 ser A -M\&SS | 48 | 52 |
| Ohesebrough Bld | 70 |  | Fack Trucks R t Sec 6s 1930-40. |  |  | Sink fund 5 \% | 35 | 0 |
|  | 50 |  | Madison Olark Bldg |  |  | Tart Realty (New Hav) 68'40A*O | 75 | 85 |
| Ohic Beach Hotel 6 s 1941 | 55 |  | 1st m leasehold 6s ${ }^{\text {c }} 31$ - 42 M \& S15 |  |  | 10 East 40th 8treet Bldg | 39 | 41 |
| Ohrysler Bldg 681848 | 55 |  | anhattan |  |  | Textile Bldg 1st 6s 195 | 42 | 45 |
|  | 45 | 46 | 1st mer Printers Bld | ${ }_{25}^{55}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Trinity Bldg 5\%/ 1930 | 011\% | 216 |
| Oleve Term Bldg 6s 1941 | 39 |  | Mercantlle Arcade Bldg (Los Ang) |  |  | 08 sout |  |  |
| Oolton Manor 1st 6s 1937 |  |  |  | 30 | 40 | 1st 8 f $51 / \mathrm{s}$ 1958_-......M\&N | 52 | 55 |
| Court \& Remsen Sts (Broo |  |  | Minneapolis Parcel | 57 |  | Tyler Bldg 6s 1953 - |  | 40 |
| Dallas P O 6a- Sept is 1835 M8\% | $64$ | 70 | Morton Hotel 1st 6 S 1938 .....F\&A |  |  | Un Post Offices 51/s 35 \% \& A15 | 52- | F7 |
| Dept of Labor Bldg, Wash |  |  |  | 75 |  | Vanderbilt |  |  |
| 5328 June $11932 \ldots-3 \& D$ | 80 | 95 | Nat Hotel of Cuba 6s 1959-M\&S $n$ | 30 | 40 | 1st leashold 61/2s 1944-J J J 15 |  |  |
| Detroit Hotel 61/98 1932-41-M\&8 |  |  | Nat Press Blag 51651950 A\&O15 | 40 | 45 | Van Sweringen Oo 6s 1935-HP\&A | 1/4 | 0\%/8 |
| Dodge Bldg 61/2s 1943 <br> Edgew Bch Apart 6s 31-44-ÄO | 20 |  | Neisner Bros Realy, Inc- ${ }^{\text {Conv }} \mathrm{f}$ deb 6 s 1948 |  |  | Varick st Sta PO (N Y) 681941 Wadsworth Bldg(NY) 6a's3_A\&O | 75 80 | $8 \overline{3}^{--}$ |
| 11 West 42d St 61/2 1945.....- | 30 | 33 | Y Athletic Olub 6s 1948 | $6{ }^{2}-$ | 65 | Waldorf Astorla |  |  |
| E'ppley Hotels $61 / 81941$ | 80 | 82 | 1900 Rittenhouse Squar | - $5-\cdots$ |  | 1st lien 7s 1954_...... M\&S |  |  |
| Equit Office Bldg (N Y) Ss 19 | 68 |  | rfolk P O 0 6s Mar 11935 M\&S | 65 |  | Wanamaker (John) Phila., 51/2s'49 | 981/2 | $991 / 2$ |
|  | $\overline{5} 5$ | $\overline{6} 5$ | North Station 1 ndus Bldg (Bost) |  |  | Wardman Real Estate Properties <br> 1st \& ref 61/6s 1931 M \& S |  |  |
| 43 Exchange Place Bldg 651 | 68 | 72 |  | 55 | $60{ }^{-1}$ | 1st \& ref $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 1938------M\&S |  |  |
| 50 Bway Bldg (N Y) 68 "48-M8s | 75 | 79 | 111 John St Bldg 68 | 60 | 6 | 1st \& ref 61/s 1948........mis | 17 | $\overline{2} 0$ |
| 1500 Walnut St(Phila) 1st 88'47- |  |  | 165 Broadway Bldg 53/ '51 F\%A | 60 | 62 | Wardman Realty \& Construction |  |  |
| 40 Wall Street Bldg 1st 6 s | 5432 |  | Oue-Seventy Bwa | 22 |  | Deb g 61/8s 1938-----M\&S |  |  |
| Fer Det Theatre 6a 1942-9̄-A\&O |  |  | One West 39th St Bldg 7s 1945 |  |  | Washington Bldg 68 1940_..J\&D |  |  |
| Fox Now Fing Thea $61 / \mathrm{s}^{\circ} 43$ - F\%A | 6 | 13 | Palace Hotel(San Er) $58.45 . \mathrm{F}$ (8A | - |  | Westinghouse Bidg 6s 1931- | 67 | 75 |
| Fox Theatre \& Ofrice Blag. | 50 | 55 | Param Bway ory | 48 | 7/8 | White Motor R | 5 | 100 |
| Fox St Louis Theatre Bldg- | 50 | 5 | Park Ave Bldg 6s 1941 - |  |  | Mortgage Participation Cts. | 80 |  |
| 1st 8 f 6158 1942 | 16 | 18 | Park Lane Oorp | $20^{-}$ | 30-- | Home Title Ins 51/28 1931-36...- | 97 |  |
| Fuller Bldg (G A F Realty Co |  |  | Park Lexington | 31 | 321/2 | Lawyers Mortgage $51 / 2 s^{\prime} 31-32$. |  |  |
|  |  | 50 | Park Row Bldg 6s 1943. | 20 |  | 51819 |  | 01 |
| Certificates of de | 16 | 18 | Pitts Hotels Oorp 1st $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}^{\circ} 48 \mathrm{M}$ \&J | 35 | 40 | Lawyers Title 5 s 193 |  |  |
| Garreti Bldg (Ohic) 5\%/8 |  |  | ttsburgh P O Ser |  |  | 512 s 1932- |  |  |
| Gen'l Motors Bldg 6819 |  |  |  | 59 | 68 | N Y Title \& Mtgej5 5 28 1931-40.- |  |  |
| George Washington Hotel is |  |  |  | --- | 0 | Prudence do 5 s 1932-7------- |  |  |
| Grant Bldg (Pittab) 78.47 - Fea |  |  |  | 90 | 90 | State Title \& Mtge 51/28 1931-36. | 9916 |  |
| let $m$ leaseh 5s 1946...-J\&D | 593/3 | $31 / 2$ | 6 s May $11941 . . . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ J\&D | 64 | 70 | Titie Guar $51 / 81933-1935$ |  |  |
|  | 94 | 98 | Real Hhstate Board Bidg 78 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Banks \& Trust Companies

