

MAR 7 1932

BANK ^{AND} QUOTATION RECORD

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

New York Stock Exchange

<p>New York Curb Exchange</p> <p>New York Produce Exchange</p> <p>Chicago Stock Exchange</p> <p>Philadelphia Stock Exchange</p> <p>Los Angeles Stock Exchange</p> <p>Detroit Stock Exchange</p>	<p>Boston Stock Exchange</p> <p>Baltimore Stock Exchange</p> <p>Pittsburgh Stock Exchange</p> <p>Cleveland Stock Exchange</p> <p>San Francisco Stock Exchange</p>
---	--

INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGES

	PAGE		PAGE
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS	9	BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	60
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS	32	CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE	62
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE	42	BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE	63
NEW YORK PRODUCE EX- CHANGE	55	DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE	64
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE	56	LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE	65
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE	59	SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE	66
		PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE	68

INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS

	PAGE		PAGE
REVIEW OF FEBRUARY	1	TEXTILE MANUFACTURING STOCKS.	
STEAM RAILROAD BONDS	69	NORTHERN MILLS	86
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS	73	SOUTHERN MILLS	86
INVESTMENT TRUST ST'KS & B'DS	74	CANADIAN MILLS	86
JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS	91	MINING STOCKS	86
JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCKS	91	INSURANCE STOCKS & SCRIP	86, 112
FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS	92	REAL ESTATE TRUST & LAND STKS	87
REAL ESTATE BONDS	100	TITLE GUAR. & SAFE DEP. STOCKS	87
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS	75	U. S. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS	92
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS	80	CANADIAN MUNICIPAL BONDS	94
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL. BONDS	83	FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS	93
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELL. STOCKS	87	BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES	101
EXCHANGE SEATS	85	CANADIAN BANKS	112

March 4, 1932

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Investment Service For Institutions

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

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation

The Chase National Bank Building
60 Cedar Street, New York

.... REAL ESTATE BONDS

Our files contain quotations on approximately 2,000 Real Estate bonds. We invite your inquiries on any Realty bonds in which you may have a current interest.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
INDUSTRIALS
RAILS

BANKS
INSURANCE
INVESTMENT TRUST

HANSON HANSON &

ESTABLISHED 1912

Members Association of Bank Stock Dealers
Unlisted Securities Dealers Association

25 Broadway, N. Y.

Digby 4-8700

SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO. OF BALTIMORE

Chartered 1864

Organized 1867

Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus & Profits Over \$4,870,000

Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depository under plans of reorganization.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.

SECURITIES HELD ON DEPOSIT FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CORPORATIONS AND PERSONS.

DIRECTORS

H. WALTERS	JOHN J. NELLIGAN
WALDO NEWCOMER	JOSEPH B. KIRBY
NORMAN JAMES	ROBERT GARRETT
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER	J. EDWARD JOHNSTON
BLANCHARD RANDALL	HOWARD BRUCE
EDWIN G. BAETJER	MORRIS WHITRIDGE

OFFICERS

H. WALTERS, Chairman of Board	
JOHN J. NELLIGAN, President	ANDREW P. SPAMER, 2d V.-P.
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Asst. to Pres.	JOSEPH B. KIRBY, 3d Vice-Pres.
H. H. M. LEE, Vice-President	WILLIAM R. HUBNER, 4th V.-P.
George B. Gammie - - - Treasurer	I. Campbell Connor - Asst. Secretary
R. S. Opie - - - Asst. V.-P. & Asst. Sec.	Roland L. Miller - Cashier & Asst. Sec.
George Pausch - - - Asst. V.-P. & Sec.	Maurice J. Nelligan,
Albert P. Strobel - Real Estate Officer	Asst. Cashier & Asst. Sec.
John W. Bosley - Asst. Treas. & Asst. Sec.	W. D. Gill Wrightson - Asst. Secretary
Edgar H. Cromwell,	Harry E. Challis - - - Assistant Cashier
Asst. Treas. & Asst. Sec.	Raymond E. Burnett - - - Auditor
Andrew H. Troeger Assistant Treasurer	Howard W. Baynard - - - Asst. Auditor
J. Edward Knapp - Assistant Treasurer	James S. Asher - - - Asst. Auditor
Thomas B. Butler - Asst. to 3rd V.-P.	C. F. Lechthaler Asst. Real Est. Officer
Robert B. Chadman Assistant Secretary	Chalmers S. Brumbaugh Statistician

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

Copyright in 1932 by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, in office of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, March 9 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3 1879.

VOL 5.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4 1932.

NO 3.

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

The Bank and Quotation Record is one of the publications of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle and is issued monthly.

Terms for the Chronicle are \$10 per annum within Continental United States, except Alaska; \$11.50 in Canada, and \$13.50 in other foreign countries and United States Possessions and Territories.

The subscription price to the Bank and Quotation Record is \$6.00 a year. Foreign postage outside of United States and Canada, 50 cents extra. Single copies are sold at 75 cents per copy.

CHICAGO OFFICE—208 South La Salle Street.

LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
William Street corner Spruce Street, New York.

REVIEW OF FEBRUARY—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

During February Congress and the Administration at Washington were engaged chiefly in devising and carrying out further relief measures for the trials and troubles of the business world, and the developments along that line were highly important. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the result of previous legislation for economic relief, and one of the most ambitious and far-reaching projects ever conceived, with potential capital funds at its command in amount of \$2,000,000,000, was actively at work in the numerous ways contemplated by the framers of the Act, and the efforts of President Hoover and the Congressional leaders now turned towards plans for new banking legislation, more particularly for amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, with a view to liberalizing its provisions so as to make it available for rescue work on a large scale in the highly disturbed state of the financial and economic world to which the country found itself reduced.

THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT HOARDING.

On Feb. 3 it was announced that a movement to combat the hoarding of money had been initiated by President Hoover and that to that end he had called "upon the heads of the leading civic organizations to meet with me on Saturday next [Feb. 6] for the creation of a national organization to further this campaign." "In the meantime," said the President, "I request that the heads of such civic organizations in each State and in each community organize without waiting for the national action." In his statement the President expressed his gratification that the Act creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "has already shown results in the dissipation of fear and the restoration of confidence," but he added that "there is now a patriotic opportunity for our citizens unitedly to join in this campaign against depression." "That service," he said, "is to secure the return of hoarded money back into the channels of industry." "The President pleaded for the cessation of the hoarding of currency as a patriotic move towards loosening credit and restoring economic stability. Hoarded funds were estimated by him at \$1,300,000,000, every dollar of which, he argued, meant the destruction of from \$5 to \$10 of credit. Everyone admitted, of course, that hoarding prevailed, for there were many evidences of it, but the question was whether it prevailed to the extent estimated by the President. Many careful students were inclined to doubt that it was playing any such part in affairs as the President indicated, and, in fact, that this hoarding, or a lack of credit, lay at all at the root of the country's troubles. In the estimation of such people the cause or causes lay far deeper. The President made a very forcible appeal, however, saying "credit is the blood stream of our economic life. Restriction or destruction of credit cripples the revival and expansion of agriculture, industry, commerce and employment." He contended furthermore that "everyone hoarding currency injures not only his own prospects and those of his family, but is acting contrary to the common good." It is to their own interest that they should return it to circulation, as well as a patri-

otic service to the country as a whole." He also insisted that "A prime need to-day is the extension and liberalization of credit facilities to farmers and small business men," adding: "During the Great War our people gave their undivided energies to the national purpose. To-day we are engaged in a war against depression. If our people will give now the same service and the same confidence to our Government and our institutions, the same unity and solidarity of courageous action which they gave during the Great War we can overcome this situation." The President made no mention of the fact that even though hoarding may have been practiced, it had been fully made good by means of the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve System. At the time of the President's statement the Federal Reserve banks reported \$2,664,003,000 of Federal Reserve notes actually in circulation against only \$1,476,742,000 12 months before in the corresponding week of 1931. Not only that, but more credit could be obtained at the Federal Reserve banks at the low rediscount rate of 3½%, that having then been the rate at the time at every one of the 12 Reserve institutions, while later in the month the New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rate still lower, or to 3%. In the following we give the full text of the President's statement of Feb. 3.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the leadership of General Dawes, Chairman Meyer and its directors, is now initiating a definite campaign for reconstruction and recovery. I am grateful that the very act of creating the Corporation has already shown results in the dissipation of fear and the restoration of public confidence, as indicated by the fact that recently we have had on balance no increasing in hoarding of currency in the country.

There is now a patriotic opportunity for our citizens unitedly to join in this campaign against depression. Given such patriotic co-operation we can secure a definite upward movement and increase in employment. That service is to secure the return of hoarded money back into the channels of industry.

During the past year and with an accelerated rate during the last few months a total of over \$1,300,000,000 of money has been hoarded. That sum is still outstanding.

I am convinced that citizens hoarding currency or money do not realize its serious effect on our country. It diminishes the credit facilities by many billions. Every dollar hoarded means a destruction of from five to 10 dollars of credit. Credit is the blood stream of our economic life. Restriction or destruction of credit cripples the revival and expansion of agriculture, industry, commerce and employment.

Every dollar returned from hoarding to circulation means putting men to work. It means help to agriculture and to business.

Every one hoarding currency injures not only his own prospects and those of his family but is acting contrary to the common good. It is to their own interest that they should return it to circulation, as well as a patriotic service to the country as a whole.

A prime need to-day is the extension and liberalization of credit facilities to farmers and small businessmen. The credit institutions are greatly crippled in furnishing these needed credits, unless the hoarded money is returned. Therefore, I urge all those persons to put their dollars to work, either by conservative investment or by deposit in sound institutions, in order that it may thus return into the channels of economic life.

During the Great War our people gave their undivided energies to the national purpose. To-day we are engaged in a war against depression. If our people will give now the same service and the same confidence to our Government and our institutions, the same unity and solidarity of courageous action which they gave during the Great War, we can overcome this situation.

I therefore request our citizens to enlist with us in the fight we are making on their behalf. I call upon our civic associations to organize in every State and town to make clear the problem and to effect our purpose. That it can be done successfully and that our citizens will respond to this patriotic service and that hoarded money will be returned when they understand its effect upon their own town life had been demonstrated by such movement in several communities already.

In order that we may have definite organizations for this service I am to-day calling upon the heads of the leading civic organizations to meet with me on Saturday next for the creation of a national organization to further this campaign.

In the meantime, I request that the heads of such civic organizations in each State and in each community organize without waiting for the national action. I have so far invited the heads of the Chambers of Commerce, the labor and agricultural associations, the church and school organizations, the men's and women's service clubs, the veterans' and patriotic organizations and the trade associations.

In accordance with the foregoing call the heads of leading civic organizations met with President Hoover on Feb. 6 to confer on measures to combat the hoarding of money; representatives of some 42 business, industrial and civic bodies, with members totaling 20,000,000, were present. On Feb. 5 it was announced orally by the President that Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago "Daily News," had consented

to head the proposed organization to conduct a campaign to put hoarded money back into the channels of industry. Regarding the President's announcement of Feb. 5 the "United States Daily" said:

The President appreciates the support given by the press in his anti-hoarding campaign announcements. It is an educational problem. It is one that lies very largely with the press and it is also one that is difficult to get over to the man in the street as to the relationship to his own daily necessities and his own good. Anything, therefore, the press may do to get the matter down to the A B C of economics would be extremely helpful.

The problem is not a bankers' relief proposition. It is to get the public to invest in Government and municipal bonds or any other conservative investment to get money back into circulation. It is not possible to print more currency simply because it is known that currency is being hoarded. This is contrary to the Government's financial policy.

It is necessary for the Federal Reserve banks to hold a definite percentage of gold in reserve and due to the deflation it has been necessary to increase the gold and in this way it has been taken out of the credit stream.

If the money now being hoarded, estimated at about \$1,300,000,000, can be brought back into circulation, it will release a considerable amount of the gold now tied up. The total credit volume has been deflated by \$10,000,000,000 during the past four to six months. That deflation has been brought about by taking credit from small business and industry resulting in increased depression and unemployment. The exact reverse of that would occur if the money can be brought back into circulation.

Regarding the conference an official summary issued Feb. 6 at the White House said:

The President, General Daves and Under Secretary Mills reviewed the situation. The meeting was directed to a general discussion of the means and measures of organization to meet the problems of hoarding.

It was agreed that hoarding had accumulated to the extent of \$1,250,000,000 or \$1,500,000,000; that its results were to immobilize a large portion of the national gold supply and cause drastic deflation and credit contraction, and seriously to affect commodity prices.

It was pointed out by many of the leaders of the national associations that a dollar hoarded not only ceases to perform its function as currency, but destroys \$5 to \$10 potential credit.

A dollar in the hands of a hoarder is just a dollar, but a hoarded dollar in the hands of a bank or wisely invested will furnish basis for \$10 of credit. As some of the representatives expressed it, that currency is a high-powered dollar. Hoarded currency means that high-powered dollars are idle and that in turn means idle business, idle men and depreciated prices.

It was agreed that a large portion of the hoarding was due to misunderstanding of the national effects of such acts, that it arose out of unnecessary fears and apprehension and that nothing could contribute more to the resumption of employment, to the stability of agriculture and other commodity prices than to restore this money to work and turn the tide of depression on the way to prosperity.

It was unanimously agreed that all the national associations represented and others to be invited would place the full strength and force of their memberships behind a patriotic campaign to be conducted under the leadership of Colonel Frank Knox to put these hoarded dollars to work; that the organization should be set up State by State, in which work all organizations would participate with a view to setting up ultimately a definite working organism in each community.

The whole conference expressed its resolution that the time had now arrived for the people themselves to enter into the fight against depression and give full support to the measures taken by Government, so as to make them completely effective.

The conference expressed its great appreciation of the leadership taken by the Federal Government in the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other measures, and agreed that the time had arrived to rally the people themselves not only against hoarding, but for the general expansion of employment and to turn the economic tide.

The leaders gave assurance that the whole 20,000,000 members of the organizations represented at the meeting would take it as their special mission to organize and carry forward this campaign of appeal to reason and patriotism and to action.

The conference was held in the Cabinet Room of the executive wing of the White House and was attended by Charles G. Daves, President, and other members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Ogden L. Mills, newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury; Secretary Lamont; Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and the representatives of 42 organizations, with branches in practically every community in the country.

PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF BABY BONDS TO ATTRACT HOARDED MONEY.

It developed soon after the meeting of Feb. 6, mentioned above, that plans were under consideration by the President and his advisers for issuance of United States obligations of low denominations, termed "baby bonds," to attract the funds of persons of small means who might be engaged in hiding their meagre savings. Colonel Frank Knox, who had been designated by President Hoover to conduct the campaign to combat money hoarding, said on Feb. 8 that he was working on a definite plan to bring money out of hiding, but was not yet prepared to give the details. The "United States Daily" quoted him as saying:

"What we are suffering from in this country is a national headache induced by eye strain looking to Europe as the basis of our troubles. Ninety per cent. of our troubles are at home. We can't correct conditions in Europe; we can here. Ninety per cent. of our prosperity is based upon domestic business; less than 10% of our business is abroad.

"We are now operating on about a 60% prosperity basis. If we can once restore confidence and be on a basis of full domestic productivity and consumption, we would be 90% recovered and leading the world."

Speed a Prime Factor.

"This must be a quick campaign," he said. "It is to be done against the clock."

From the same account we also take the following:

Colonel Frank Knox . . . stated orally at the White House, Feb. 8, after a conference with the President, that the problem of promoting economic recovery will be attacked on a community basis.

Colonel Knox said that a purely voluntary organization on a national scale would be set up to stimulate community action with a view to bringing

money out of hiding, strengthening local banks and causing a resumption of normal buying.

Called Difficult Problem.

"I have just had a talk with the President on some of the details of the problem," Colonel Knox said. "It is a difficult problem, but we are going to try to solve it."

He explained that all the organizations, representing some 24,000,000 people, which had their leaders at the President's conference on Feb. 6, would be asked to furnish officers who would be the heads of a separate advisory committee. Then subsidiary organizations would be set up and an aggressive leader, who has the confidence of the local population, would be chose to head each such group.

"But essentially the campaign is to be on a community basis," he said. "It must be carried on in each individual community. There are two angles to the task. The one most under discussion is to end the hoarding of money.

"But the more important task is to bring home to the various communities that the problem is really theirs; that if the banks in their town do not have the confidence of the public and the public continues to make the withdrawals from banks and the banks withdraw their loans, strangulation is produced and their chief sufferer is the community itself."

Example Is Cited.

Colonel Knox said the campaign might take its inspiration from the small town of Aurora, Ill., which recently was in a critical situation because the inhabitants were nervous and were withdrawing their money from the town's three or four banks.

The Mayor declared a moratorium for five days, Colonel Knox said, closing up the banks and businesses. In the interval, confidence was restored through mass meetings, a house-to-house canvass to eliminate hoarding and through official examinations of the banks by bank examiners. On the first day when the banks were reopened, Colonel Knox said, bank deposits increased \$1,000,000.

"That is the way the problem has got to be solved," said the Colonel. "No one can solve it from Washington. The actual work must be done in the individual communities associating themselves with their local banking facilities and restoring confidence in them."

Colonel Knox said it would not be a superficial campaign but would "get down to brass tacks." "It must convince the people that the banks are vital to their own interests and that without banks all the people would starve within 10 days. The bank is a part of the machinery of life just as much as the waterworks, the electric lights or any other personal service," he said.

It was definitely announced on Feb. 18 that the issuance of short-term bonds of low denomination to attract money now hoarded was planned by the Federal Government. Announcement of the decision was made by Colonel Frank Knox, Chairman of President Hoover's anti-hoarding campaign, following a conference with the President on Feb. 18. Colonel Knox's announcement was confirmed at the Treasury Department, where he went after his conference with the President to discuss the issuance of the bonds with Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills and Under Secretary Arthur A. Ballantine. From the "United States Daily" of Feb. 19 we quote the following:

Money to Be Left in Banks.