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

Figures of deposits, capital and profits for the national banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all other Institutions they are the latest obtainable, direst returns being prosured by us where no periodio statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.
 * Sale price. a Sept. 24 1930. $\boldsymbol{b}$ Last sale in 1929 . $\boldsymbol{c}$ Owned by the San Diego First National Co. $d$ Branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce
(head ofrice Toronto) opened for business on June 17 1931. $e$ Trust deposits. $g$ March 25 1931. $l$ Last sale price. $n$ June 30 1931. $x$ Ex-dividend.




[^20]


| National Ban Sept. 29. |  | C | State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { astit } \\ & \text { t. } 2 \end{aligned}$ | tions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CovingtonOent Sav Bk \& Tr Co Oitizens' Nat Bank. | 60.000 | 131,019 | 1,482,110 | 100 |  | share. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $2 \overline{6}_{0}{ }^{--}$ | -- |
| First Nat Bk \& TrOö | 500,000 | 630,702 | 6,047,426 | 100 | 200 |  |
| Peop-Lib Bt \& Tr | 650,000 | 483,339 | 4,977,307 |  |  | 1200 |
| OovingtonTr\&EBkgCo | 200,000 | t345,048 | 2,150,243 | 00 | 230 | 25 |
| LexingtonBank of Commerce | 300.000 | t339,614 | 2,530,856 | 100 | ${ }_{125}{ }^{\text {Per }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { share. } \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trust Co | 200.000$1,000.000$ | 1,097,819 | 1,310,541 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | -125- | 20 |
| First Nat Bi* |  |  |  |  |  | 150 |
| Second Nat Ban | $\begin{array}{r}150.000 \\ 150,00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1287,371130,096 | $2,142,081$$2,181,754$ |  | 285 | 300 |
| Union Bank \& Tr |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |
| Security Trust Oo | 150,000 500.000 | 161,101 | 3,346,856 | 100 |  |  |
| Iouisvill | f1,000,000 | 2,162,443 | 38,475,376 |  | P-Per | $\begin{aligned} & \text { shars. } \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oitizens' Union N B- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Colum Tr- | 2,000,000 | 1,862,813 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,416,814 \\ 23,949,234 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Liberty Bk \& Tr Co- | 1,000,000 | 2,121,966 | 18, 1 1,865,007 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 54 \end{array}$ |
| Security Bank | 300,000 | 164,141 |  |  |  |  |
| KentuckyTitle Tr | -1,000,000 | 1,466,197 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,662,606 \\ & 8,427,975 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $200{ }^{--}$ |
| Sincoln Bank \& Tr | 750,000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 10uisville Trust Cō- | 1,000,009 | $\begin{array}{r} a 77,420 \\ a 500,00 \\ 399,725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 823,872 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,508,833 \end{array}$ | 100 | 175 | - |
| United States Tr Co. | $525,000$ |  |  | 100 | Nomi | $2 \overline{6} 5$ nal. share. |
| Newport- |  | 399,725 | 1,508,833 |  |  |  |
| American Nat Bank- | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 100.000 \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | 225,688404,608 | $1,293,933$$2,977,340$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 240300300 | $400{ }^{-1}$ |
| Newport Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Sav Ble \& Tr |  | a306,666 | 1,887,186 |  |  |  |


| National Banks Sept. 29. |  | State Institutions Sept. 29. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Captial. | Surplus t Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ash. |
| Baton Rouge- Bank of Baton Rouge | 250,000 | 510,349 | 4,512,427 | 100 |  | $l 250$ |
| Louisiana Nat Bank- | 300,000 | r524,903 | 6,061,727 | 100 |  | 2275 |
|  | 150,000 | 246.788 | 2,864,013 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans- |  |  |  |  | Por | share |
| American Bank \& Tr | 1,000,000 | 697,463 | 10,020,937 | 100 |  |  |
| Oo-_--- | 6,075,000 | 3,225,563 | 45,808,793 | 15 | 16\% | 17 |
| Continental Bank ${ }_{\text {Trust Oo }}$ | 202,500 | a43,178 | 1,606,384 |  |  |  |
| Int-State Tr \% B Oi- | 750,000 | 1,407,150 | 18,395,955 | 100 |  | $1300{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Whitney Nat Bank - | r2,800,000 | 5,685, 375 | $68,278,255$ $49,481,511$ |  | 65 |  |
| Hibernia Bk \& Tr Oo | 2,500,000 | 3,699,494 | 49,481,511 | 25 | 65 |  |
| Whitney Savings Bank Re... | r1,000,000 | 5,685,375 | 68,278,255 | 25 | 70 |  |
| Shreveport- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Com'l Am B \& ${ }^{\text {First No }}$ No | 300,000 $1,000,000$ | 111,317 | 13,636,712 | 1001 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | $1,000,000$ 500,000 | 5608,772 | 13,636,712 |  |  |  |
| Oommercial Nat Bk. | 1,000,000 | 784, 638 | 16.972,461 | 100 |  |  |
| Oontin'l Tr \& Sav Bk | 400,000 | 122,130 | 2,439,176 | 100 |  |  |
| National Bank Sept. 29. |  | MAINE | State | Instit | tions |  |


| Augusta- <br> First Nat Granite Bk | 300,000 | ,00 | 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 | $\begin{array}{r}296,029 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,380,246 | 100 |  |  |
| Merrill Trust Oo...-- | 1,000,000 | 1,089,545 | 23,257,686 | 100 | -250 | 0 |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canal National Bank | 600.000 | 616,666 | 6,264,284 | 100 | 120 | 1330 |
| First National Bank- | 600,000 | 505,612 | 8,977,189 | 100 50 | 125 200 | 1325 |
| Portland Nat Bank- | 1,000,000 | 923,870 $1,838,242$ | 12,530,834 | 100 | 250 | 270 |
| Oasco-Mercantile $\operatorname{Tr}$ | 770,000 | 886,421 | 22,046,599 | 100 | 150 | 175 |



[^21]


[^22]

[^23]