Money which the Government secures by the sale of the bonds will not be used in the routine financing or in reducing the deficit, which reached \$1,600,000,000 on Feb. 16, but will be left in banks to insure the soundness of these institutions, Mr. Ballantine explained orally after the conference. The Government does not need the proceeds of these bonds to carry on its financing, he declared.

President Hoover conferred, Feb. 18, at the White House, relative to his campaign to end hoarding and to restore confidence, with Secretary Mills, George Whitney, banker, of New York City, and Major-General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America.

The White House declined to comment orally regarding the conference, except to state that the discussion had to do with the hoarding question.

On Feb. 19 Secretary Mills announced that in connection with the campaign initiated by the President to put idle money to work, the Treasury Department would offer on or about March 7 a special Treasury certificate. The certificate would probably have a maturity of a year and would be redeemable upon 60 days' notice by the holder. The interest rate would be announced at the time of the formal offering, but in all probability would be in line with the current yield in 60-day Government obligations, and not less than 1½%. The certificates would be issued only in coupon form and in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The offering of these special certificates, it was stated, would be entirely independent of the Treasury's March financing program. On Feb. 24 Governor George L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gave out the following text of a circular letter which the Secretary of the Treasury requested be mailed to each banking institution in the district:

The Treasury Department, on or about March 7, at the time of announcing its March financing program, in connection with the campaign initiated by the President to put idle money to work, and in order to meet a demand for a Government obligation with short maturity in small denominations, will offer a special United States Treasury certificate.

The new certificates will probably have a maturity of one year, and will be redeemable upon 60 days' notice by the holder. The interest rate will be announced at the time of the formal offering, but in all probability will be in line with the current yield on 60-day Government obligations, and not less than 1½%. The certificates will be issued only in coupon form, in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500.

During the week beginning Monday, March 7, the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization will conduct, in practically every community of the country, an educational campaign against the hoarding of currency, with a view to acquainting the public with the harmful results of this practice. It is understood that these local committees will urge that hoarded funds be either deposited in the banks or invested in the special Treasury certificates.

While banks will be able to obtain the new certificates upon a cash subscription, it is believed that in the majority of cases they will prefer to obtain the certificates through the so-called "War Loan Deposit" account with the Federal Reserve Bank. Under the well-established War Loan deposit system, banks may subscribe for Government obligations and pay for them by means of a deposit to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank as fiscal agent of the United States. Inasmuch as payment by this method

is in the form of credit, should funds for the purchase of certificates be withdrawn by depositors of the subscribing bank, they will automatically be replaced by a Government deposit, which will remain with the bank until called for by the Treasury. Should the certificates be purchased with currency held outside of banks, the banks receiving the subscriptions will gain the cash deposited by the subscriber, while they may pay for the certificates delivered to the subscriber by means of a deposit credit for the account of the Government.

Those banks which are not at present designated to act as War Loan depositories, and which may desire to obtain a depository designation for the purpose of obtaining the new certificates on credit, should take steps immediately to qualify.

NEW BANKING LEGISLATION—THE GLASS-STEAGALL ACT AMENDING THE FEDERAL RESERVE LAW.

The most distinctive event of the month, however, in the program of remedial measures was the enactment of legislation, pushed through both houses of Congress with great speed and energy, for amending the Federal Reserve Law in some very radical respects. At the instance of the President the heads of the Banking and Currency Committees of the two houses of Congress—Carter Glass and Senator F. C. Walcott on the part of the Senate, and Henry B. Steagall and James F. Strong on the part of the House of Representatives—were brought together and the differences between the representatives of the two houses ironed out and agreement reached on amendments to suit what were deemed emergency requirements in the prevailing period of stress and trial. Carter Glass had a bill pending for complete revision of the Reserve Act, based upon the experience gained in the conduct and operation of the Reserve banks during the period of stock market debauchery, which ended so disastrously in the autumn of 1929 and resulted in the trade revulsion under which the country has been laboring ever since. This, however, was deemed too controversial and too inclusive to admit of quick legislation, and, accordingly, the President arranged for amendments which he deemed imperative in the existing situation. This scheme of proposed currency legislation went far beyond what the great mass of the community had deemed possible, and when announced in the daily papers on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, came as a complete surprise. In the stock market the effect was electrical, and as a result one of the most noteworthy and striking advances in prices was inaugurated and continued for nearly two weeks, during which the market displayed great buoyancy in place of the sagging tendency which had marked its course in the early days of the month. This was because the different amendments agreed upon were so plainly and unmistakably inflationary in their nature. Washington dispatches stated that the way had been cleared for the new bill when on Feb. 10 President Hoover called Senator Glass to the White House for a breakfast conference, with Senators Watson and Robinson, the two party floor leaders, and Senators Bulkeley, Walcott and Townsend of the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee, which had drawn up the Glass bill introduced in the Senate for the general revision of the Reserve Act. In addition, Governor Eugene Meyer, of the Federal Reserve Board, Charles G. Dawes, President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Ogden L. Mills, whose nomination as Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed by the Senate on that day, were present. The conference lasted for an hour, it was stated, and was followed by another which the President held with House leaders, including Speaker Garner, Representative Snell, the Republican floor leader; Chairman Steagall of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Representatives Strong of Kansas, Luce of Massachusetts, and Beedy of Maine, all members of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

What was done, as the result of these various conferences in paving the way for new legislation intended to broaden the base of Federal Reserve rediscount privileges and designed to provide a very considerable amount of so-called "free gold" by authorizing the substitution of United States Government obligations as part collateral security for Federal Reserve notes, and also the plan for vitalizing the ineligible assets of embarrassed banking institutions, was blazoned in spectacular headlines in the papers on Feb. 11, thus laying the basis for the reversal of the course of the stock market and causing traders on the Stock Exchange with short commitments to cover their outstanding short contracts with great alacrity. These papers carried double column announcements reading after this fashion: "Action to Free Billions in Bank Credit Agreed on by Hoover and Leaders—Plan Reserve Act Change—Rediscount Authority to Be Greatly Widened Under Program—Carter Glass Among Supporters—Emergency Measures Include Use of 'Free Gold' As Reserve Note Collateral—Senate Accord Expected—Senator Walcott Holds \$2,500,000,000 Increase in the Currency Would Be Possible." In elaboration of the significance of these headlines, so sensationally expressed, the Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" went on to say that development of a powerful financial machine based on revolutionary changes in the Federal Reserve System and designed to stimulate credit through a possible increase of \$2,500,000,000 in the currency was decided upon at a non-partisan conference of Democratic and Republican leaders called at the White House on that day (Feb. 10) by President Hoover. Bills would be introduced in Congress on Feb. 11 (which was done) drastically to liberalize the rediscount authority of the Reserve banks so as to make eligible billions of dollars in paper not eligible under present regulations, and for the effective use in the

creation of credit of hundreds of millions of dollars of "free gold" of the Reserve System. The bills would be introduced by Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, and Chairman Steagall, Democratic Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

It was also stated that an Administration leader had said that the results of the conference at the White House had shown a constructive co-operation of leaders in Congress with the Government in its effort to meet the emergency situation. He expressed the belief that it would smooth the way out of the crisis. A joint statement setting out the purposes of the measure from Senator Glass and Representative Steagall was also issued, reading as follows:

"A bill will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Glass and Representative Steagall in the House of Representatives which will improve the facilities of the Federal Reserve System for the benefit of commerce, industry and agriculture, and provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances.

"The bill will include three proposals, the first two of which will improve the facilities of access of the member banks to the Reserve banks, by providing for the advancement of funds by the Federal Reserve banks to member banks that have no further eligible or acceptable paper, upon the security of sound securities, not technically eligible for discount.

"Member banks may obtain these advances under proper safeguards, either upon the endorsement of other member banks, or in unusual cases, without such endorsement.

"This provision will prove valuable in cases where, by means of diminished business or other causes, the bank does not have an adequate supply of paper technically eligible for discount, though having other sound and adequate security.

"Moreover, many banks which have no immediate need for the use of these provisions would feel increased confidence in meeting their customers' needs freely by reason of the knowledge of the existence of these facilities.

"The third provision is for the purpose of giving greater effectiveness to the gold reserve of the Federal Reserve System by releasing for use large amounts of gold which might temporarily be tied up as collateral for Federal Reserve notes in excess of the 40% required by law.

"The Federal Reserve Act contemplated a 40% gold reserve against note issues. Owing to the present unusual circumstances the amount actually held is now far in excess of 40%.

"The proposed amendment would, when the Federal Reserve Board deems it desirable in the public interest, have the effect of making all of the assets acquired by the Reserve banks under the present provisions of law available for not to exceed one year as collateral for Federal Reserve notes in addition to the 40% gold reserve, thus making the excess gold serviceable.

"This provision will have the effect of giving greater flexibility to Federal Reserve operations. It will make the System's large supply of gold more useful as a basis of credit. It will at once increase the System's free gold by nearly \$1,000,000,000.

"This proposed legislation is not intended to displace the bill now before the Banking and Currency Committee for permanent modifications of the banking law."

It remained for Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, to disclose what in the view of at least some of the members was intended by the amendments. He was quoted as saying: "It will for the first time permit the maximum use of the national stock of gold as a basis for currency issue, because under it for the first time provision will exist for creation of Federal Reserve currency circulation to the maximum permitted by the gold in hand." As if this were not enough, Senator Vandenberg went on to say: "This bill means, in plain terms, more money. It will open the way to the recapture of the normal money supply, so that we will no longer be completely at the mercy of the hoarder. Its effect will be to bring the price of the dollar down and bring the commodity price index up. The moment commodity prices start upward, there will be a renewal of buying, more demand for commodities and less unemployment. . . . I am convinced that, with this bill passed into law, we will for the first time be in position to utilize the central reservoir of credit and currency, created for use in just such an emergency as this, but which has been scrupulously ignored in all of our reconstruction plans heretofore. *The Federal Reserve System up to this time has been the greatest of all our frozen assets.*" This statement characterizing the Federal Reserve System as a frozen asset—"the greatest of all our frozen assets"—was made notwithstanding that it had at the time \$2,661,959,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation and \$1,763,711,000 of Federal Reserve credit outstanding.

The rapidity with which this Glass-Steagall Bill was engineered through the House and the Senate was no less marked than the sudden and unexpected announcement on Feb. 10 that the new legislation had been agreed upon by President Hoover and Congressional leaders. On Feb. 12 the Banking and Currency Committee of both the Senate and the House voted favorable reports on the bill, and the Washington account (Feb. 12) of the New York "Times" in commenting on this said: "Introduced only yesterday, substantially in the form recommended by the Hoover Administration, the bill emerged from the committees to-day with a few amendments, offered primarily in an attempt to make the central banking system more useful to the smaller financial institutions of the country. Action by the Senate Banking Committee followed an hour's executive session. The favorable vote in the House Banking and Currency Committee was unanimous, with one member reserving the right to oppose the measure on the floor if he should see fit to do so. Leaders in both committees moved for speedy action on the floor."

On Feb. 13 Senate and House leaders sidetracked all other legislation to give right of way to the banking bill and measures on economic relief. With the suspension of the rules by the House on Feb. 15 and its adoption of the bill by the overwhelming vote of 350 to 15, the "Times" re-

marked that the measure had been acted upon under the most drastic procedure known to Congress, and passage came after a debate of only three hours. The Senate passed the bill late on Friday, Feb. 19, on motion of Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and by a vote of 46 to 18 the Senate unexpectedly increased from one to two years the limit within which individual banks in "exceptional and exigent circumstances" might receive loans and within which Government securities might be used as part collateral for Federal Reserve note issues, though in the conference between the two houses the one-year provision was restored. A Banking and Currency Committee amendment raising to \$2,000,000 the capital of "needy" banks which can obtain the benefit of individual loans was accepted without a record vote. The Senate bill as written would have refused these loans to banks with capital of more than \$500,000. In the later stages this limit as to capital was raised to banks with a capital not in excess of \$5,000,000. On Feb. 24 unanimous agreement was reached by the Senate and House conferees on the bill, and on Feb. 26 Congressional action on the bill was completed. The Senate approved the conference report within an hour after the House had given its formal approval to the report of the conferees. Senator Carter Glass, in discussing the agreement reached in conference, outlined the changes made in conference as follows:

"The measure as it will be reported by the conferees," he said, "retains almost intact the provision lifted from the so-called Glass bill authorizing the formation of groups of five or more banks which may receive advances from Federal Reserve Banks on such collateral security as these banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board may permit, and in such amounts as the Federal Reserve authorities may, by regulation, determine. "Such accommodations may be had only after the eligible assets of the banks under existing law have been exhausted. The time limit of one year inserted by the House in this provision is eliminated and the provision made permanent.

Five Board Votes Needed on Loans.

"A lesser number than five banks may form a group, provided the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10% of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within their Federal Reserve District.

"The votes of five members of the Federal Reserve Board are required to sanction advances to applying banks, instead of six members as required by the Senate bill and a majority vote as required by the House bill.

"The limitation in the Senate bill of \$2,000,000 of capital for individual banks which may apply for aid under Section 2 of the bill was increased to \$5,000,000. The House bill contained no limitation whatsoever. This was a compromise of conflicting views.

"The second section of the bill had a two-fold purpose, one being in the interest of the country banks so detached from financial and commercial centres as to be unable to form groups of five or more, the other purpose being to exclude from the privileges of this provision the large banks in the money centres usually identified with considerable speculative transactions.

"These latter banks, it was held, should be required to get their accommodations, if needed, by forming groups of five or more. This section as agreed to by the conferees completely meets any requirement of the smaller banks and measurably excludes the large speculative institutions.

"Operation of the section, as agreed to by the conferees, is to terminate in one year from March 3 1932, as against the House provision, which would have extended the time to two years.

"The third provision of the bill, intended to release about \$800,000,000 of gold held by the Federal Reserve banks in order to insure these banks against embarrassment from raids on their gold supply by foreign countries or otherwise, is not altered by the report of the conferees except as to the time limit.

"Operation of this section is for one year from March 3 1932, instead of for two years as provided by the amended Senate bill.

"The bill, if it should become a law, should have the effect of assuring the 7,600 member banks of the Federal Reserve System that they may proceed to use their great volume of eligible and acceptable assets by rediscounting at the Federal Reserve banks without fear of embarrassment, inasmuch as they will be at liberty, should they exhaust their eligible assets, to use other assets eligible under existing law.

"This should import a large measure of confidence throughout the banking community of the Nation and induce member banks of the Federal Reserve System to stimulate the commercial and industrial activities of the country by making loans of a suitable nature when and where required.

"Enactment of the law should mean a large measure of expansion based on the eligible assets of the member banks and such other degree of expansion as may seem desirable based on the ordinarily ineligible assets of the banks.

"Altogether it should mean freedom for business of all kinds without the dangers of unbridled inflation.

To Seek Permanent Slump Weapon.

"Meanwhile, the banking and currency committees of the two houses of Congress will proceed to give attention to permanent legislation designed to avert, as far as the facilities of the Federal Reserve System are concerned, a repetition of such a financial debacle, with its consequent depression, as the country is now suffering from."

The following is the text of the Glass-Steagall Banking Bill, as agreed on in conference and in the shape in which it became a law:

AN ACT

To improve the facilities of the Federal Reserve System for the service of commerce, industry and agriculture, to provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting, between Sections 10 and 11 thereof, a new section reading as follows:

"Section 10 (A). Upon receiving the consent of not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal Reserve bank may make advances in such amount as the Board of Directors of such Federal Reserve bank may determine, to groups of five or more member banks within its district, a majority of them independently owned and controlled, upon their time or demand promissory notes: provided the bank or banks which receive the proceeds of such advances as herein provided have no adequate amounts of eligible and acceptable assets available to enable such bank or banks to obtain sufficient credit accommodations from the Federal Reserve bank through rediscounts or advances other than as provided in Section 10 (B). The liability of the individual banks in each group must be limited to such proportion of the total amount advanced to such group as the deposit

liability of the respective banks bears to the aggregate deposit liability of all banks in such group, but such advances may be made to a lesser number of such member banks if the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10% of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within such district. Such banks shall be authorized to distribute the proceeds of such loans to such of their number and in such amount as they may agree upon, but before so doing they shall require such recipient banks to deposit with a suitable trustee, representing the entire group, their individual notes made in favor of the group protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon. Any Federal Reserve bank making such advance shall charge interest or discount thereon at a rate not less than 1% above its discount rate in effect at the time of making such advance. No such note upon which advances are made by a Federal Reserve bank under this section shall be eligible under Section 16 of this Act as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

"No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association, or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section.

"Member banks are authorized to obligate themselves in accordance with the provisions of this section."

Section 2. The Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by adding, immediately after such new Section 10 (A), an additional new section reading as follows:

"Section 10 (B). Until March 3 1933, and in exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank, having a capital of not exceeding \$5,000,000 had no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve bank or any other method provided by this Act other than that provided by Section 10 (A). Any Federal Reserve bank, subject in each case to affirmative action by not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand promissory notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve bank: Provided, that (1) Each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1% per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve bank on the date of such note; (2) The Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section; (3) No note accepted for any such advance shall be eligible as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

"No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association, or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section."

Section 3. The second paragraph of Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal Reserve bank may make application to the local Federal Reserve agent for such amount of the Federal Reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal Reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances acquired under the provisions of Section 13 of this Act, or bills of exchange indorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of Section 14 of this Act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said Section 14, or gold or gold certificates: Provided, however, That until March 3 1933, should the Federal Reserve Board deem it in the public interest, it may, upon the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of its members, authorize the Federal Reserve banks to offer, and the Federal Reserve agents to accept, as such collateral security, direct obligations of the United States. On March 3 1933, or sooner, should the Federal Reserve Board so decide, such authorization shall terminate and such obligations of the United States be retired as security for Federal Reserve notes. In no event shall such collateral security be less than the amount of Federal Reserve notes applied for. The Federal Reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal Reserve notes to and by the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board may at any time call upon a Federal Reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal Reserve notes issued to it."