## National Banks Sept. 29. NORTH CAROLINA ${ }^{\text {State Institutions }}$



| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Banks } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \end{gathered} \quad \mathbf{O H I O}$ |  |  | 'State Institutuns Sept. 29. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& rofits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Cleveland (rust Con.) | 13.800,000 | 13,457,588 | 269,542,666 |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. <br> share. <br> 250 |
| Guardian Trust Co.- | 7,000.000 | 10,900,021 | 140,066,538 | 100 |  | 245 |
| Union Sav \& L Co.- | 900,000 | s 777,874 | 2,237,491 | 100 |  | 90 |
| Union Trust Co..-- | 22,850,000 | 17,222,944 | 267,171,477 | 25 | 37 | 371/2 |
| Columbus- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brunson Bk \& Tr Oo | 250,000 | 77,805 | 3,069,250 | 100 | Por | hare |
| Oity Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 1,200,000 | 2,012,608 | 18,276,292 | 10 |  |  |
| Oolumbus Nat Bank | 500.000 | d 129,328 | 3,235,027 | 10 |  |  |
| Fifth Ave Sav Bank- | c200,000 | 66,334 | 2,307,487 |  |  |  |
| Huntington Nat Bk- | $2,000.000$ 100.000 | 2,117,149 | $26,279,916$ 2,991 | 100 |  |  |
| Northern Sav Bk Oō | 100,000 | 59,955 | 2,936,183 | 100 |  |  |
| Ohio National Bk_-f | c4,000,000 | 3,712,851 | 47,733,974 |  |  |  |
| Dayton- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants' Nat Bk \& Trust Oo. | 200,000 | 146,118 |  |  | ${ }_{175}^{P_{\text {Gr }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { share } \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ |
| Third Nat Bank \& | 200,000 | 146,118 | 2,400,000 | 100 |  |  |
| Trust Oo-- | 1400000 | 362,697 | 6,510,837 | 100 | 190 | 200 |
| Winters N Bk \& Tr-- | 1,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r}857,388 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,232,285 | 100 | 220 | 225 |
| Union Trust Ou.--- | $u 1,500,000$ | 1,675,874 | 24,778,551 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| Toledo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FYrst National Bank |  | 1,685,480 | 10,698,250 |  | Per | sha |
| West Toledo Nat Bk | 200,000 | -115,023 | 10,671,158 | 100 |  |  |
| Spitzer-R T \& S Bk. | 600,000 | 333,468 | 2,907,321 | 100 |  |  |
| Toledo Trust Co..-- | 5,000,000 | 3,920,778 | 46,612,225 | 50 |  |  |
| Youngstown- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| City Tr \& Sav Bank. | p1,000,000 | 1,366,837 | 14,789,813 | 100 | Per | shars |
| Commer'l Nat Bank- | 1,500,000 | 1,771,556 | 6,826,879 | 100 |  | 150-* |
| Dollar Sav \& Tr Co- | p2,500,000 | 1,480,900 | 18,674,397 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | r2,500,000 1,000 | $1,916.287$ 403,943 | $18,504,206$ <br> 4,923 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mahoning }}$ Nat Bank ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $1,000.000$ 150,000 | 403,943 148,921 | + $2,9828,9673$ | 100 |  | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Natiomat Ran } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ks OKL | AHOM | ${ }^{\text {state }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 t u 1 \\ & n t .2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { utions } \\ & 9 . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guthrie- <br> First National Bank | 100,000 | 126.022 | 2,453.095 | 100 |  | inal share |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| McAlester- |  |  |  |  | Prr | share |
| First Nat Bk of McA | 100,000 | 41,519 | 2,303,526 | 100 |  |  |
| Muskogee- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Oitizens National Bk | 100,000 s | 37,305 | 1,191,528 | 100 |  |  |
| Commercial Nat Bk- | 300,000 | 297.635 | 3,852,131 | 100 |  |  |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | 500,000 | 270,261 | 5,251,925 | 100 | Nom | inal |
| Oklahoma City- |  |  |  |  | Per | shar |
| Capital State Bank- | 50,000 s | 58,119 | 907,912 | 100 | 100 | 125 |
| City Nat'l Bk\& Tr Oo | 200,000 | 102,991 | 3,991,297 | 100 | 200 | 225 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co | $5,000,000$ 300,000 | 2,392,578 | $46,594,985$ $4,907,658$ | 100 | 50 150 | ${ }_{225}^{60}$ |
| Liberty Nat Bank.-- | n1,200,000 | 700,676 | 14,017,212 | 100 | 200 | 250 |
| Tradesmen's Nat Bk | 500,000 | 172,257 | 7,017,467 | 100 | 225 | 275 |
| Tulsa- |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Nom}}{\text { Per }}$ |  |
| Exchange Nat Bank- | 3,000,000 | 2,492,654 | 41,308,370 | 20 | 30 | 35 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 2,500,000 | 1,303,417 | 25,216,213 | 20 | 21 | 223 |
| Fourth Nat Bank--- | 250,000 | 61,156 | 3,937,025 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Nat Bk of Oom'erce-- | 200,000 | ${ }_{5}^{1338.141}$ | $3,729,066$ $2,404,184$ | , 20 | 29 | 30 |


| National Banks <br> Sept. 29. | OREGON | State Instututions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 29. |  |  |