The main provisions of the amendments may be summed up by saying that it provides first of all for advances to groups of banks. This is absolutely without time limit and equally unlimited as to the kind of assets on which the Reserve banks may make loans or advances. It is presumably meant to be of application only in periods of extreme emergency but there is nothing in the amending act limiting its application to unusual periods of that kind. As Senator Glass has pointed out it is meant to be an enduring feature of the Reserve Act, and is not intended to terminate at the end of a single year as is the case with the remaining amendments. This provision has been characterized as akin to the issue of clearing house certificates, a measure of relief which was so widely in vogue before the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks. But these clearing house certificates of former days had as their distinctive characteristic the fact that they had behind them the strength, the solidity and the whole body of the clearing house organization. Everything hinged on the clearing house itself. By the new law the same privilege of collective action in obtaining funds from the Federal Reserve banks is extended to any group of five banks located anywhere and at any time, irrespective of and independent of the clearing house itself, where such an organization exists. And the assets may be of the group's own choosing, provided only that the group has no collateral which is eligible under the old law. Examination of the amending provision shows that while advances may be made "to groups of five or more member banks within its district, a majority of them independently owned and controlled upon their time or demand promissory notes, provided the bank or banks which receive the proceeds of such advances as herein provided have no adequate amounts of eligible and acceptable assets available to enable such bank or banks to obtain sufficient credit accommodation from the Federal Reserve bank through rediscounts or advances other than as provided in Section 10 (B)," there is a further clause saying that "such advances may be made to a lesser number of such member banks if the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10% of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within such district." The

question arises as to what the borrowing group has to do in order to get the advances referred to? They must obtain the "consent of not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board." What else must they do? The answer is that they must "deposit with a suitable trustee, representing the entire group, their individual notes made in favor of the group, protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon." In other words, all that the amendment requires as security is that the borrowing group of banks must provide "such collateral security as may be agreed upon." Apparently the security may embrace anything and everything that may at any time come into or be in the possession of a bank—railroad stocks, real estate mortgages, and what not. There are some other qualifying clauses, such as that "any Federal Reserve bank making such advance shall charge interest or discount thereon at a rate not less than 1% above its discount rate in effect at the time of making such advance," and that "no such note upon which advances are made by a Federal Reserve bank under this section shall be eligible under Section 16 of this Act as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes." Furthermore, "no obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association, or corporation, organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section." But aside from these minor qualifications and exceptions, all that the borrowing group need do to secure the advances is that they must be "protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon." Apparently also such group borrowing may be indulged in anywhere, at any time, in fair weather conditions or stormy.

There is still another provision for new loans in the amending Act. This is contained in the second section of said amending Act. Senator Glass says with reference to this: "The second section of the bill had a twofold purpose, one being in the interest of the country banks so detached from financial and commercial centers as to be unable to form groups of five or more, the other purpose being to exclude from the privileges of this provision the large banks in the money centers usually identified with considerable speculative transactions." In this case also the permissible collateral as security for the advances is not defined. This provision is to be in force only for a year, that is, until March 3 1933, and is to be applicable "in exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank having a capital of not exceeding \$5,000,000 has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve bank or any other method provided by this Act other than that provided by Section 10 (A)." In this instance "any Federal Reserve bank, subject in each case to affirmative action by not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand promissory notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve bank." There are in this instance the same qualifying conditions as in the case of loaning to the group banks, namely, that the borrowing institutions must pay interest on such advances "at a rate not less than 1% per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve bank on the date" of the obtaining of the advance; also that the notes given by the borrowing institution shall not be eligible as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes. As to the security to be given by the borrowing bank, the provision simply is that "the Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section." The provision as to group banking is, as already stated, a permanent one, while the provision as to advances to individual needy banks is limited to a year, or until March 3 1933. As a matter of fact, the individual needy banks would seem to have been adequately provided for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The net result of the whole legislation would seem to be that the Reserve banks will be carrying a larger or smaller quantity of assets which cannot be readily disposed of where now no non-liquid assets of this kind are permissible.

As to the third particular in which the Reserve Act has been amended, this grants permission to back up Federal Reserve note issues in part with United States Government obligations where insufficient commercial paper is available for the purpose. It is clearly an important departure, and it does mean inflation to the extent that the privilege is availed of, whatever may be said to the contrary. Stress is laid on the advantages to be derived from the extra amount of so-called "free gold" that the Reserve banks will have at their disposal as a result of the change in the law. The amendment, however, does not add a single dollar to the amount of gold in the vaults of the Reserve institutions. It simply releases a certain amount of gold which previously served as additional gold backing for the Reserve notes, beyond the 40% legal gold reserve required to be held as a minimum. Under the change United States obligations may be substituted for the gold held in excess of 40%.

President Hoover signed the measure on Saturday, Feb. 27, and then issued a statement explaining its aim, calling it a financial bulwark certain to help business and paying a tribute to the "patriotic non-partisanship" exhibited by the leaders and members of both Senate and House of both parties in speeding the measure to enactment. The text of the President's statement was as follows:

"In signing this bill, which comprises an essential part of the reconstruction program, I desire to express my appreciation to the leaders and members of both Senate and House of both parties, who have co-operated in its enactment. The fine spirit of patriotic non-partisanship shown in carrying out the emergency program is, I know, appreciated by the whole country.

"The bill should accomplish two major purposes:

"First: In a sense this bill is a national defense measure. By freeing the vast amounts of gold in our Federal Reserve System (in excess of the gold reserve required by law) it so increases the already large available resources of the Federal Reserve banks as to enable them beyond question to meet any conceivable demand that might be made on them at home or from abroad.

"Second: It liberalizes existing provisions with regard to eligibility of collateral and thereby enables the Federal Reserve banks to furnish accommodations to many banks on sound assets heretofore unavailable for rediscount purposes.

"The gradual credit contraction during the last eight months, arising indirectly from causes originating in foreign countries and continued domestic deflation, but more directly from hoarding, has been unquestionably the major factor in depressing prices and delaying business recovery.

"This measure I am signing today, together with the additional capital provided for the Federal Land Bank and the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will so strengthen our whole credit structure and open the channels of credit as now to permit our banks more adequately to serve the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce.

"I trust that our banks, with the assurances and facilities now provided, will reach out to aid business and industry in such fashion as to increase employment and aid agriculture.

"I am confident that the further non-partisan measures of reconstruction to assist the earlier payment of depositors in closed banks, to apply rigid economy in government expenditures, to balance the budget, to reform railway regulation, and so forth, will be dealt with by the Congress in the same spirit of co-operation that these questions have already received.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE BUT BETTER SENTIMENT.

A somewhat more cheerful sentiment seemed to prevail in business during February, based perhaps upon hopes of tangible results from the relief measures being engineered at Washington, but this was not reflected in any increase in the volume of trade and even the customary seasonal increase was lacking in most lines of trade. Car loadings told a story of still continuing shrinkage, recording a heavy falling off as compared with the corresponding period of 1931, even after the heavy falling off in 1931 as compared with 1930 and 1929. For the week ending Feb. 6 these loadings in 1932 comprised only 574,756 cars as compared with 719,053 cars in the corresponding week of 1931, 886,701 cars in 1930, and 955,981 cars in 1929. In the week ending Feb. 13 the figures were 562,465 cars as compared with 720,689 in 1931, 893,140 in 1930, and 957,498 in 1929, while for the week ending Feb. 20 the figures were 572,606 in 1932 in comparison with 713,156 in 1931, 827,560 in 1930, and 905,503 cars in 1929. In the steel trade there was a complete absence of any signs of improvement. The "Iron Age" at the beginning of the month reported the steel mills of the country as being engaged to 28% of capacity, but the next week reported a decrease to 27% of capacity, and then a reduction to 26%, with the rate for the week ending March 1 27%. In its issue of Feb. 27 the "Iron Age" noted that expectations of the steel industry that a belated seasonal rise of some proportions would occur were borne out by the announcements of leading producers of bars, plates and shapes of a \$2 a ton advance in the prices of these products, effective on business for the second quarter of the year. This move, it stated, followed closely the efforts of the flat-rolled branch of the industry to stabilize prices of sheets and strip steel, with some grades now firmly quoted at higher levels. In the same issue, however, that publication reported that price adjustments in iron and steel were downward as well as upward. "A reduction of \$4 a ton on copper bearing steel pipe," it stated, "followed a drop of like amount the previous week on wrought iron pipe with which it competes." That paper also stated that the leading producer of silvery iron and Bessemer ferrosilicon had announced lower prices ranging from \$1 to \$4.50 a ton on the commonly used grades. In its issue of March 3 the "Age" commented as follows on prevailing conditions:

Pig iron production in February gained almost 6% over that of January, figured on the daily rate, the first increase since April 1931. Last month's daily output was 33,251 gross tons, against 31,380 in January. The total for the month, which had two less working days than January, was 964,280 tons, compared with 972,784 tons. In February 1931 the total was 1,706,621 tons, or an average of 60,950 tons a day.

There was a net gain of four blast furnaces during the month, seven having gone in while three were blown out. On March 1, 65 furnaces were active against 61 on Feb. 1.

Steel ingot production probably made a smaller gain in February than pig iron. And the rate of ingot output failed to gain this week, operations being estimated at 26%, the same as for last week.

The "Age" made the composite price of finished steel, March 1, 2.037c. a pound, the same as a month earlier, and comparing with 2.142c. at the corresponding date in the previous year. The composite price for pig iron was given as \$14.48 a gross ton as against \$14.65 a month earlier and \$15.71 at the close of February in the previous year. The composite price of steel scrap was put at \$8.23 March 1 1932 as against \$8.33 a month earlier, and \$11.17 in 1931.

THE COURSE OF THE NON-FERROUS METALS.

The non-ferrous metals also remained depressed, and this is particularly true regarding copper, which kept declining to lower and still lower prices. On Feb. 2 the export price of refined copper went to what was called a new historic low as Copper Exporters, Inc., the world sales agency of

producers, quoted 6½c. a pound c.i.f. Hamburg, Havre and London. This compared with a previous quotation of 7½c. maintained by leading sellers. Copper for domestic shipment was lowered on Feb. 1 from 7c. a pound to 6¾c., and on Feb. 3 the announcement came that copper was available from some custom smelters at 6½c. a pound delivered in factories at Connecticut. On Feb. 10 the statement came that burdened with an ever-growing surplus of copper, custom smelters had slashed prices for both the domestic and the foreign trade to new all-time low levels. The domestic price was reduced to 6c. a pound Connecticut Valley basis, and the export quotation to 6¾c. c.i.f. European ports. A heavy demand for copper having resulted abroad from these slashes in price an increase in the quotation of Copper Exporters, Inc., from 6¾c. a pound to 6½c. then occurred, while the domestic price rose a quarter of a cent to 6¼c. Later the export price dropped to 5¾c., and the domestic price to 5¾c. Here in New York electrolytic copper was reduced on Feb. 2 from 7¼c. to 6½c.; on Feb. 5 to 6¼c., and on Feb. 10 to 5¾c., then it came back to 6c. on Feb. 13, which price was maintained unchanged until Feb. 25, when the price was reduced again to 5.75c., and on Feb. 29 was further reduced to 5.50c. Lake copper at New York was reduced Feb. 5 from 6¾c. to 6½c., and further reduced to 6¼c. Feb. 12, then marked up on Feb. 16 to 6½c., but reduced again to 6¼c. Feb. 23. Lead at New York remained unchanged at 3¾c. a pound until Feb. 26, when there was a reduction to 3½c. Tin fluctuated irregularly, as usual, with the price at New York Feb. 29 22.05c. against 21.70c. at the close of January; on Feb. 10 the price was as low as 21.45c.

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS—MARTIAL LAW FOR LIMITING PRODUCTION AGAIN DECLARED ILLEGAL.

In petroleum, efforts to curtail the production of oil in Texas again were an absorbing feature during February. On Feb. 4 Governor Sterling of Texas reduced the allowable output of the East Texas area from 100 barrels daily for each well to 75 barrels, the order being effective from 7 a. m. Feb. 5. The Magnolia Petroleum Co. announced on Feb. 3 that its wells in the East Texas oil field would be limited to 75 barrels a well daily six days a week, and that purchases would be made on the same basis. However, the Magnolia Co. abandoned its Sunday shutdown program in the East Texas oil field on Feb. 21 and announced that it would produce 65 barrels per well seven days a week from its own leases and would purchase oil on the same basis. Proration by military order in the East Texas field was declared illegal by a Federal Court on Feb. 18. The decision was by three judges of the Federal Court, which made permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Texas Governor, Ross S. Sterling, Brigadier-General Jacob Wolters in charge of the National Guard troops in the field, and Adjutant-General W. W. Sterling from interfering with production of wells owned by the plaintiff, Eugene Constantin, J. D. Wrather and other independent operators. In its decision the Court declared civil authority under the United States Government was supreme over military power. "We cannot have a military force that is not and will not be subordinate to the civil authorities." The opinion also said: "The military cannot in any State or case take the initiative or assume to do anything independent of the civil authorities. Ours is a government of civil, not military, forces. The militia in active service, and in every emergency that arises in such service, is subordinate to the civil powers. The soldier and the citizen stand alike under the law. Both must obey its commands." However, the Railroad Commission stepped in at the request of the Governor and issued orders similar to those given by Governor Sterling. In issuing its per well order the Commission dwelt upon field conditions to substantiate the legal aspect of its action in the event of a Court attack, as a prevention of waste. It judicially decided that from the testimony of the hearings of Aug. 25 1931 and Feb. 12 1932 a physical waste of gas and oil would ensue if it did not make this ruling. Pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court the State militia is being kept in the East Texas field to enforce the orders of the Railroad Commission. Price changes in the different parts of the country were less numerous than usual, and in the following we show the leading changes of the month both in the case of crude oil and in the refined products:

Crude Oil.

Feb. 25.—South Penn Oil Co. announces advance of 5c. per barrel in price of Pennsylvania grade crude in Eureka pipe lines. This does not mean change in delivered price, and accrues to producers only as result of 5c. reduction in pipeline charge for gathering oil.

Gasoline and Kerosene.

Feb. 8.—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announces ¼c. per gallon reduction in "Stanavo" aviation gasoline, tank car. New price is 11¼c. per gallon.

Feb. 17.—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey reduces retail price of gasoline ¼c. per gallon throughout territory, with exception of Delaware. Tank-wagon price not affected. Reduction brought about by additional discount of ½c. to dealers in territory affected.

Feb. 25.—Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reduces all grades of gasoline 1c. per gallon, effective in three counties.

Feb. 26.—Standard Oil Co. of New York advances service station and tank wagon gasoline prices 1c. per gallon in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Binghamton.

THE TEXTILE MARKETS AND THE COURSE OF SILK AND RUBBER.

The textile markets remained quiet during February. In the cotton goods trade there was evidences of improved sentiment as a result of curtailment of output and better maintenance of price levels. Raw cotton advanced to above 7c. a pound, spot cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange touching 7.15c. on Feb. 25 and closing Feb. 29 at 7c. as against 6.70c. on Jan. 30. At 7c. a pound the quotation was at the highest figure since the previous October. Print cloth at Fall River remained unchanged throughout the month at 3c. a yard for 28-inch 64x64. The United States Census figures for the month of January, made public Feb. 13, showed that 435,337 bales of lint cotton and 50,241 bales of linters had been consumed in January 1932 as against 450,117 bales of lint and 50,688 bales of linters in January 1931. The reports of production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths for the month of January, made public Feb. 15 by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, was regarded as confirming optimistic predictions of the best start in many years. The figures covered a period of four weeks. The Association said that the improved market conditions distinguished the largest average weekly sales recorded in any month since September 1929. Sales for January 1932 amounted to 338,010,000 yards or 145.2% of production. Shipments reached 268,899,000 yards or 115.5% of production. A sharp reduction in stocks during the month, amounting to 12.5%, brought this total down to 254,056,000 yards or approximately 100,000,000 yards less than the figure reported as of the end of January 1931. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 391,150,000 yards—an increase of 21.5% during the month. This was considered an exceptionally favorable showing, seeing that the winter weather during January was unusually mild and militated against the sale of seasonable goods. Two main factors worked in favor of the price of raw cotton. One was the continued large exports of the staple, especially to the Far East, and secondly the fact that planters continued to withhold their cotton from market because of dissatisfaction with the low level of prices prevailing. Visible stocks of cotton, however, continued to run far in excess of the totals of the previous year when they were by no means small. The wool market also was quiet and prices were well maintained. Price changes at the spring floor coverings opening by five rug companies in New York on Feb. 1 were confined to adjustments in line with those made by the majority of rug manufacturers in December. Attendance of buyers was at first disappointing, but in its Feb. 4 issue, the New York "Times" discussed the situation as follows:

Firm Price Tone Spurs Rug Buying.

Accepting the stability of carpet and rug prices as an established fact, buyers here for the current floor coverings opening are purchasing more liberally than at any time in the last two years, trade reports indicated yesterday. The return of confidence in prices was noticed particularly in the axminster and wilton divisions of the industry where buying was heavy in the low-end ranges. The new "highlighted" axminster patterns are selling freely in retail ranges of \$30 to \$50. Wiltons are active at prices up to \$100.

Silk prices suffered further sharp declines the latter part of February (after some advance in the middle of the month) as a result of the disturbed conditions in the Far East growing out of the military conflict between Japan and China in the Shanghai area. Associated Press advices from Yokohama at the opening of the month stated that the Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange, principal source of the raw silk supply of the United States, had suspended operations in the afternoon owing to a drop of almost 20% in quotations during the morning session. From Tokio Feb. 3 Associated Press accounts said that the Yokohama Silk Exchange remained closed, but prices on the Kobe Silk Exchange had risen in reaction from the previous day's sharp decline. On Feb. 29 Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted at \$1.67½@ \$1.70 against \$1.87½@ \$1.90 Jan. 30; \$1.85@ \$1.90 Dec. 31; \$2.20@ \$2.25 on Nov. 30 and also on Oct. 31, and comparing with \$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; \$2.22½@ \$2.27½ May 29; \$2.35@ \$2.40 April 30; \$2.55@ \$2.65 March 31; \$2.70@ \$2.75 Feb. 28 and \$2.85@ \$2.95 Jan. 31 1931, and \$4.70@ \$4.75 on Jan. 31 1930. In the 20-22 deniers, Japanese crack double extra were quoted at \$1.70@ \$1.80 Feb. 29, against \$1.95@ \$2.00 Jan. 30; \$1.85@ \$1.90 Dec. 31; \$2.30@ \$2.32½ Nov. 30; \$2.10@ \$2.15 Oct. 31; \$2.25@ \$2.35 Sept. 30; 2.45@ \$2.55 Aug. 31; \$2.25@ \$2.30 July 31; \$2.40@ \$2.50 June 30; \$2.07½@ \$2.12½ 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 1931, and \$4.60@ \$4.65 on Jan. 31 1930.

Crude rubber prices suffered a further bad break and on Feb. 5 rubber futures fell below 4c. a pound for the first time on record in organized rubber trading when the February contract sold at 3.98c. on the Rubber Exchange of New York. Later in the month prices dropped still lower. Tire prices to large commercial dealers were also again marked down. A 10% cut in the prices of automobile tires to large commercial dealers was announced in Akron, Ohio on Feb. 22. At the same time it was stated there would be no change in the price of retail tires. Goodrich, Firestone, General and Goodyear joined in announcing the reduction, but denied originating it. In a letter on Feb. 23 to independent dealers in automobile tires F. A. Seiberling, President of the Seiberling Rubber Company, voiced his opposition

to the action of tire manufacturers in selling to large oil companies at or below the prices quoted to independent retail dealers. He urged the dealers to resist this policy by protesting to the manufacturers. In the New York market ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted Feb. 29 at 3% @ 3 11/16c. against 4 5/16 @ 4 7/16 Jan. 30; 4 13/16c. bid and 4 15/16c. asked a pound Dec. 31; 4 5/16 @ 4 3/8c. on Nov. 30; 4 9/16 @ 4 5/8c. Oct. 31; 4 1/2 @ 4 5/8c. Sept. 30; 5 @ 5 1/8c. Aug. 31; 5 % @ 5 3/8c. July 31; 6 13/16 @ 6 15/16c. June 30; 6 1/2c. bid May 29; 5 % @ 6c. April 30; 6 % @ 7c. March 31; 7 % @ 7 1/2c. Feb. 28; 7 1/4 @ 8c. Jan. 31; 8 % @ 8 1/2c. Dec. 31 1930, and 15 % @ 15 1/2c. Feb. 28 1930.

COURSE OF GRAIN, COFFEE AND SUGAR PRICES.

Grain prices did not show any very wide fluctuations, but, on the whole, manifested a hardening tendency. The March option for wheat in Chicago closed Feb. 29 at 57 1/8c. against an opening price of 56 3/4c. on Feb. 1. In the meantime however, the price touched a low of 53 3/4c. Feb. 10 and a high of 59 1/2c. Feb. 19. The May option for wheat in Chicago after opening at 59 1/8c. Feb. 1 closed Feb. 29 at 61 1/8c., selling meanwhile as low as 56 3/8c. Feb. 10 and as high as 63c. Feb. 19. At Winnipeg the May option closed Feb. 29 at 67c. in comparison with the opening price on Feb. 1 of 63 3/8c., the low for the month having been reached Feb. 5 at 62 3/8c. and the high at 69c. Feb. 25. Corn and oats moved distinctly lower. The March option for corn in Chicago, after advancing from 37 3/4c. to 39 1/8c. on Feb. 1, closed Feb. 29 at 35 1/4c. May corn at Chicago, after moving up from 40 3/8c. to 42c. Feb. 1, closed Feb. 29 at 39 1/4c. May oats in Chicago closed Feb. 29 at 24 3/4c. as against 26 1/8c. on Feb. 1. Press advices from Paris Feb. 25 stated that France had raised the amount of foreign wheat permitted in domestic millers' grists for the fourth time since Feb. 1. The latest figure allows the use of 25% of foreign wheat and this apparently compares with only 3% at the opening of the month.

The raw sugar market became further demoralized and Cuban raw sugar not only dropped below 1c. a pound, but the latter part of the month sold down to 0.87c. prices previously unheard of; on Jan. 30 the quotation was 1.06c. The wholesale price of refined sugar in this market, however, remained unchanged at 4.15c., the quotation fixed on Jan. 13. Observers expressed the opinion that the differences between Cuba and Java, the two most important members of the Chadbourne Plan, were the underlying cause of the weakness in sugar. The inability of these two countries to come to an understanding over production quotas caused heavy selling. Coffee prices did not change greatly. No. 7 Rio for spot delivery was quoted at 7 1/4c. Feb. 29 against 7 1/8c. Jan. 30; 7 @ 7 1/4c. Dec. 31; 6 1/2 @ 6 3/8c. Nov. 30; 5 3/4 @ 6c. Oct. 31; 5 1/2c. Sept. 30; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4c. Aug. 31; 5 3/8 @ 6c. July 31; 6 3/8 @ 7c. June 30; 6 3/8c. May 29; 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4c. April 30; 5 1/2c. March 31; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/8c. Feb. 28; 6 3/4c. Jan. 31, and 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2c. Dec. 31 1930. No. 7 Santos was 8 1/2c. bid Feb. 29 against 8 3/8c. Jan. 30; 8 @ 8 1/4c. Dec. 31; 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2c. Nov. 30; 7 1/4c. bid Oct. 31; 6 3/8 @ 7c. Sept. 30; 6 3/8 @ 6 3/4c. Aug. 31; 7 1/2 @ 7 3/8c. July 31; 8 1/2 @ 9c. June 30; 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c. May 29; and the same figures for April 30; 7 3/4 @ 8c. March 31; 7 3/4 @ 8c. Feb. 28; 8 3/4 @ 9c. Jan. 31; 8 3/4 @ 9 1/4c. Dec. 31 1930, and 11 1/4c. Oct. 31 1930.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOG PRICES.

According to a dispatch to the New York "Times" from Chicago on March 1, hogs sold on that day at the highest price since Jan. 7, the top being 5c. higher than the previous day, at \$4.40 a hundredweight, while the average was up a like amount to \$4.10. The market was quoted as steady to 10c. higher, with best grades in good demand. Other kinds sold slowly. "In the last seven weeks the top has been \$4.35 on ten days and \$4.20 on twelve days, while to-day's extreme showed 30c. above the recent low point. Most sales were at \$3.85 to \$4.20, with light lights quoted at \$4 to \$4.30; light weights, \$4.10 to \$4.40; medium weights, \$4 to \$4.40; heavy weights, \$3.80 to \$4.10, and packing sows, \$3.40 to \$3.65."

THE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SHANGHAI CRISIS INTENSIFIED.

Foreign developments again included some that were profoundly disturbing. The Japanese invasion of the Chinese areas contiguous to the International Settlement at Shanghai continued in a ruthless manner. This move by Japan, which began Jan. 23 as an attempt to terminate by force the anti-Japanese boycott of the Chinese and other anti-Japanese incidents, caused an outbreak of what can only be described as a full-fledged war, although both the contestants refrained from warlike declarations in outward deference to obligations under the Kellogg-Briand Treaty and the League of Nation's Covenant. Japanese attention was called sharply to the conflict of declarations and actual procedure, both by the United States Government and the League Council, and at the close of February there were some indications that the diplomatic protests were exercising some restraining effect. Mediatory efforts by foreign countries brought about a series of conferences between Chinese and Japanese leaders which, however, were without definite results.

Apparently determined to drive Chinese forces to a considerable distance from the International Settlement at Shanghai, Japanese naval contingents began an attack on the Chapei area just outside the Settlement early Jan. 29.

Far more resistance than they had counted upon was encountered by the Japanese, and airplanes and artillery were promptly called into use against the unfortified civilian area with its dense Chinese population. Additional naval contingents also were landed, and against these the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Italy protested vigorously at Tokio. The protests apparently included more than mere objection to the landing of troops in the International Area, London reports revealing that they took the form of verbal remonstrances against the precipitate action of the Japanese forces in Shanghai.

With sanguinary fighting in progress, both the Chinese and Japanese Governments took steps early in February to lay their respective cases before the bar of public judgment throughout the world. The Chinese Government announced Jan. 31 that a manifesto had been issued calling upon all members of the League of Nations and all signatories of the Kellogg-Briand pact and the Nine-Power Treaty "to take immediate effective action in fulfillment of their sacred obligations undertaken under such pacts and treaties." The Japanese Government took action the same day for international consultations, Foreign Minister Zoshizawa requesting the Ambassadors of the United States, Britain and France to use their influence to have Chinese troops at Shanghai withdrawn beyond a suggested neutral zone.

Joint proposals for the cessation of hostilities and the inauguration of negotiations for settlement of the dispute followed Feb. 2, the Governments of the United States, Britain, France and Italy joining in this endeavor. The proposals, as announced officially at Washington, contained five points, as follows:

1. Cessation of all acts of violence on both sides forthwith on the following terms:
2. No further mobilization or preparation whatever for further hostilities between the two nations.
3. Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.
4. Protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of neutral zones to divide the combatants; these zones to be policed by neutrals; the arrangements to be set up by the consular authorities.
5. Upon acceptance of these conditions prompt advances to be made in negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the resolution of the League of Nations of Dec. 9, without prior demand or reservation and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

Although the Chinese Government announced prompt acceptance of these points, Japan made a reply which brought the efforts to a halt. It was indicated that Japan was ready to cease hostile acts on assurances that Chinese troops would immediately halt their activities, but freedom of action must be retained in the event of menacing and disturbing activities. The grave and difficult statement followed that "in view of the unreliability of the Chinese in the past and the gravity of the present situation, the Japanese Government finds it impossible to renounce mobilization or preparation for hostilities." The fifth point also proved unacceptable to Tokio, the reservation being made that discussion of questions between China and Japan with the aid of foreign observers and participants would be permissible only if the Manchurian issue was excepted. This reply was published Feb. 4, and the Tokio Government announced the same day that a full army division of troops would be sent to Shanghai to relieve the naval forces there.

In the two following weeks the battle at Shanghai developed on a steady scale, both sides sending in reinforcements as speedily as possible. Chinese troops apparently engaged, in so far as it proved possible, only in defensive operations, but the Japanese offensive was extended until it involved the whole of a front reaching from the International Settlement to the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Whangpoo River, a distance of 15 miles. At Shanghai itself the struggle revolved throughout around the native area of Chapei, which was completely ruined in the repeated aerial and land bombardments and the fires which the shells started. The area housed 200,000 people before the fighting began, but observers who entered it during lulls in the conflict described it as a city of the dead. Losses at Chapei alone were estimated at more than \$100,000,000. The Japanese made remarkably little progress, and it was everywhere assumed that the Commander of the naval forces, Admiral Shiozawa, had erred gravely in his estimate of the military prospects. That this view was shared in Tokio was shown Feb. 7, when Admiral Nomura superseded Shiozawa in command. The Japanese Government appropriated 65,000,000 yen early in the month to defray the costs of the Shanghai expeditionary force.

Foreign Office officials in Tokio, disturbed by the sharply unfavorable reaction in other countries to the procedure at Shanghai, issued a long statement Feb. 6 in which it was reiterated that Japan had no wish to wage a war of aggression. An international "feeler" was sent out at the same time for a conference of world powers on China, Tokio reports indicating that Japan wished to propose at such a conference the demilitarization of the five ports of Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Tsingtao. Among other points, the suggested proposals would include establishment of a neutral zone 20 miles deep around these ports, it was said. It was immediately made plain in Washington that any such plan would be promptly and vigorously rejected if it were ever made formally known to the United States Government.

While the fighting was developing, Japan took action in another direction, announcing a new Manchurian federation

as a virtually independent State at Mukden, Feb. 17. This step was generally considered probable as an aftermath of the Japanese military occupation of Manchuria. The Chinese leaders were prompted by Japanese advisers in setting up this new Government, an Associated Press report from Mukden stated. A "declaration of independence" was issued, which indicated that relations would be severed with the Nationalist Government at Nanking, and an administrative committee organized to transact State business. The new State was to be known as Ankuo, which means "land of peace," and its national emblem to be the discarded five-barred flag of China, emblazoned with the Rising Sun of Japan. The form of government was to be Republican, and the projected Constitution was to be based on the principle of autonomy of the State, vesting of sovereignty in the people, equality of races, co-operation among racial elements, and maintenance of the Open Door policy. Formal announcement of the establishment of this independent State was made at Mukden after an elaborate banquet attended by 25 Chinese and 78 Japanese.

Despite all efforts by foreign governments to arrange settlement terms for the Sino-Japanese dispute at Shanghai, fighting on a vast and desperate scale began Feb. 20. This renewal of the conflict on a greater scale followed the arrival of 20,000 troops from Japan, and the reinforcement of the Chinese army by crack troops from General Chiang Kai-shek's divisions. It was estimated that Japan had about 25,000 men in line, supported by heavy artillery and extensive airplane squadrons. Chinese forces were estimated from 50,000 to 60,000. Statements were issued by the Japanese General, Kenkichi Uyeda, calculated to induce withdrawal by the Chinese to a distance of 20 kilometers from the International Settlement, but these were calmly disregarded by the Chinese General, Tsai Ting-kai, who declared his men would hold Chinese territory at all costs in the face of the invading armies.

A thunderous bombardment opened the battle, and after an extensive artillery barrage was laid down in typical World War fashion, Japanese troops swept forward in the endeavor to take the terrain that had defied their efforts in the three previous weeks. Once again, however, the Chinese put up a stubborn resistance, and to the surprise of all the world the Japanese were held in check. The fighting was fiercest at the village of Kiangwan, two miles north of the International Settlement, where the Japanese apparently hoped to pierce the Chinese lines and double back on the Settlement, forcing the withdrawal of Chinese troops. This movement proving entirely unsuccessful, a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet was held Feb. 21 and the decision reached to double the forces at Shanghai. Accordingly, 25,000 further Japanese troops were moved to Shanghai in the final days of the month in preparation for still greater efforts. Casualties were extremely heavy on both sides in these engagements, which continued throughout the closing days of last month and into March, but there was no official indication of the actual extent of the losses. The fighting continued to the end of the month, but with Japan now making rapid progress in driving the Chinese back.

There were, during the closing days of February, a number of highly important international repercussions to the Shanghai affair. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson took the most important action, this consisting of a letter to Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in which the principle of the Open Door in China was again reiterated in no uncertain terms. The communication was sent in reply to a question by Senator Borah whether, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the Nine-Power treaty has become inapplicable or ineffective, or in need of modification. After carefully reviewing the diplomatic background of the Nine-Power treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact, Mr. Stimson declared in his letter, which was published Feb. 24, that the recent events in China and especially the hostilities in Manchuria and at Shanghai, "far from indicating the advisability of any modification of the treaties we have been discussing, have tended to bring home the vital importance of the faithful observance of the covenants therein to all the nations interested in the Far East." If the treaties had been observed, the present situation could not possibly have arisen, Mr. Stimson said, as the recent developments cannot under any circumstances be reconciled with the obligations of the covenants of the treaties.

Mr. Stimson commented succinctly on the inter-relationships of the various treaties signed in late years. In the Washington naval treaty, he pointed out, the United States sacrificed its commanding position in battleship construction and agreed to abandon some fortifications at Guam and the Philippines. This action was predicated upon, among other things, the self-denying covenants contained in the Nine-Power treaty, which assured the nations of the world not only of equal opportunity for their Eastern trade, but also against the military aggrandizement of any other power at the expense of China, he added. The policy of self-denial against aggression by a stronger against a weaker power received a powerful reinforcement by the execution of the Pact of Paris, or Kellogg-Briand pact.

"We see no reason," Mr. Stimson said, "for abandoning the enlightened principles which are embodied in these treaties. We believe that this situation would have been avoided had these covenants been faithfully observed. And no evidence has come to us to indicate that a due compliance

with them would have interfered with the adequate protection of the legitimate rights in China of the signatories of those treaties and their nations. On Jan. 7 last, upon the instruction of the President, this Government formally notified Japan and China that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement entered into by those Governments in violation of the covenants of these treaties, which affected the rights of our Government or its citizens in China. If a similar decision should be reached and a similar position taken by the other governments of the world, a caveat will be placed upon such action which, we believe, will effectively bar the legality hereafter of any title or right sought to be obtained by pressure or treaty violation, and which, as has been shown by history in the past, will eventually lead to the restoration to China of rights and titles of which she may have been deprived."

Also of great importance was a decision by the Council of the League of Nations, taken Feb. 19, to call the Assembly into extraordinary session on March 3 for consideration of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Means were discussed at Geneva for inviting the United States to participate, but no action was taken along this line in February.

In strange contrast with the warlike developments at Shanghai was the formal opening of the World Conference on Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, which took place at Geneva, Feb. 2, in the presence of the delegations of 54 nations. No great hopes of astonishing achievements were held out by observers at Geneva, as the six years of preliminary conferences had made plain the two opposing schools of opinion on the problem which made distinct progress improbable. It was confidently predicted that the delegations would divide into two main groups, with France and her military allies supporting the thesis that security must precede disarmament, while Britain, the United States and other nations would contend that disarmament must be effected in order to achieve security. This division was realized in the subsequent meetings of the general conference, but some of the national programs proved highly interesting.