* Sale price. a Controlled by Transamerica Corp. 6 Member West Coast Oorp. $c$ Member of the BancOhio Corp. d March 251931.6 Member
 Oct. $11831 . g$ New stock, ${ }^{h}$ Trust funds. $i$ Member Northwest Bancorporation. $k$ Oontrolled by the United States National Group. I Last sale. $n$ Affi-
liated with the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla, o Closed on Oct. 51931 . $p$ Closed on Oct. 151931 . $r$ First National Bank closed on Oct. 151931
 $\$ 7.500,000$. uClosed on Oct. 31 1931. $v$ Stock held entirely by Exchange National Bank. $x$ Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.


[^24]

| Charleston- ${ }_{\text {Atlantic National Bk }}$ | 200,000 | 160,732 | 3,396,096 |  | Nomi nal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oitizens \& Sou Bank ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 500,000 | 472,779 | 3,809,046 |  |  | 300 |
| Oarolina Sav Bank -- | 200,000 | 178,630 | 2,451,801 |  | 225 | 250 |
| Miners \& Merch Bk- | 50,000 | 38,832 | 36,819 |  | 120 | 135 |
| People's State Bank- | 2,000,000 | 466,942 | 24,704,503 |  | 10 | 12 |
| South Caro Nat Bank | 1,500.000 | 1,642,472 | 23,211,654 |  | 250 | 27 |
| So Carolina State Bk | 450,000 | 275,947 | 5,146,122 |  |  |  |
| Columbia- |  |  |  |  | er | hare. |
| Oentral Union Bank. $s$ | 355.000 | 221,524 | 4,555,320 |  |  |  |
| Nat Loan \& Exch Bk | 500,000 | 227,228 | 3,926,101 |  |  |  |
| Greenville- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 200,000 | 334,044 | 1,350,074 |  |  | 20 |
| Peoples Nat Bank | 200.000 | 483,003 | 2,364,040 |  | 22 | 24 |
| Pledmont Sav \& Tr- | 50,000 | 120,235 | 2,301,921 |  |  |  |
| Spartanburg- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Nat Bank--- | 400,000 | 220,577 | 3,977,741 | 100 | 85 |  |
| First National Bank- ${ }_{\text {der }}$ | 500,000 | 82,112 | 3,136,38 |  |  |  |
| Mer \& Farm Bank.-. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $100,000 \mathrm{c}$ | 100,025 | 775.838 |  |  |  |
| Southern Trust Co--1 | ${ }^{*} 60.000$ | 19,093 | 165,461 |  |  | 25 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nationul Bank } \\ \text { Sept. 29. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | SOUTE | DAK | $\mathrm{TA}^{\text {State }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { Insti }} \\ & \text { ept. } \end{aligned}$ | tions |  |
| $x$ Falls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Citizens Nat Bk \& Tr | 125,000 |  | 1,563,351 |  |  |  |
| Oorn Exch Sav Bank | 100,000 u | 43,993 | 933,934 |  |  |  |
| First Nat'l Bk \& Tr- | 200,000 | 119,714 | 3,959,312 |  |  |  |
| Security Nat'l B \& Tr | 250,000 | 422,710 | 4,415,627 |  |  |  |