After the meeting was formally declared open by Arthur Henderson, who presided, organization of the gathering quickly followed. Five main committees were appointed to deal with the three categories of land, sea and air armaments, and with the political and budgetary aspects of disarmament. The first general statement was that of Andre Tardieu, head of the French delegation, placed before the conference Feb. 5. The views were essentially in accord with the oft-proclaimed French thesis of security before disarmament, but they were far more drastic than any previous declaration of the Paris Government. They provide for the raising of the authority of the League of Nations into a virtual super-state, with power over an international police force and certain stipulated arms and ships of member states. Sir John Simon placed practical proposals before the gathering, Feb. 8, in an address in behalf of the British Government in which he called for the fixing of maximum limits on armaments beyond which the nations would bind themselves not to go. The international agreement suggested would also exclude certain instruments and methods of warfare. Specifically, he proposed the limitation of effectiveness for military service, the abolition of the submarine and chemical warfare, and the reduction of weapons of offense. "Armaments are useless as instruments of world peace," Sir John said, and "a high level of armaments is no substitute for security." "The convention framed at the Preparatory Disarmament conferences would be acceptable to Britain as the basis for the current discussions," he said, "and the results of the Washington and London naval conferences also should be embodied in the general treaty formulated at Geneva." "We are ready to co-operate in whatever methods are found most practical for an agreed reduction in the size of ships and the maximum gun calibre, as well as in any practical application of the principle of prohibiting land guns above a certain calibre," the British statesman continued. He pleaded earnestly for practical results, as "failure now means nothing short of unmeasured and immeasurable calamity." In direct contrast to the French position, Sir John proclaimed that a high level of armaments is no substitute for security. "The security which we set before us as our ideal is security for all, and security for all fundamentally depends on armament reduction," he declared.

The French program was again urged upon the conference in a further speech by M. Tardieu, Feb. 8. "We are convinced," he said, "that disarmament without organization of peace would place an unfair premium upon sheer numbers and technical ability." With obvious reference to German aspirations for revision of the Versailles Treaty, M. Tardieu warned that the delegates did not meet to remake the map of the world. Public opinion is tired of so many conferences without result, and any engagement, however short, simple and limited, will be a substantial achievement, he declared. It was with this thought in mind that France submitted its scheme, he continued. The French aim, as outlined in the address, is to build on the basis of the League Covenant, rather than to seek a new basis. "Despite the reduction in armaments to which she has spontaneously consented, France is ready to undertake a contractual agreement to limit her armaments for a determined period," he said.

American proposals were laid before the Geneva gathering, Feb. 9, by Hugh S. Gibson, as Acting Chairman of our dele-

gation. The United States entered the first world conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments with the determination to leave nothing undone to achieve substantial progress, Mr. Gibson stated. Pointing out that developments of the last 10 years have produced altered conditions of international relationships, Mr. Gibson declared that the American Government "is prepared to consider any form of military limitation and reduction which promises real progress toward the feeling of international security, protection against surprise, and restraint on the use of arms for purposes of aggression." Every nation must maintain adequate military forces for internal order, and provision must also be made for sufficient military strength to defend the national territory against aggression and invasion, he said. It follows, that the problem before the conference is to establish, by honest scrutiny and agreement, the margin that now exists beyond what is essential for maintenance of internal order and defense of territories, he added. Practically all the nations of the world have now pledged themselves not to wage aggressive war, Mr. Gibson pointed out, and "we believe this conference should and can devote itself to the abolition of weapons which are devoted primarily to aggressive war."

A list of nine main points was thereupon placed before the conference as representing the position of the United States. The list is not exclusive and contains merely some of the thoughts considered essential in carrying on the work of the conference, Mr. Gibson said. The points are:

"1. The American Government advocates consideration of the draft convention as containing the outlines for a convenient basis for discussion, while expressing its entire willingness to give full consideration to any supplementary proposals calculated to advance the end we all seek.

"2. We suggest the possibility of prolonging the existing naval agreements concluded at Washington and London, and we advocate completing the latter as soon as possible by the adherence of France and Italy.

"3. We advocate proportional reduction from the figures laid down in the Washington and London agreements on naval tonnage as soon as all parties to the Washington agreement have entered this framework.

"4. We advocate, as we long have done, the total abolition of submarines.

"5. We will join in formulating the most effective measures to protect civilian population against aerial bombing.

"6. We advocate the total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.

"7. We advocate, as I already have stated, the computation of the number of armed forces on the basis of the effectiveness necessary for the maintenance of internal order plus some suitable contingent for defense. The former are obviously impossible of reduction; the latter is a question of relativity.

"8. We agree in advocating special restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns; in other words, for those arms of a peculiarly offensive character.

"9. We are prepared to consider a limitation of expenditure on material as a complementary method of direct limitation, feeling that it may prove useful to prevent a qualitative race, if and when quantitative limitation has been effected."

THE FEBRUARY FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

The financing of the United States Treasury in February 1932 consisted entirely of the sale of Treasury bills for which tenders were asked on a discount basis. During the month a change in the executive head of the Treasury Department occurred. Andrew W. Mellon, who had served as Secretary of the Treasury under three successive Presidents, namely Harding, Coolidge and Hoover—in other words, since March 5 1921—having been tendered the post of Ambassador to Great Britain (which post was left vacant when Charles G. Dawes resigned to return to the United States and subsequently was persuaded by Mr. Hoover to act as President of the newly organized Reconstruction Finance Corporation) and having accepted the position, and Ogden L. Mills, who had for some years been acting as Under-Secretary of the Treasury, in that way relieving Mr. Mellon of some of the most onerous tasks connected with the administration of the Treasury Department, having been appointed in Mr. Mellon's place as head of the Department. Later in the month Arthur A. Ballantine, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was named by the President to replace Mr. Mills as Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, Secretary Mellon gave notice that he was inviting tenders for a new issue of Treasury bills to the amount of \$75,000,000 "or thereabouts" to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They were 93-day bills and tenders were received up to 2 o'clock p. m. on Feb. 4. They were dated Feb. 8 1932 and to mature on May 11 1932. These bills were issued to replace bills of \$75,173,000 maturing Feb. 8. The tenders aggregated \$196,873,000, of which \$76,399,000 were accepted. The average price realized by the Treasury Department on the tenders accepted was 99.314, or an average rate of 2.65% per annum on a discount basis. This compared with an average of 2.48% on the last sale of Treasury bills in January, when \$50,937,000 of 93-day bills bearing date Jan. 25 were disposed of at an average price on a discount basis of 2.48% per annum.

On Sunday night, Feb. 7, announcement came of another offering of 93-day Treasury bills for amount of \$75,000,000 "or thereabouts" to replace \$75,410,000 of Treasury bills maturing Feb. 15. The bills were dated Feb. 15 1932 and to mature on May 18 1932. Tenders were received up to 2 p. m. Eastern standard time on Feb. 11, and the bids aggregated \$211,872,000, of which \$75,689,000 were accepted. The average price obtained was 99.287, being an average rate on a bank discount basis of 2.76% per annum. This was the final offering of bills under the administration

of the Treasury Department by Secretary Mellon. On Feb. 16 Ogden L. Mills, the new Secretary of the Treasury, offered an issue of 91-day bills to amount of \$60,000,000 "or thereabouts," tenders being received up to and including Feb. 19. This issue was to replace a like amount of Treasury bills maturing Feb. 24. These bills were dated Feb. 24, and to mature May 25. The applications aggregated \$196,183,000 and the amount accepted was \$62,851,000. The average price obtained was 99.315, or an average rate on a bank discount basis of about 2.71% per annum. On Feb. 24 Secretary Mills announced an offering of 91-day bills for amount of \$100,000,000 "or thereabouts," tenders being received up to 2 p. m. Eastern standard time on Feb. 29. These bills were to replace a similar amount maturing March 2. These bills were dated March 2 and are to mature on June 1 1932. The amount applied for in this instance was \$292,984,000 and the amount accepted was \$101,412,000. The average price obtained was 99.369, which is the equivalent on a bank discount basis of about 2.50% per annum.

As the month progressed, it became known that it would be part of the Treasury program in arranging its March financing to put out an issue of so-called "baby bonds," that is bonds of small denominations, in furtherance of the Governments' anti-hoarding campaign, and on Feb. 24 Governor George L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gave out the text of a circular letter which the Secretary of the Treasury requested be mailed to each banking institution in the New York Federal Reserve District. The circular said, as noted in the earlier part of this article, that the Treasury Department on or about March 7, at the time of announcing its March financing program, in connection with the President's campaign to put idle money to work, and in order to meet a demand for a Government obligation with short maturity in small denominations, would offer a special U. S. Treasury certificate. The new certificates, it was stated, would probably have a maturity of one year and would be redeemable upon 60 days' notice by the holder. The interest rate would be announced at the time of the formal offering, but in all probability would be in line with the current yield on 60-day Government obligations, and not less than 1½%. The certificate would be issued only in coupon form in denominations of \$50, \$100, and \$500. Further particulars regarding this special issue of "baby bonds," so far as they were developed during February, will be found in the reference to the matter in the earlier part of this article.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN FEBRUARY.

During February new financing in the domestic market was confined to municipal and public utility offerings, and was again small in volume. The \$25,000,000 issue of the Brooklyn Edison Co., 5% gen. mtge. gold bonds, series E, at 97 and int., yielding about 5¼% was the largest offering of the month. The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. offering of \$6,000,000 5-yr. 6% secured notes at 97¾ and int., and yielding over 6½% was the second largest offering in the public utility group.

Below we give the month's financing, which consisted of the following offerings:

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING.

- \$25,000,000 **Brooklyn Edison Co.**—5% gen. mtge. gold bonds, series E, at 97 and int., yielding about 5¼% and due Jan. 1 1952. By the National City Co.
- 6,000,000 **Shawinigan Water & Power Co.**—5-yr. 6% secured notes at 97¾ and int., yielding over 6½% and due Feb. 1 1937. By Aldred & Co., Ltd.; Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.; the Royal Bank of Canada; Banque Canadienne Nationale, and Harris, Forbes & Co., Ltd.
- 1,770,000 **Ohio Associated Telephone Co.**—1st mtge. 6% series A gold bonds at 82 and int. to yield over 7.50% and due Jan. 1 1962. By Bonbright & Co.
- 1,500,000 **Central Illinois Public Service Co.**—6% 1st mtge. gold bonds, series I, at 88 and int., to yield over 7%. By Halsey, Stuart & Co.
- 500,000 **Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.**—1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A, at 86 and int., due March 1 1965. By Bonbright & Co., Inc.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

- \$5,000,000 **Newark, N. J.**, 6% bonds, comprising five issues, awarded at par and accrued interest to a syndicate headed by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. Due serially from 1933 to 1972 incl. Reoffered at a price to yield 6% for the 1933-1935 maturities and 5.75% for the 1936 to 1972 maturities.
- 4,790,000 **Buffalo, N. Y.**, bonds, comprising four issues, of which \$1,790,000 5s. due from 1933 to 1962 incl., were awarded to a syndicate headed by the First National Bank, of New York, at 100.606, a basis of about 4.93%. The remaining \$3,000,000 consisted of 6% home relief bonds, due in 1935, which were awarded at 100.03, a basis of about 5.99%, to the Marine Trust Co. and the M. & T. Trust Co., both of Buffalo, jointly. The \$1,790,000 5s were reoffered at a price to yield 5.50 to 4.70%, and the \$3,000,000 6s to yield 5.50%.
- 2,334,000 **White Plains, N. Y.**, 6% bonds, of which \$1,435,000 are school and \$899,000 public improvement, at par to the Bowery Savings Bank, of New York. Due in two years, optional after one year.
- 2,122,000 **Maryland (State of)** 4¼% certificates of indebtedness, of which \$1,997,000 mature from 1935 to 1947 incl., and \$125,000 from 1935 to 1947. Awarded to a group headed by the Chase Harris Forbes Corp., of New York, at 96.27, a basis of about 4.74%. Reoffered to yield 4.75 to 4.50%.
- 2,082,000 **Syracuse, N. Y.**, bonds awarded as 6s to the Guaranty Co. of New York, the National City Co. and the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, jointly, at 100.01, or an int. cost basis of 5.99%. Included in the award were two issues of welfare bonds and one revenue bond issue, maturing from 1933 to 1937 incl. Reoffered to yield 5.50%.
- 2,000,000 **Boston, Mass.**, 4¼% traffic tunnel bonds, at par to a group headed by the First National Old Colony Corp., of Boston. Due on March 1 1952, optional in 1952. Reoffered to yield 4.60% to optional date, and 4.75% thereafter. The city also sold a \$1,000,000 tax anticipation loan in February on a 5¼% int. rate basis. The loan matures Oct. 6 1932.

- 2,000,000 San Francisco (City and County of), Calif., 4½% Hetch Hetchy water bonds reported sold at par to a group headed by the American Trust Co., of San Francisco. Due \$50,000 annually from 1938 to 1977 incl.
- 1,500,000 St. Louis County, Mo., 5% road bonds, due on March 1 from 1937 to 1952 incl., purchased by a syndicate headed by the Continental Illinois Co., of Chicago, at 98.16, a basis of about 5.19%. Reoffered at par.
- 1,000,000 Delaware (State of) 4% highway bonds purchased at par by the sinking fund commission. Due in 40 years, optional at 105 on any int. payment date after the first year.

Changes in dividend declarations in February 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.

- Ainsworth Mfg. Co.—Special div. of 50c. a share on the common stock. The last payment on this issue was 25c. a share on Dec. 1 1930.
- California State-Western States Life Insurance Co.—Quar. div. on the capital stock increased from 65c. a share to 75c. a share.
- Commonwealth Utilities Corp.—Resumes divs. on the class A and class B common stock by payment of 25c. a share.
- First Security Corp. of Ogden (Utah).—The company on Jan. 1 last paid a reg. quar. div. of 25c. per share on the class A and class B stocks. It had previously been erroneously stated that the Jan. 1 dividend had been passed.
- (M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.—Initial div. of 20c. a share on the com. stock.
- Gallagher Drug Co.—Quar. div. on the 7% cumul. pref. stock, par \$100, resumed by payment of 1¼%. a share.
- Gillette Safety Razor Co.—Resumes div. on the no par common stock by the payment of 25c. a share.
- Globe Underwriters Exchange, Inc.—Div. of 25c. a share on the capital stock as against 15c. a share paid previously.
- Harrisburg (Pa.) Hotel Co.—Extra div. of 50c. a share on the common stock in addition to the reg. semi-ann. div. of \$1.75 a share.
- Importers & Exporters Insurance Co. of New York.—Resume divs. on the capital stock by payment of 50c. a share.
- New York Transit Co.—Initial quar. div. of 10c. a share on the new \$5 par capital stock.
- Second Investors Corp.—Resumes div. on the \$1.50 cumul. conv. pref. stock by payment of a quar. div. of 37½c. a share.
- United States Shares Corp.—Extra div. of 20c. a share on the Bond Trust Shares, series B.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.

- Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- Aluminum Co. of America.—Quar. div. on the 6% cum. pref. stock reduced from \$1.50 a sh. to 75c. a share.
- Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 30c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Aluminum Industries, Inc.—Quar. div. on the no par capital stock decreased from 37½c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- American Aggregates Corp.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- American Arch Co.—Quar. div. on the no par capital stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- American Bank Note Co.—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- American Chain Co., Inc.—Quar. div. on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- American Laundry Machinery Co.—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 30c. a share.
- American Safety Razor Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock decreased from \$1.25 a sh. to 75c. a share.
- (The) Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.—Quar. divs. of 1¼ on the 7% cum. partic. pref. stock and 1¼% and \$1.75 a sh., respectively, on the 7% cum. pref. stock and on the 2d pref. stock, all omitted.
- Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 5% non-cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Atlantic Securities Corp.—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the \$3 cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Atlas Powder Co.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock decreased from \$1 a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Atlas Stores Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock cut from 25c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Baldwin Rubber Co., Pontiac, Mich.—Quar. div. of 37½c. a share on the \$1.50 cumul. "A" conv. pref. stock omitted.
- Bangor & Aroostook R.R.—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 87c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Bankers National Investing Corp.—Quar. divs. on the com. class A and B stock decreased from 50c. a sh. to 32c. a sh. and on the com. stock from 12½c. a sh. to 8c. a share.
- Belden Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the capital stock of 25c. a sh. omitted.
- (The) Bellefield Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Bendix Aviation Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 25c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Bobbs-Merrill Co.—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 30c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Booth (Cotton) Mills.—Quar. div. on the capital stock of \$1 a sh. omitted.
- Bradley Knitting Co., Delavan, Wis.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. 1st pref. stock omitted.
- Brill Corp.—Div. on the class A stock omitted. On March 16 1931 a div. of 34c. a sh. was paid on this issue.
- Brown Fence & Wire Co.—Quar. div. on the \$2.60 cum. class A stock of 30c. a sh. compared with a quar. div. of 60c. a sh. paid previously.
- Budd Wheel Co.—Extra quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the 7% cum. partic. pref. stock omitted.
- Bulova Watch Co., Inc.—Quar. div. of 87½c. a sh. on the \$3.50 cum. conv. pref. stock omitted.
- Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.—Quar. div. of \$1.25 a share on the 5% cumul. pref. stock omitted.
- Canadian Power & Paper Investments, Ltd.—Quar. div. of 1¼% a sh. on the 5% cum. conv. pref. stock omitted.
- Canfield Oil Co.—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from \$1.75 a sh. to \$1 a share.
- Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Div. on the no par capital stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- Central Public Service Corp.—Quar. div. of 1¼% in stock on the no par class A stock omitted.
- Central States Edison Corp.—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the 7% cumul. pref. stock omitted.
- Chemical Paper Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. 1st pref. stock omitted.
- Clark Equipment Co.—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- Columbus Mortgage & Title Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.—Semi-ann. div. of 50c. a sh. on the capital stock omitted.
- Commercial Credit Co.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock reduced from 40c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- Commercial Solvents Corp.—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 25c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Consolidated Railroads of Cuba.—Quar. div. on the 6% cum. pref. stock reduced from 1¼% a sh. to ½ of 1% a share.
- Cookeville Co., Ltd.—Quar. div. of \$1 a sh. on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Copley Square Trust, Boston, Mass.—Semi-ann. divs. of 2¼% on the 5% cum. pref. stock and 1¼% on the com. stock both omitted.
- Corporation Securities Co. of Chicago.—Quar. div. of 1¼% a sh. on the no par com. stock omitted.
- Crane Co., Chicago.—Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (N. Y.).—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 60c. a share to 30c. a share.
- David & Frere, Ltd.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the no par class A stock omitted.
- Denver Tramway Corp.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the 5% cumul. pref. stock omitted.
- Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Draper Corp.—Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the capital stock, as compared with a quar. div. of \$1 a share paid previously.
- Duff-Norton Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 35c. a share to 25c. a share.
- Eastman Kodak Co.—Extra div. of 75c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Edison General Italian Electric Co.—Div. of 8% for 1931 as against 12% paid a year ago for 1930.
- Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock of 75c. a share as compared with \$1.25 paid previously.
- Electric Storage Battery Co.—Quar. divs. of 75c. a share on both the common and preferred stocks. This compares with \$1 a share paid on both issues on Jan. 2 1932.
- Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.—Quar. div. of 12½c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Employers' Group Associates.—Quar. div. on common stock decreased from 25c. a share to 20c. a share.
- Engineers Public Service Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 40c. a share to 35c. a share.
- Federal Motor Truck Co.—Quar. div. of 5c. a share on the no par common stock omitted.
- Fiat (Turin, Italy).—Annual div. due at this time omitted. In 1931 a div. of 9% was paid.
- Fidelity Union Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. (N. J.).—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
- (Marshall) Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Quar. div. of 62½c. a share on the no par common stock omitted.
- Financial Institutions, Inc.—Div. of 12½c. a share on the common stock as against a div. of 25c. in cash and 2% in stock paid previously on this issue. In our issue of Feb. 5 1932 we incorrectly stated that the semi-ann. divs. on the common stock were omitted.
- Ford Motor Co., Belgium.—Annual div. for the year 1931 omitted. A year ago a div. of 75 francs less tax was paid on this issue.
- Formica Insulation Co.—Quar. div. on common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share.
- Gamewell Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 25c. a share.
- General Alliance Corp.—Div. payments on the capital stock suspended. Recently the stock was reduced to a 60c. annual basis.
- General Asphalt Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 50c. a share to 25c. a share.
- General Empire Corp.—Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from 25c. a share to 10c. a share.
- General Gas & Electric Corp.—Quar. div. of 7½c. a share on the class B common stock omitted.
- General Motors Corp.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
- General Railway Signal Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from \$1.25 a share to 75c. a share.
- Georgia R.R. & Banking Co.—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 2¼% a share to 2¼% a share.
- German Credit & Investment Corp.—Semi-annual divs. on the \$7 cumul. 1st pref. stock of \$3.50 a share and 87½c. a share on the 25% paid 1st pref. allot. ctfs. both omitted.
- Goodman Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 62½c. a share.
- (F. & W.) Grand-Silver Stores, Inc.—Quar. divs. on the 6½% cumul. conv. pref. stock of 1¼% and on the 7% cumul. conv. pref. stock of 1¼% a share both omitted.
- Great Northern Paper Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 60c. a share.
- Guardian Realty Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Quar. div. on the 7% cumul. pref. stock reduced from \$1.75 a share to \$1.25 a share.
- (W. F.) Hall Printing Co.—Div. of 30c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share.
- Hart-Carter Co.—Quar. div. on the \$2 cumul. conv. pref. stock of 25c. a share omitted.
- Hazeltine Corp.—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share.
- Heyden Chemical Corp.—Div. of 25c. a share on the capital stock as compared with 50c. a share paid previously.
- (The) Higbee Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Quar. divs. of 1¼% on the 7% cumul. 1st pref. stock and 2% on the 8% cumul. 2nd pref. stock both omitted.
- Hudson Motor Car Co.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the no par common stock omitted.
- Illinois Central R.R.—Semi-annual div. of 3% on the 6% non-cumul. conv. pref. stock, series A, omitted.
- Insull Utility Investments, Inc.—Quar. divs. of \$1.50 a sh. on the \$6 cumul. 2d pref. stock, \$1.37 a sh. on the \$5.50 prior pref. stock and 1¼% in stock on the common stock all omitted.
- International Cement Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock decreased from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
- International Harvester Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 62½c. a share to 45c. a share.
- International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock due about March 31 omitted.
- International Salt Co.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
- International Securities Corp. of America.—Quar. divs. of \$1.50 a share on the 6% cumul. pref. stock and \$1.62½ a share on the 6½% cumul. pref. stock omitted.
- International Silver Co.—Quar. div. on the 7% cumul. pref. stock decreased from 1¼% to 1% a share.
- Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share.

- Kemper-Thomas Co., Norwood, Ohio.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 12½c. a share.
- Kennecott Copper Corp.**—Quar. div. on the no par common stock of 12½c. a share omitted.
- Kentucky Rock Asphalt Co., Inc.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Kimberly-Clark Corp.**—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 62½c. a share to 31¼c. a share.
- Kobacher Stores, Inc.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Laclede Gas Light Co.**—Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from 2% a share to 1¼% a share.
- (The) Le Blond-Schacht Truck Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- (Charles) Leich & Co.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock, series A, omitted.
- Maine Central RR.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 5% cum. non-voting pref. stock omitted.
- Manhattan Shirt Co.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 15c. a share.
- Marine Midland Corp.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 30c. a share to 20c. a share.
- May Department Stores Co.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 62½c. a share to 45c. a share.
- McLoughlin Textile Corp., Utica, N. Y.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- McWilliams Dredging Co.**—Quar. div. of 37½c. a share on the capital stock omitted.
- Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% preferred stock omitted.
- Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from \$1.50 a share to 75c. a share.
- Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 6½% cum. pref. stock, series A, omitted.
- Meteor Motor Car Co.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from 25c. a share to 10c. a share.
- Metropolitan Paving Brick Co.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Meyer Blanke Co., St. Louis.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock and 15c. a share on the common stock both omitted.
- Middlesex Water Co., Elizabeth, N. J.**—Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from \$1 a share to 75c. a share.
- Midland United Co.**—Quar. div. on the common stock of 1¼% a share omitted.
- Mitchum Tully Participations, Inc.**—Semi-ann. div. of 62½c. a share on the \$1.25 cum. partic. pref. stock omitted.
- Motor Wheel Corp.**—Quar. div. on the no par common stock of 12½c. a share omitted.
- National Grocers Co., Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% 2nd pref. stock omitted.
- National Standard Co. (Mich.).**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
- National Surety Co.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Neiman-Marcus Co.**—Annual dividend on the common stock of \$5 a share omitted.
- Neptune Meter Co.**—Quar. divs. on the class A and B common stocks omitted.
- (A. E.) Nettleton Co., Syracuse.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. 1st pref. stock omitted.
- Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.**—Quar. div. on the no par capital stock of 10c. a share omitted.
- New Bedford Cordage Co.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share.
- New Bedford (Mass.) Investors Trust.**—Semi-ann. div. on the cfs. of beneficial interest of \$50 par reduced from \$1.25 a share to 90c. a share.
- New Jersey Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.**—Semi-ann. div. of 6¼% on the capital stock omitted.
- New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry.**—Quar. div. of \$1.75 a share on the capital stock, par \$100, omitted.
- O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco.**—Quar. div. of 37½c. a share on the \$1.50 cum. class A common stock omitted.
- Ohio Seamless Tube Co.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Okonite Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1 a share on the common stock omitted.
- Ontario Equitable Life & Accident Insurance Co.**—Semi-ann. div. on the capital stock of 20c. a share as compared with 30c. a share paid previously.
- Oxford Paper Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a share on the \$6 series A cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Packard Motor Car Co.**—Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the (no par) capital stock omitted.
- Paraffine Companies, Inc.**—Div. on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share.
- Paramount Publix Corp.**—Quar. div. on the common stock of 2½% a share omitted.
- Pennsylvania Bankshares & Securities Corp.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 5% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Pennsylvania Investing Co.**—Quar. div. of 62½c. a share on the \$2.50 cum. class A stock omitted.
- Pennsylvania Water Service Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a share on the \$6 cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Pet Milk Co.**—Div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Phoenix Hosiery Co., Milwaukee, Wis.**—Quar. divs. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. 1st and 2nd pref. stocks of \$100 par value omitted.
- Pines Winterfront Co.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock omitted until the annual meeting in June 1932.
- Pirelli Co. of Italy.**—Div. of 10% (50 lire) as compared with 12½% paid in each of the two preceding years.
- Powdrell & Alexander, Inc.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Quebec Power Co.**—Quar. div. on the no par common stock of 50c. a share omitted.
- Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.**—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from 40c. a share to 25c. a share.
- Reo Motor Car Co.**—Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the common stock omitted.
- Republic Portland Cement Co.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Roxy Theatres Corp.**—Quar. div. of 87½c. a share on the \$3.50 cum. and partic. class A stock omitted.
- Russ Building Co., San Francisco, Calif.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the 6% cum. pref. stock as compared with 75c. a share paid on Nov. 15 1931.
- Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.**—Quar. divs. on the 5% cum. and 6% cum. pref. stock of \$1.25 and \$1.50 a sh., respectively, omitted.
- Second International Securities Corp.**—Quar. div. on the class A com. stock reduced from 20c. a sh. to 10c. a share.
- Shepard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock decreased from 50c. a sh. to 35c. a share.
- Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 40c. a sh. on the common stock omitted.
- Shippers' Car Line Corp.**—Quar. div. on the 7% cum. pref. stock of \$1.75 a share omitted.
- Skinners Organ Co.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 25c. a sh. to 10c. a share.
- Soule, Mills, New Bedford.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from \$1.50 a sh. to \$1 a share.
- South American Rys. (Del.).**—Semi-ann. div. of \$1.75 a sh. on the \$3.50 cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Southern New England Ice Co.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. prior pref. stock omitted.
- Southern Pacific Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1 a sh. on the capital stock of \$100 par, omitted.
- Spears & Co.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Springfield (Mass.) Street Ry.**—Semi-ann. div. of 2% a sh. on the capital stock omitted.
- Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (Del.).**—Quar. div. on the (no par) com. stock decreased from 62½c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Standard Utilities, Inc.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock decreased from 4c. a sh. to 2c. a share.
- State Guaranty Co.**—Quar. div. of 32½c. a sh. on the pref. stock omitted.
- Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.**—Quar. div. on com. stock reduced from 25c. a sh. to 12½c. a share.
- Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- Struthers-Wells-Titusville Corp.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Sun Investing Co., Inc.**—Quar. div. of 75c. a sh. on the \$3 cum. conv. pref. stock omitted.
- Texas Corp.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 75c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co., Buffalo, N. Y.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 30c. a sh. to 15c. a share.
- Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.**—Quar. div. of 50c. a sh. on the com. stock as compared with 75c. a sh. paid on Dec. 31 last.
- Unexcelled Mfg. Co., Inc.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 17½c. a sh. to 10c. a share.
- Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 65c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Union Natural Gas Co. of Canada, Ltd.**—Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- United Corp. (Del.).**—Quar. div. on the com. stock reduced from 18¼c. a sh. to 10c. a share.
- United Elastic Corp.**—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock reduced from 40c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- United States Envelope Co.**—Semi-ann. div. on the com. stock reduced from 4% a sh. to 2% a share. An extra cash div. of 4% was made on March 2 1931.
- United States Foil Co.**—Quar. divs. on both the class A and B stocks reduced from 12½c. a sh. to 7½c. a share.
- United States & Foreign Securities Corp.**—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a sh. on the \$6 cum. 2d pref. stock omitted.
- United States Playing Card Co.**—Quar. div. on the com. stock decreased from 62½c. a sh. to 50c. a share.
- Utah Copper Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1 a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. red. prior pref. stock omitted.
- Waialua Agricultural Co., Honolulu.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 60c. a sh. to 30c. a share.
- Waltham Watch Co.**—Quar. divs. on the 7% cum. prior pref. stock and 6% non-cum. pref. stock, both omitted.
- Warner Co.**—Quar. div. of \$1.75 a sh. on the no par \$7 cum. 2d pref. stock omitted.
- Welch Grape Juice Co.**—Extra div. of 25c. a sh. on the com. stock omitted.
- Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.**—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- Westfield (Mass.) Mfg. Co.**—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
- Wheeling Steel Corp.**—Quar. div. of ¼ of 1% on the 6% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.**—Semi-ann. div. of 4% on the com. stock of \$50 par. Previously quar. divs. of \$1.25 a sh. were paid on this issue.
- Wool Brothers, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.**—Quar. div. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. stock omitted.
- Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.**—Quar. divs. of 1¼% on the 7% cum. pref. A stock and 1½% on the 6% cum. pref. B stock, both omitted.

THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING FEBRUARY.

During February the stock market enjoyed a sensational and spectacular rise, or perhaps "recovery" would be the better word—one of the most notable in Stock Exchange history—and it came very unexpectedly, too, and with abrupt suddenness, on which account no doubt it reached the proportions it did, but unfortunately the latter part of the month the market again developed a sagging tendency and a very considerable part of the gains were lost. The occasion for the huge upward spurt was the news in the morning papers on Thursday, Feb. 11, that President Hoover had the day before been in conference with the leaders of the two great political parties, and that, as a result, agreement had been reached for amending the Federal Reserve Act in some very essential particulars. There was not to be a complete revision of the Federal Reserve Law, such as provided in the Carter Glass Bill, introduced in the Senate by the Banking and Currency Committee of that body (which, it was feared, would involve too much delay in view of the controversial features contained in that measure), but instead there were to be a few, but highly important, changes which the Administration deemed essential in the existing situation as emergency legislation. The provisions of the Reserve Act were to be "liberalized" so as to facilitate access to Reserve credit, thereby making securities and assets not now eligible for that purpose a basis for loans and advances from the Federal Reserve institutions, and, moreover, United States obligations held by the Reserve banks were to be made permissible as part collateral security for Federal Reserve notes, where now commercial paper alone (in addition to the 40% gold reserve) can be so used, with the result that considerable amounts of gold now held as collateral security for Reserve notes (in the absence of a sufficient volume of commercial paper) would be released, thereby adding very substantially to the stock (somewhere between \$750,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, it was estimated) to the so-called free gold in the possession of the Reserve banks. The "liberalization" provisions, it was calculated, would be very serviceable in extending aid to embarrassed banks by vitalizing assets now more or less "frozen," while the amendment authorizing United States obligations as part collateral for Federal Reserve notes, with resulting release of gold, was

intended to enable the Reserve banks still further to increase their holdings of Government securities (already in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000), besides swelling the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, while the additions to the amount of "free gold" at command of the Reserve institutions would serve not only to provide the 40% gold reserve required, against all issues of Reserve notes, but would be a further element of strength, so it was argued, in case of the continuance of foreign withdrawals of the metal, or, in popular parlance, foreign "raids" upon the American stocks of the metal. In the eyes of the speculative community all this was interpreted as meaning inflation of a most pronounced type, though the sponsors of the amendments denied that anything of the kind was intended and would only admit that there might possibly be moderate inflation. Yet, as related elsewhere, one Senator threw caution to the winds and said: "This bill means, in plain terms, more money. . . . I am convinced that, with this bill passed into law, we will for the first time be in position to utilize the central reservoir of credit and currency, created for use in just such an emergency as this, but which has been scrupulously ignored in all of our reconstruction plans heretofore. The Federal Reserve System up to this time has been the greatest of all our frozen assets."