| Nattonal Banks Sept. 29. | TENNESSEE state |  |  | Institutions Sept. 29. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ChattanoogaAmer Tr \& Bkg Co. | 625,000 | 1,120,224 | 5,614,532 | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nom } \\ & \text { Per } \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ninal. } \\ & \text { share. } \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ |
| FTrst National Bank- | 2,500,000 | 2,460.563 | 18,581,597 | 20 |  |  |
| Hamilton Nat Bank. | 2,000,000 | 1,420,234 | 20,248,889 | 100 | 300 | 310 |
| $\underset{\text { East Tennessee }}{\text { Knoxile }}$ Bk | 1,000,000 | 746,175 | 17,181,661 |  | ${ }_{1145}{ }^{\text {Per }}$ | are. |
| East Tenn Sav Bk-- | 200.000 | 201,105 | 5,412,608 |  |  |  |
| Oomm' $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{-}$ | 203.125 c | c 122,200 | , 325,000 |  | 13 | 15 |
| HamiltonNationalBk | 500,000 | 146.263 | 5,426,749 | 100 | 125 | 130 |
| Memphis- |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Per }}$ | share. |
| Bank of Com \& TrOo <br> First National Bank | 3,000,000 1,000 | a2,775,538 | 32,849,638 | 100 | 180 | 190 |
| State Savings Bank, | 1,50,000 | $u \quad 72,000$ | 21,291,000 |  | 265 |  |
| Union Planters' Nat' | 3,500,000 |  | 23,047,301 |  | 151/2 | 16 |
| Manhat S Bk \& Tr Co | 700,000 | 1,681,143 | 5,734,283 | $i 100$ |  |  |
| Nashville- |  |  |  |  |  | har |
| American Nat Bank- | 3,000,000 | 3,505,755 | 40,646,032 |  | 55 | 60 |
| Mroadway Nat Bank | 1.000 .000 3000 | 649,584 537,267 | 11,853,430 |  |  |  |
| Oommerce-Unlon $\mathrm{Bk}^{\text {chen }}$ | 800.000 | 1,020,287 | 8,124,131 | 10 | ) | 40 |
| ${ }_{\text {Third National Bank }}{ }^{\text {Nashvile }}$ | 800,000 600,000 | $u 1,272,803$ 274,177 | $8,594,429$ $5,985,106$ | 0 | (b) |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nationnl Bank } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \end{gathered}$ |  | EXAS | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { Sept. 29. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}^{\text {Austin }}$ Nat Bank- |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Nom }}{\text { Per }}$ | $\frac{\text { share. }}{\text { sinal. }}$ |
| Austican Nat Bank- | 300,000 | 500,000 | 4.463.016 | 100 |  | ---: |
|  | 200.000 <br> 400 <br> 000 | 35,430 527.503 | - 1.433 .481 | 100 |  | ----- |
| Texas Bank \& Trust- | 200,000 ${ }^{4}$ | 54,915 | 2,425,118 | 500 |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nattonal Banks } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \end{gathered}$ |  | TEXAS | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \operatorname{lnstztutivors} \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profíts. | Gross Deposits. | r. | . | Ass |
| ${ }_{\text {American Nat Ban }}^{\text {Beamont }}$ |  |  |  | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nom } \\ \text { Per } \end{gathered}$ | inal. share. |
| City National Bank- | 250,000 | 239,395 | 2,727,551 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 400.000 | 827.269 | 7,424,260 | 100 |  |  |
| Secur St Bk \& Trust | 125.000 | 16,345 | 853,770 |  |  |  |
| Texas National Bank | 250,000 |  |  | 100 |  | - |
| First National Bank_ | 8,000,000 | 7,102,169 | 72,730,466 | 20 | 40 | 43 |
| Liberty State Bank | 50,000 | 38,205 | 1,953,431 | 100 | 150 |  |
| Mercantile Bk \& Tr- | 2,000,000 | 696,539 | 16,508,314 | 2 | 18 | 9 |
| trust Oo | 4,000,000 | 2,742,734 | 44,433.706 | 20 | 39 | 40 |
| Nat Bank of Comm. | 150,000 | 381,810 | 4,507,377 | 100 | 265 |  |
| Dallas Bank \& Tr Co | 1,000,000 | 910.395 | 10,567,859 | 20 | 39 | -40 |
| Oak Oliff Bk \& Tr Co | 100,000 | 49,210 | 1,137,009 | 100 | 135 | 150 |
| State Trust \& Sav Bk | 100,000 | 10,706 | 815,348 | 100 |  | 50 |
| Texas Bank \& Tr Oo | 125,000 | 26,589 | 93 |  |  | 22 |
| El Paso Nat Bank | 300,000 | 163.252 | 3,813,359 | 100 |  |  |
| State National Bank | 300,000 | 1,053.638 | 11,815,085 | 100 | 500 |  |
| Fort Worth |  |  |  |  | 6r | share |
| Amer Bank | 100,000 | 14,914 | 7460,802 | 100 |  | 180 |
| Continental Nat ${ }^{\text {First }}$ | 1 | 1,348,737 | 2, $7,658,657$ | 10 | 0 |  |
| Ft Worth Nat | 2,500,000 | 2,297,659 | 31,201,640 | 20 | 60 | 65 |
| Stockyards Nat Bank | 200,000 | 125,264 | 3,063,424 | 0 |  |  |
| Union Bank \& Tr Oo | 100.000 | 44,136 | 430,634 | 100 | 110 |  |
| Ga |  |  |  |  | ar | are |
| Oity National Bank- | 200 | 373,559 | 7,942,502 | 100 | 225 | 0 |
| First National Bank_ | 200 | 324 | 4,019,053 | 100 | 275 |  |
| Hutchings-Sealy |  |  | 8,314 | 100 | 140 |  |
| U S National Bank-- | 1,000 | 276,560 | 7,993,00 | 100 | 133 | 135 |
| Houst |  |  |  | No | Per | ares |
| Citizens State Bank- | 100,000 | $1{ }^{19,118}$ | ${ }^{782,925}$ | 100 |  | 75 |
| First National Bank- | 2,500.000 | 1,075,019 | 36,133,121 | 100 | 250 |  |
| City Bank \& Tr Co_ Houston Nat Bank. | -1,000.000 | 6 | 3,149,777 | 20 |  | - |
| Second Nat'l Bank | 1,000,000 | 12,770,050 | 21,014,632 | 100 | $2 \overline{8} \overline{0}^{-}$ |  |
| Nat Bank of Comm- | fi.000.000 | 2,642,406 | 14,631,201 | 100 | 225 | 250 |
| Public NatBk\& Tr ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | $f 800.000$ | 36 | 7,247,670 | 10 |  |  |
| State National Bank | 600,000 | 290,255 | - 5,311,745 | 100 |  | 210 |
| Union National Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,230,789 | 13,072,428 | 100 | 200 |  |
| South Texas Com- mercial Nat Bank | 1,500,000 | 1,258,929 | 26,809,985 | 100 | 225 |  |
| Federal Trust Co. | 400,000 | 243,015 | 1,958 | 100 |  | 5 |
| Fidelity Trust Oo. | 200.000 | u 371,921 | 114,268 | 100 |  |  |
| Guardian Trust Co | 600,000 | 1,138,838 | 6.607,505 | 100 | 300 | 350 |
| Houston Land \& Tr- | 1,000,000 | 766,582 | 5,730,792 | 100 | 150 |  |
| San Jacinto Trust | 500,000 | 516,576 | 3,968,712 | 100 |  | 125 |
| Port Arthur- |  |  |  |  | Per | are |
| First National Bank. | 100,000 |  | 3,616,094 | 100 | 900 |  |
| Merchants Nat'l Bk- | 100,000 | 355,152 | 2,515,056 | 100 | 450 |  |
| San Antonio- |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| Alamo National Bank | 2,000,000 | 968,050 | $11,4$ | 100 |  |  |
| Commerctial Nat Bk | 300.000 1.200000 | 68,649 $\mathbf{1 , 3 9 1}, 996$ | 19,407,082 | 100 |  |  |
| Groos National Bank | - 350,000 | 255,684 | 2,003,376 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of Comm- | 600,000 | 518,996 | 9,779,290 | 140 |  |  |
| Sam Houston State Bank \& Trust |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | 500,000 | 137,262 | 2,632,195 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Waco- }}^{\text {Watizens' }}$ Nat Ban | 25 |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{200}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 h a r \\ & 295 \end{aligned}$ |
| First National Bank | 1,000,000 | 261,5 | 9,345,470 | 100 | 100 | 125 |
| First Trust \& Sav Bk | 100.000 |  | 2312 | O |  | 75 |
| Liborty Nat Bank- | 300,000 100,000 | 116.618 74,439 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,731,218 \\ 649,619 \end{array}$ | 100 | $90{ }^{--}$ | 100 |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Banks } \\ \text { Sept. } 29 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | VERMONT |  | State InstututionsJune 30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barro- <br> Granite S B \& Tr O People's Nat Bank. Quarry S Bk \& Tr Oo | $\begin{aligned} & 100.000 \\ & 200.000 \\ & 100.000 \end{aligned}$ | 128,277235420 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} 3,999,737 & 100 & \text { Per } \end{array}$ |  |  | share |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,102,220 | 100 |  |  |
| Burlingto |  |  |  |  | Per | shars. |
| Ohittenden Oo Trust | 200.000 | 383,736 | 5,121,387 | 100 |  |  |
| HowardNatBk\& TrCo Merchants Nat Bank | 600.000 | 443,145 | 4,113,818 | 100 |  |  |
| Burlington Trust $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 250,000 | 852,576 | 6,705,067 | 100 |  |  |
| Montpelier- |  |  |  |  | Per | share |
| Capital S B \& Tr Co | 100,000 | 233,636 | 3,274,885 | 100 |  |  |
| Montpelier Nat Bank | 150,000 | 154,403 | 1,877,978 | 100 |  |  |
| Montp'r S B \& Tr Co | 100;000 | 164,395 | 4,714,058 | 100 |  |  |
| Rutland- |  |  |  |  | or | hart |
| Oentral Nat Bank | 100.000 | 118,719 | 1,049,153 | 100 |  |  |
| Cloment Nat Bank- | 100.000 100,000 | 317,979 | $1,270,714$ 390.440 | 100 |  |  |
| Rutland Oo Nat £ank | 100.000 | 173,134 | 2,291,412 | 100 |  |  |
| Rutland Trust Oo. | 50.000 | 258,275 | 1,847,671 | 100 |  |  |