The effect of all this on the minds of those who had sold stocks short can easily be imagined, especially when it is recalled that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with potential capital funds of \$2,000,000,000 for general relief, had already begun to function, the Bank Money Pool to which the banks of the country had subscribed \$500,000,000 was also at work, and that the Railroad Credit Organization was likewise getting ready to dispense assistance to needy railroads, in addition to the assistance that the railroads were to get from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These shorts simply became frightened and began to cover their outstanding commitments, and they did not stand on the order of going. They bid frantically against one another. Feb. 11, when the news referred to was disclosed, was the day before Lincoln's Birthday, which was a holiday, and prices spurted up with great rapidity. The day after the holiday was Saturday, when the Stock Exchange is open only half a day, and when further advances running all the way from 2 to 20 points occurred. Activity at that half-day session was on an enormous scale, the day's transactions aggregating (for the two hours) 2,626,200 shares, the largest volume of sales for a Saturday half holiday since May 3 1930, when 4,867,530 shares were dealt in. For another week thereafter the upward movement continued unabated. After which, however, the course of prices was again reversed, and the market once more entered upon a downward course, in which, as already stated, a good part of the gains established during the period of the rise were lost. This period may be said to have extended from Feb. 11 to Feb. 19, both inclusive, and the advances in the case of the active specialties ran all the way from 5 to 25 points, and even more. Atchison stock, for instance, advanced from 71 Feb. 10 to 90 Feb. 13, but closed Feb. 29 at 78½ as against the opening price of 84½ on Feb. 1. Union Pacific rose from a low of 65½ Feb. 8 to 94½ Feb. 13, and closed at 82½ Feb. 29 as against the opening price of 78¾ on Feb. 1, while American Tel. & Tel. jumped from 109¾ Feb. 10 to 137¾ Feb. 19, and closed Feb. 29 at 126¾ against the opening price on Feb. 1 of 113. U. S. Steel advanced from 37¾ Feb. 10 to 52¾ Feb. 19, and closed Feb. 29 at 46, which compares with the opening price of 39 on Feb. 1. Allied Chemical & Dye spurted up from 62¾ Feb. 10 to 83¾ Feb. 19, and closed Feb. 29 at 76¼ as against the opening price on Feb. 1 of 67¾. In the following we show the fluctuations for the month in the case of a number of the more active stocks and also the opening prices on Feb. 1 as compared with the closing price on Feb. 29, furnishing a graphic indication of the extent of the rise, and also the extent of the subsequent reaction:

	Opening Price Feb. 1.	Range During February.		Closing Price Feb. 29.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
Railroads—				
Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe...	84½ Sale	71 Feb. 10	90 Feb. 13	78½ Sale
New York Central.....	31½ Sale	24½ Feb. 9	33½ Feb. 19	29 Sale
Southern Pacific.....	34 Sale	26 Feb. 18	37½ Feb. 17	26½ Sale
Union Pacific.....	78½ Sale	65½ Feb. 8	94½ Feb. 13	82½ Sale
Indus. & Miscell.—				
Allied Chemical & Dye.....	67¾ Sale	62¾ Feb. 10	83¾ Feb. 19	76¼ Sale
American Can.....	60¾ Sale	56¼ Feb. 10	73¾ Feb. 19	66¾ Sale
American Telep. & Teleg....	113 Sale	109¾ Feb. 10	137¾ Feb. 19	126¾ Sale
Auburn Automobile.....	131½ Sale	83¾ Feb. 29	137¾ Feb. 2	85¾ Sale
Case Threshing Machine.....	34¾ Sale	26¾ Feb. 10	41¾ Feb. 19	35¾ Sale
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.)....	88¾ Sale	54¾ Feb. 10	65¾ Feb. 19	62 Sale
Eastman Kodak.....	80¾ Sale	68¾ Feb. 10	84¾ Feb. 1	78¾ Sale
E. I. du Pont de Nemours....	19¾ Sale	17¾ Feb. 10	24¾ Feb. 13	19¾ Sale
General Electric.....	20¾ Sale	19¾ Feb. 10	24¾ Feb. 19	20¾ Sale
Gillette Safety Razor.....	12¾ Sale	12 Feb. 5	21¾ Feb. 29	20 Sale
Int. Business Machines.....	99¾ Sale	90¾ Feb. 10	110¾ Feb. 19	101¾ Sale
International Tel. & Tel.....	9½ Sale	8¾ Feb. 9	12¾ Feb. 19	10½ Sale
North American Co.....	32 Sale	29¾ Feb. 10	40 Feb. 19	35¾ Sale
Radio Corp. of America.....	5½ Sale	4¾ Feb. 10	6¼ Feb. 16	5½ Sale
U. S. Steel.....	39 Sale	37¾ Feb. 10	52¾ Feb. 19	46 Sale
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg....	25½ Sale	23 Feb. 10	35¾ Feb. 19	29¾ Sale
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.....	41¾ Sale	37 Feb. 10	44¾ Feb. 13	42 Sale

z Ex-dividend.

The foregoing makes it plain that preceding the great rise, which began Feb. 11, the market displayed weakness, with the tendency of prices sharply downward. As a matter of fact, except for a brief upturn on Monday, Feb. 1 (due to the fact that the night before (Sunday) an agreement had at last been reached between the railroads and their em-

ployees for a voluntary reduction of 10% in wages) the drift of the market may be said to have been steadily downward until its course was completely reversed on Feb. 11. The weakness was owing to a variety of unfavorable developments, but mainly to the absence of any signs of improvement in trade. Then, also, Japan's military operations in the Shanghai area continued to prove highly disturbing, especially as they carried the menace of very dangerous possibilities that might eventuate in a general conflagration among the nations of the world, though at the very beginning of the month this conflict was made to do duty in advancing certain stocks that might derive advantage from orders for war material and allied articles. This last was conspicuously the case on Feb. 1, when, as already stated, the market experienced a temporary upward reaction. On that day, for instance, more than 56,000 shares of du Pont common and 60,000 shares of United Aircraft changed hands on the Stock Exchange, while more than the ordinary amount of speculative interest was evinced in Curtiss Wright, North American Aviation and Douglas Aircraft. Atlas Powder also enjoyed a little flurry, as did Savage Arms and Colt's Patent Fire Arms. However, this was a mere momentary incident, and as the month progressed and the military operations became more extensive, attention was given to the more serious aspects of the affair. On Tuesday, Feb. 9, the Treasury Department at Washington found it incumbent to revise its statement of Government needs in order to balance the budget, which, of course, meant that further new sources of taxation would have to be provided, and this proved an additional depressing influence. The statement of unfilled orders on the books of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp. for the close of January made its appearance on Feb. 10 and showed a further reduction in these unfilled orders during the first month of the new year. The reduction was not large, being only 87,203 tons, but it had the effect of reducing the total of such orders to 2,648,150 tons, at which figure the back log of orders was the smallest of any month in the whole of the company's history. The market price of copper developed additional weakness, and on Feb. 10 stocks suffered a further break to a new low level since the early days of January, though later in the day a rallying tendency was evinced which cancelled the declines in the early part of that day. Some stocks, however, continued depressed, and Eastman Kodak registered a decline of 5¾ points for that day on the action of the company in omitting the payment of any extra dividend for the first time since 1905.

On Feb. 11 the stock market underwent the transformation already referred to as a result of the news that the Federal Reserve Act was to be amended so as to admit of very extensive inflation. The maintenance of the 10% dividend on Union Pacific shares was another stimulating influence on that day. The rising tendency continued thereafter until Feb. 19, helped along by a number of favoring circumstances, though occasionally interrupted by adverse developments. Thus on Wednesday, Feb. 17, there was a reaction all around, with the speculative specialties off from 1 to 5 points. Not only that, but after the close of business on that day announcement came of the passing of the dividend on Southern Pacific common. This had the effect of causing a big break in that stock the next morning (Thursday, Feb. 18), the opening price being 26 against 34 the close the previous day. This dealt a severe blow to the whole list, but especially to the railroad shares. Then, however, came a favorable piece of news, and quick recovery ensued. The favorable news was that the Bank of England had reduced its discount rate from 6% to 5%, and that two of the Scandinavian banks which generally move in unison with sterling had at the same time reduced their rates from 6% to 5½%. Then came a final piece of stimulating news, but of a different sort. The New York Stock Exchange announced Thursday night, Feb. 18, that beginning April 1 all members of the Stock Exchange would be required to obtain the express consent of customers before their stock could be loaned out to those who had sold short. This, being in the nature of a restriction on short selling, exercised a tremendous influence on speculation on Friday, Feb. 19 (the day when the highest figures of the month were reached as a rule, and when the month's spectacular rise ended) notwithstanding that customers have long been obliged to sign agreements permitting brokers to lend securities purchased on margin, the only innovation being that now brokers are to be required to obtain separate authorization in writing permitting the lending of the securities carried by the broker on their account. Bear operators again became frightened. In San Francisco, after the close of the New York market on Thursday, Feb. 18, and in London before the opening of the New York market on Friday, Feb. 19, there were indications that a rush to cover would be made on the opening of the New York market, and this is precisely what happened, the active stocks advancing 2 to 7 points. Later in the day there was some reaction from the best prices of the day.

This, however, marked the definite termination of the month's spectacular rise. The rest of February the market displayed a steadily sagging tendency. The market now took little notice of the fact that the Glass-Steagall Bill for inflation of banking credit was being rushed through with great speed (it became a law with the President's signature on Saturday, Feb. 27), nor did the action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in reducing its rediscount rate from

3½% to 3%, effective Friday, Feb. 26, and the reduction also in the Bank's buying rates for acceptances, have any effect in reviving speculative sentiment. The controlling factors now seemed to be the failure of trade and industry to respond to the manifold efforts making to end the long-continued depression and the poor exhibits made by the railroads in their returns of earnings for the month of January. The steel mills of the country the latter part of the month were working to only 26% of capacity as against 28% earlier in the month, while the demand for copper continued very poor and the price of the metal for delivery at factories in Connecticut dropped below 6c. a pound, custom smelters making sales at 5¼c. Then, also, dividend reductions and suspensions by one corporation after another came in almost endless succession. Returns of railroad earnings for January continued to show heavy losses in gross and net earnings alike as compared with the same month of previous years, notwithstanding the big shrinkage which the roads suffered in 1930 and 1931. The further losses occurred in face of the moderate advances in rates allowed the roads by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and which were in effect almost the whole of the month, having been put into force on Jan. 4, though, of course, the lower wage scales did not become effective until Feb. 1.

Trading was very light notwithstanding the tremendous rise, with accompanying buoyancy, which occurred during the middle of the month. There were seven days out of the 23 on which the Stock Exchange was open when business on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated less than 1,000,000 shares. For the whole month the sales were only 31,716,267 shares, which compares with 64,181,836 shares in February 1931, 67,834,100 shares in February 1930, and 77,968,730 shares in February 1929. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales reached only 3,975,765 shares against 11,939,237 shares in February 1931, 18,629,575 shares in February 1930, and 29,886,750 shares in February 1929. On the New York Stock Exchange 358 stocks touched new low levels of the year during February and 365 shares registered new highs for the year during the month. On the Curb Exchange February has to its credit 320 new lows for the year and 264 new highs. As to the course of prices, we have already indicated the ranges in the case of some of the active speculative issues. As far as the general averages are concerned the 25 industrial stocks included in the averages of the New York "Times" show that the low for the month was 103.93, reached on Feb. 10, and that the high was 129.16, recorded Feb. 19, with the closing price 118.44 Feb. 29 against the close on Jan. 30 of 111.65. In the case of the 25 railroad stocks the low for the month was 25.48 Feb. 10, and the high 32.49 Feb. 17, with the close on Feb. 29 28.60 against the close on Jan. 30 of 29.70. Bond prices quite generally improved, and this included United States Government bonds, in which very substantial advances occurred. To show the extent of the improvement and the range of prices for the month in the case of a number of selected issues we introduce here our customary table, as follows:

Government Bonds.	First Sale Feb. 1.	Range During February 1932.		Last Sale Feb. 29.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
First Liberty Loan—				
3½s, 1932-1947	94½ ³²	94½ ³² Feb. 4	98½ ³² Feb. 26	98½ ³²
First 4s, 1932-1947	96½ ³²	96½ ³² Feb. 24	96½ ³² Feb. 24	96½ ³²
Cons 4½s, 1932-1947	93½ ³²	97½ ³² Feb. 3	100½ ³² Feb. 26	100
Fourth Liberty Loan—				
4½s of 1932-1938	99½ ³²	98½ ³² Feb. 4	100½ ³² Feb. 26	100½ ³²
Treasury 4½s, 1947-1952	100½ ³²	100½ ³² Feb. 4	103½ ³² Feb. 26	103½ ³²
Treasury 4s, 1944-1954	96½ ³²	96 Feb. 1	100½ ³² Feb. 26	100
Treasury 3½s, 1946-1956	92½ ³²	91½ ³² Feb. 5	97½ ³² Feb. 29	97½ ³²
Treasury 3½s, 1943-1947	90½ ³²	90½ ³² Feb. 1	94½ ³² Feb. 19	94½ ³²
Treasury 3s, 1951-1955	86½ ³²	85 Feb. 5	91 Feb. 19	89½ ³²
Treasury 3½s, 1940-1943	91½ ³²	91½ ³² Feb. 1	95½ ³² Feb. 29	95½ ³²
Treasury 3½s, 1941-1943	91½ ³²	91½ ³² Feb. 1	95½ ³² Feb. 26	94½ ³²
Treasury 3½s, 1946-1949	87½ ³²	84½ ³² Feb. 5	91½ ³² Feb. 26	90½ ³²

a Feb. 24.

Railroad and Industrial Bonds.	Opening Price Feb. 1 1932.	Range for February.		Closing Price Feb. 29 1932.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
Ach Top & S Fe gen 4s	85½	84½ Feb. 10	87½ Feb. 29	87½
Atl Coast Line 1st cons 4s	76½	76 Feb. 3	80 Feb. 25	78½
Bal & Ohio 1st gold 4s	82	79½ Feb. 15	82½ Feb. 27	82½
Convertible 4½s	84	48½ Feb. 10	55½ Feb. 17	53½
Boston & Maine 1st 5s	70	70 Feb. 1	76 Feb. 26	74½
Ches & Ohio ref & Imp 4½s B	82½	81 Feb. 9	83 Feb. 5	82½
Chesapeake Corp conv 5s	72½	67 Feb. 10	74 Feb. 16	68½
Chic Milw & S P gen 4s ser A	60	58½ Feb. 8	63½ Feb. 25	62½
C M & St P & Pac 5s series A	37½	33½ Feb. 10	39½ Feb. 19	38
Chic & N W conv 4½s ser A	34	26½ Feb. 10	34 Feb. 1	29½
C C & St L 4½s series E	67½	65 Feb. 8	69 Feb. 26	68½
Erie ref & Imp 6s of 1927	44	37½ Feb. 10	46 Feb. 19	43½
Ref & Imp 6s of 1930	44	38 Feb. 10	46 Feb. 19	43½
Great Nor gen 4½s series E	66½	66 Feb. 1	69½ Feb. 15	68½
Ill Cent C St L & N O 5s A	47	43 Feb. 29	50 Feb. 2	46½
Kan City Sou ref & Imp 5s	67½	64 Feb. 5	68½ Feb. 17	67
Leh Valley (Pa) gen 4s	65½	55 Feb. 26	58½ Feb. 3	55½
Mo-Kan-Tex Ry cum adj 5s	68½	50 Feb. 10	59 Feb. 19	53
Missouri Pacific gen 4s	38½	32½ Feb. 9	39 Feb. 1	34
N Y Chic & St L 4½s ser C	35	31½ Feb. 10	35½ Feb. 15	34
N Y N H & H 1st & ref 4½s	70½	66½ Feb. 10	71½ Feb. 26	71½
N Y Ont & West ref 4s	50½	45½ Feb. 19	50½ Feb. 1	48
Pennsylvania RR deb g 4½s	1970	67 Feb. 9	73 Feb. 13	70½
St Louis-San Francisco—				
Gen 4s series A	32	29 Feb. 10	32½ Feb. 1	29½
Con 4½s series A	25	20 Feb. 10	25 Feb. 1	22½
Sou Ry gen 4s series A	50	45½ Feb. 11	52 Feb. 1	47
Western Maryland 1st 4s	56	54 Feb. 8	60 Feb. 16	59½
Allegheny Corp coll tr 5s	38	30 Feb. 29	41 Feb. 2	30½
Collateral and conv 5s	35	28 Feb. 29	35 Feb. 1	29
Amer & Foreign Power deb 5s 2030	39½	38 Feb. 9	45½ Feb. 19	42½
Bklyn Union Elev 1st 5s	471½	70 Feb. 9	74½ Feb. 15	74
Central Steel 1st 8s	c85½	85½ Feb. 5	90 Feb. 29	90
Dodge Bros equip conv 6s	81	80½ Feb. 11	84½ Feb. 20	82½
Internat Paper 5s series A	49	45 Feb. 10	52 Feb. 29	52
Int Tel & Tel conv deb 4½s	60½	47 Feb. 9	58½ Feb. 19	53½

Railroad and Industrial Bonds.	Opening Price Feb. 1 1932.	Range for February.		Closing Price Feb. 29 1932.	
		Lowest.	Highest.		
Liggett & Myers Tob 7s	144	115½ Feb. 9	119 Feb. 13	119	
Paramount-Fam-Lasky 6s	1947	49½ Feb. 9	54 Feb. 16	52½	
Shubert Theatres deb 6s	1942	3 Feb. 19	3 Feb. 19	3	
Warner Bros Pictures conv 6s	1939	29 Feb. 6	34 Feb. 2	31½	
Foreign Bonds—					
Antioquia (Dept) 7s ser A	1945	a13½	10 Feb. 13	14½ Feb. 8	a13
Argentine (Govt) 6s ser A	1957	51½	50½ Feb. 11	57½ Feb. 29	57½
6s of June 1925	1959	52½	50 Feb. 6	58½ Feb. 29	58½
External 5½s	1962	48½	47½ Feb. 8	52½ Feb. 23	50
Australia 5s of 1925	1955	50	46½ Feb. 1	55½ Feb. 26	54½
External loan 5s of 1927	1957	50	46½ Feb. 1	56 Feb. 18	54½
External 4½s of 1928	1956	47	41 Feb. 1	50 Feb. 26	48½
Berlin (City) ext s f 6s	1958	24½	23½ Feb. 24	26½ Feb. 11	25
Bolivia (Rep) ext 7s	1969	6½	5½ Feb. 3	6½ Feb. 6	75½
External 8s	1947	a9½	7½ Feb. 8	10 Feb. 2	68
Brazil external 8s	1941	24	21 Feb. 5	24 Feb. 1	a23
6½s of 1927	1957	20½	17 Feb. 13	21 Feb. 2	19
Brisbane (City) 5s	1952	e68½	66 Feb. 11	68 Feb. 27	o68
Sinking fund 5s	1957	33½	32 Feb. 2	39½ Feb. 26	39
Chile (Rep) 6s	Sept 1961	b13	11½ Feb. 10	13 Feb. 4	12
External sinking fund 6s	1963	11½	11 Feb. 10	13½ Feb. 19	12
External sinking fund 6s	1960	11½	10½ Feb. 10	13½ Feb. 5	12½
Colombia Mtge Bk 7s of 1927	1947	22½	20 Feb. 23	24½ Feb. 3	o22½
German (Rep) 7s	1949	60	59 Feb. 23	63½ Feb. 15	62
German International 5½s	1965	37	35 Feb. 10	38½ Feb. 16	38½
Minas Geraes (State) 6½s	1958	14	10½ Feb. 27	14½ Feb. 3	o10½
New South Wales (State) 5s	1957	41	30½ Feb. 2	51 Feb. 25	50½
External sink fund 5s	1958	40	29½ Feb. 2	75½ Feb. 19	49½
Peru (Rep) sec s f 7s	1959	12½	a11 Feb. 26	12½ Feb. 1	kg11
External 6s	1960	6½	5½ Feb. 26	7 Feb. 1	6
Queensland (State) ext 7s	1941	68	65 Feb. 4	72 Feb. 17	71
External 6s	1947	55½	47 Feb. 2	63½ Feb. 17	60½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s	1946	a15½	15½ Feb. 3	18 Feb. 13	18
Rio Grande do Sul 8s	1946	a18	14 Feb. 10	18 Feb. 2	18
Uruguay (Rep) 8s	1946	45	39 Feb. 16	48½ Feb. 24	48

a Feb. 2. b Feb. 4. c Feb. 5. d Feb. 9. e Feb. 9. f Feb. 19. g Feb. 19. h Feb. 26. i Feb. 25. j Feb. 24. k Deferred delivery. l Cash sale.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Stock sales—No. of shares	31,716,267	64,181,836	67,834,100	77,968,730
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscellaneous	107,469,000	113,124,500	143,543,500	120,281,500
State, municipal and foreign	58,413,500	55,432,000	47,095,500	47,222,500
United States Government	55,349,750	20,089,350	8,128,500	9,298,600
Total bond sales	221,232,250	188,645,850	198,767,500	176,802,600
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29—				
Stock sales—No. of shares	66,078,650	106,687,218	130,142,390	188,774,680
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscellaneous	263,310,000	289,067,500	283,778,000	284,033,500
State, municipal and foreign	125,107,500	119,468,800	103,812,500	109,203,050
United States Government	125,202,750	37,155,550	16,444,500	23,189,100
Total bond sales	513,620,250	445,691,550	404,033,000	416,425,650

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE.