[^25]

## Canadian Bank Statements

Returns are all of Aug. 31 1931. Prices are per cent. not por zhars.

| NOVA SCOTIA |  |  |  |  | QUEBEC |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Capilar. | ${ }_{\text {Reser }}^{\text {Reser }}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {deposita }}^{\text {cios. }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | SASKATCHEWA |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^26]
## Insurance Stocks



[^27]
[^0]:    - No par vaiue, $\quad$ Ex-dividena.

[^1]:    - No par value

[^2]:    Fer footnotes see page 56 .

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 56.

[^4]:    For footnoter see dage 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.

[^7]:    No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend

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

[^9]:    No par value a Assessment paid. $x$ Eix-dividend

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

[^11]:    - No par value

[^12]:    *Nu par value. $x$ Option Sale

[^13]:    $b$ Bask, $f$ This price includes accrued Interest. $k$ Last sale, $\boldsymbol{l}$ In London. $n$ Nominal, $s$ Salu price. $u$. Rix-riabts. $\dagger$ No par value.

[^14]:    

[^15]:    b Basis, f This price includes accrued in
    lished on Montreal and Toronto Exchanges

[^16]:    stock Exchankes.

[^17]:    C Toronto Stoclr Exchanges.

[^18]:    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

[^19]:    Basis, f Flat price, bin Lendon, $n$ Neminal. $s$ saie price. y Por 220. Tax free in Connecticut

[^20]:    
    

[^21]:    * Sale price. $\dagger$ Stock has to be offered to board of directors. a June 30 1931. $b$ Affiliate of American Com. \& Savings Bank. $c$ Incl; savings deposits
    Business suspended. $e$ Affiliate of First National Bank of Boston. $f$ Oitizens Union Fidelity unified certificates. $g$ Affiliated with the First Nationai
    

[^22]:     ante Trust Co. absorbed the Marine Trust Co..the Neptuns Trust Co., the Atlantic Safe Deposit \& Trust Co and the Seaside Trust Co. on Oct. 14 . 1931.
    
    

[^23]:    * Sale price. $a$ Capital increased to $\$ 1,600,000$ on Oct. 71931 . $b$ Directors of the Hibernia Trust Co. on Oct. 21 1931 approved the merger of the
    ilberty National Bank \& Trust Co. into the Hibernia Trust Co. charch 25 1931. $d$ Sept. 29 1931. $e$ Merger of the Bank of America N. A., with the Liberty National Bank \& Trust Co. into the Hibernia Trust Co. oc March 25 1931. G Sept. 29 Trust ${ }^{2}$ D Deposit Co., the First Bank \& Trust Co. and the Citizens Trust Co. merged under title of the First Citizens Bank \& Trust Co. with a capital of $\$ 2,000,000$, $g$ July 29 1931. $h$ Cl

[^24]:    

[^25]:    
    
    

[^26]:    
    
    
    

[^27]:    $a$ Holding company, $b 320,000$ no par shares. $C$ Including 400 shares no par general management stock carried at 52,000 . d Represented by 62,962 harea no par carried at $171 / 2$ and 3,033 no par management stock carried at $171 / 2$, All stock owned by
    Britigh \& Mercantile Oo, $k$ Last sale. New stock. o Ex-stock dividend. $v$ Ex-rigits. $\dagger$ No par value.