	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Stock sales (No. of shares)	3,975,765	11,939,237	18,629,575	29,886,750
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic	57,403,000	57,831,000	47,198,000	47,809,000
Foreign Government	1,934,000	1,544,000	3,018,000	3,051,000
Foreign corporate	2,934,000	3,128,000	3,454,000	3,647,000
Total bond sales	62,271,000	62,503,000	53,670,000	53,907,000
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29—				
Stock sales (No. of shares)	9,087,202	21,288,137	34,738,375	73,433,550
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic	117,103,000	139,016,000	82,756,000	112,682,000
Foreign Government	4,455,000	4,210,000	6,930,000	7,716,000
Foreign corporate	5,727,000	6,390,000	6,283,000	6,661,000
Total bond sales	127,285,000	149,616,000	95,969,000	127,059,000

THE MONEY MARKET DURING FEBRUARY 1932.

There was no change of consequence in the condition of the New York money market during February. Whatever change there was, was in the direction of a slight easing in market rates. From the zeal and activity displayed in Washington in making credit more abundant and facilitating access to credit supplies through liberalizing the provisions of the Federal Reserve law, and from the campaign against hoarding and to check the process of deflation and likewise to vitalize dormant or "frozen" assets and to help in some way the restoration to solvency of failed banks—from all this one would have supposed that loanable funds were scarce and could be obtained only at prohibitive rates of interest. As a plain matter of fact and for record purposes it deserves to be noted here that there was at no time the slightest indication of the existence of any such state of things. Credit was available in abundance and to be had on easy terms. Confidence, however, was deeply disturbed, as it had been for a long time previously, and lenders continued cautious about putting out their funds—over cautious in the extreme—but there was never any lack of banking credit or loanable funds. In the early part of the month under the influence of the great rise in the stock market as a result of the manifold efforts at Washington to check deflationary tendencies and to promote inflation it did seem as if the feeling of confidence in the future, so long on the wane, might be measurably restored and that this in turn would lead by degrees to some improvement in trade and industry. But it soon appeared that the rise in the stock market reflected very largely the covering of outstanding short commitments by bear operators who deemed it expedient not to remain short while such determined efforts were being made to multiply credit facilities; and as these short accounts were closed out the stock market again displayed a sagging tendency with little evidence of any real investment buying. At the same time misgivings began to arise as to the effect of the legislative changes which were being carried through as part of the campaign against hoarding, particularly the amendments to the Federal Reserve law—as to whether the effect might not be to add to the prevailing distrust, here as well as abroad, instead of allaying apprehensions as it had been hoped would be the case. The Federal Reserve Board at Washington in its "Monthly Bulletin," made public Feb. 24, pointed out that the volume of Reserve Bank credit

outstanding had decreased in January by an amount much smaller than is usual for the season. On Jan. 27 it was \$200,000,000 less than five weeks earlier. In the corresponding period of other recent years, it was stated, the decline in Reserve Bank credit had been \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, reflecting largely the currency returned to the banks after the holiday season. The fact that the amount of currency returned from circulation the present season between Dec. 23 and Jan. 27, was so far below the usual amount, reflected, it was argued, the continued influence of non-seasonal factors. On this and some closely similar figures showing a very substantial reduction in member bank credit during the last three months of 1931, appeared to be based the idea that the country was suffering from a lack of banking accommodation and that the need of the moment was more banking credit, and, accordingly, that if huge additional volumes of such credit were made available—little stress being laid on the fact that the falling off in bank deposits must to a great extent have reflected liquidation of unsound accounts and to that extent have been beneficial rather than the contrary—the country would immediately embark upon a new era of prosperity. Meantime nothing developed to show that further credit facilities were needed.

In Great Britain conditions evidently were on the mend and on Thursday, Feb. 18, the Bank of England felt it expedient to reduce its rate of discount which ever since the abandonment of the gold standard the previous September, had been maintained at 6% to 5%. The following Thursday, Feb. 25, the N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank followed suit and lowered its rate of rediscount which had been raised the previous September by two moves of 1% each to 3½%, down again to 3%. Simultaneously the N. Y. Reserve Bank also marked down its buying rate for acceptances. From one standpoint the reduction in the buying rate for bills was more important than the reduction in the rediscount, rate, since gold exports from the port of New York were again proceeding on a huge scale (details are given further below in our review of sterling exchange) and any decrease in the buying rate for bills was plainly calculated to diminish the inducement for retaining foreign balances in this country. Yet it was not strange that the N. Y. Reserve institution should deem it incumbent to reduce its rate, both for discounts and for bills, seeing that the demand for Reserve Bank credit was plainly on the decline. The total of the bill and security holdings (which constitute a measure of the volume of Reserve credit outstanding) of the 12 Reserve banks were reported Mar. 2, at \$1,710,070,000 as against \$1,796,215,000 Feb. 3.

Of course the U. S. Government cannot be left altogether out of consideration as a possible factor in the money market and certainly the U. S. Treasury owing to the steady shrinkage in Government revenues, was piling up a heavy deficit, but it had made full provision, at least for the time being, for its needs through the large financing done during the month of January, when \$228,000,000 of six months certificates of indebtedness bearing date Feb. 1 1932, and carrying 3½% interest, and \$145,000,000 of one year certificates of indebtedness, also bearing date Feb. 1 and carrying 3¼% interest, were disposed of, making \$373,000,000 together. As a matter of fact the U. S. Treasury did not make its last call on the Government deposits resulting from the December financing until Feb. 25 and made only two calls on the deposits growing out of the January sale of certificates bearing date Feb. 1 1932. The Government deposits accruing on the sale of these certificates aggregated \$311,943,000 and the first call on these latter did not come until Feb. 25, when the depository institutions were required to pay \$12,477,700 on Feb. 29, and the same amount on March 1, and the second call was made Feb. 29 requiring the repayment of \$30,133,700 March 3 and the same amount March 4, but still leaving \$226,720,200 subject to call.

Call loans on the Stock Exchange ruled unchanged at 2½% all through the month of February, this having been the rate for renewals and for new loans alike on each and every day of the month. Outside the Stock Exchange call loans were obtainable most of the time at 2¼% or a concession of ¼% from the official rate. In time loans virtually nothing was done and rates were nominally quoted at 3½@3¾% for all dates. The demand for prime commercial paper was light at the beginning of the month, but the supply of paper was also down to a minimum. Later in the month the demand increased, but offerings continued short and dealers had considerable difficulty in meeting the requirements of their clients. Rates ruled unchanged throughout February until the very close of the month, choice names of four to six months maturity being quoted at 3¼@4%, but after the reduction in the rediscount rate of the New York Reserve Bank on Feb. 26 the range was lowered to 3½@3¾%. Names less well-known moved at 4¼@4½%. The N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank under date of Feb. 24, gave out a statement saying that reports received by the N. Y. Reserve institutions from commercial paper dealers showed a total of \$98,401,792 of open market commercial paper outstanding on Jan. 31 1932. This compared with \$117,714,784 of open market commercial paper outstanding Dec. 31 1931; \$173,684,384 on Nov. 30 and \$210,000,000 on Oct. 31. The N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank in its "Monthly Review" issued March 1, stated that the first month of 1932 and of 1931 were the only occasions since 1921 in which January outstandings failed to show some increase from the seasonal low point of December.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES.

Feb. 1932.	Rates on Mixed Collateral.					
	30 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.
1	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
2	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
3	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
4	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
5	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
6				Saturday		
7				Sunday		
8	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
9	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
10	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
11	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
12				Holiday		
13				Saturday		
14				Sunday		
15	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
16	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
17	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
18	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
19	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
20				Saturday		
21				Sunday		
22				Holiday		
23	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
24	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
25	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
26	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
27				Saturday		
28				Sunday		
29	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾

The market for prime bankers acceptances was very quiet during February. The demand was mainly for short maturities salable at a profit to the Federal Reserve Bank. Rates remained unchanged until the N. Y. Reserve Bank lowered its rediscount rate from 3½% to 3% on Thursday, Feb. 25, effective the next day, Feb. 26. The early part of the month it was reported that one dealer had increased his rate on 90 day paper by ½ of 1%; this dealer however again fell in line later in the month, when the tendency of rates was downward. The New York Federal Reserve Bank after marking down its rediscount rate from 3½% to 3%, also on Friday Feb. 26 marked down its buying rate for acceptances, the rate on maturities up to 45 days being reduced from 2¾% to 2½%, the rate on maturities from 46 to 120 days from 3% to 2¾% and the rate on maturities of 121 to 180 days from 3¼% to 3%. The Reserve Bank was able however to get very few bills either before or after the change—not enough to counterbalance the bills running off. The total bill holdings of the 12 Reserve institutions, after falling from \$162,261,000 Jan. 27 to \$156,100,000 Feb. 3 increased to \$169,391,000, but then dropped to \$133,382,000 Feb. 24 with a further reduction to \$115,640,000 on March 2. The holdings of bills for account of foreign banks was much better maintained, the total rising from \$304,777,000 Jan. 27 to \$319,294,000 Feb. 10, after which there was a drop to \$313,281,000 Feb. 24, with the amount March 2 at \$311,640,000. Open market rates for acceptances showed no change during the month until Friday Feb. 26, when the N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank reduced its buying rate for bills. Then rates were reduced on all maturities except those for 90 days, the rate for 30 day and 60 day maturities being marked down ¼, to 2¾% bid and 2½% asked, and the rates for the other maturities being reduced ¼ of 1% to 2½% bid and 2¾% asked for bills running 120 days and to 3½% bid and 3% asked for bills running 150 days and 180 days, as per the following table.

PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES.

Feb. 1932.	Call Loans Secured by Acceptances	30 Days		60 Days		90 Days		120 Days		150 Days		180 Days	
		Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
1		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
2		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
3		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
4		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
5		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
6								Saturday					
7								Sunday					
8		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
9		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
10		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
11		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
12								Holiday					
13								Saturday					
14								Sunday					
15		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
16		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
17		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
18		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
19		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
20								Saturday					
21								Sunday					
22								Holiday					
23		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
24		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
25		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
26		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼
27								Saturday					
28								Sunday					
29		2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½-3	3½-3	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼	3½-3¼

The New York Federal Reserve Bank in its Monthly Review had the following to say concerning the acceptance market:

"Dealers' portfolios of bills tended to increase during the first part of February, as a decline in the amount of new buying orders received from foreign central banks was not fully compensated by some increase in local investment demand. In view of this situation, one bill dealer advanced the rate for 90 day bills by ½% on February 9, with an idea of stimulating the demand for this maturity. Other dealers, however, maintained the rates which had become effective at the middle of January, apparently not being of the opinion that money conditions warranted an advance, since they were able to borrow funds with which to carry their portfolios at rates that were below the interest cost of

the bills. Consequently an offering range of 2 3/4-2 7/8% for 90 day bills was quoted in the bill market until February 24 when all dealers again quoted the 2 3/4% rate.

"On February 26, accompanying a reduction in the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and in its buying rates for bills, dealers' rates for 30 and 60 day bills were reduced 1/8% and 4 to 6 month bills were adjusted downward by 1/4%. The cut in the Reserve Bank's buying rates reduced the rate for 1-45 day bills from 2 3/4 to 2 3/8%, and the 90 day rate declined 1/4% to 2 3/4%. After the reduction in the rate structure of the bill market, an increase in domestic bank buying of bills and heavy purchases by foreign banks to replace maturities resulted in a considerable decline in the dealers' portfolios of bills.

"Federal Reserve holdings of bills for own account were increased moderately during the week ended February 10, reflecting sales of bills by New York City banks to the Reserve Bank to correct a temporary shortage in their reserves. This was the first weekly increase in Federal Reserve bill holdings since the final reporting period of December. For the balance of the month, however, the Reserve Bank's bill portfolio was reduced by maturities, and at the end of February was about \$45,000,000 lower than at the close of January."

As to the changes in the rediscount rates of the several Reserve banks the action of the New York Reserve Bank in reducing its rate on Thursday Feb. 25, from 3 1/2% to 3%, effective Friday Feb. 26, has already been referred to. None of the other Reserve banks followed the action of the New York Reserve institution, all retaining the 3 1/2% rate.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK.

	Week Ended—			
	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 27.
Call loans on Stock Exchange—				
Range for week (mixed & indus. collat.)	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Week's average (mixed & indus. collat.)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Time loans (mixed & industrial collateral)—				
Thirty days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Sixty days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Ninety days	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Four months	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Five months	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Six months	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Commercial paper—				
Double and single names—				
Prime 4 to 6 months	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4
Good 4 to 6 months	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

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

There were no changes of any great consequence in the condition of the Reserve banks during February aside from the fact that the volume of Reserve credit outstanding was substantially reduced, mainly owing to the inability of the Reserve banks to obtain at its buying rate for acceptances fresh supplies of bills to offset the bills that kept constantly running off. The 12 Reserve banks reported holdings of acceptances of only \$133,382,000 Feb. 24, against \$162,261,000 on Jan. 27; while for Mar. 2 the amount was even considerably smaller at \$115,640,000. The discount holdings, after more or less fluctuation from week to week, were \$828,402,000 Mar. 2, against \$837,639,000 Jan. 27. Holdings of Government securities were also lower at \$740,556,000 Feb. 24, against \$751,716,000 Jan. 27, but increased to \$759,955,000 Mar. 2, while "other securities" were down to \$6,073,000 Mar. 2, against \$36,296,000 Jan. 27. As a result total holdings of bills and securities were only \$1,710,070,000 Mar. 2, against \$1,787,912,000 on Jan. 27, being a contraction for the five weeks of \$77,842,000. The volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, however, increased somewhat, rising from \$2,627,296,000 Jan. 27 to \$2,664,003,000 Feb. 3, and then gradually declining again, but still being \$2,642,827,000 on Feb. 24 with the amount on March 2, \$2,638,488,000. Gold holdings, of course, were reduced as a result of the large gold exports and on Mar. 2 were \$2,938,974,000 against \$2,986,986,000 Jan. 27. However, the deposits were reduced and accordingly the ratio of reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined did not fluctuate greatly, being 68.1% Mar. 2 as against 67.4 on Jan. 27. One factor in the diminution in the deposits was the gradual drawing down of the deposits of the foreign banks, thereby confirming reports that foreign banks were converting their balances into gold for export and for earmark, which latter means for later shipments. The total of the foreign bank deposits Feb. 24, were down to \$16,399,000, with the amount Mar. 2, \$16,392,000, as against \$79,937,000 Jan. 27.

Broker's loans continued their downward course, though with upward reactions in two weeks of the month. However, the figures are so small now that the changes are of very little consequence. For Feb. 24 the item was down to \$489,000,000 with the amount \$495,000,000 Mar. 2 as against \$513,000,000 on Jan. 27. On Feb. 10 the amount was only \$486,000,000. The N. Y. Stock Exchange figures showed a slight increase for the month. These figures, as is well known, are compiled only monthly, and for Feb. 29, the borrowings by Stock Exchange members were reported at \$524,663,758 which compares with \$512,017,942 on Jan. 31; \$587,159,813 on Dec. 31; \$730,151,908 on Nov. 30, and \$1,354,067,350 as recently as Aug. 31 1931.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING FEBRUARY.

Sterling exchange showed many evidences of improvement during February and the reduction in the Bank of England

rate from 6% to 5%, which was made on Thursday, Feb. 18, and which was the distinctive feature of the month, was in line with this improvement and occasioned no surprise. Open market rates in London followed the Bank rate down, and showed a declining tendency even before the reduction in the Bank rate. In the London open market discounts for short bills on Feb. 29, were 3 3/8 @ 4 1/2%, against 4 1/2 @ 5 1/4% at the close of January and 3 3/4 @ 4 3/4% for three months bills as against 5 @ 5 3/4%. Here in New York sterling rates showed almost constant improvement during the month. On Feb. 10, cable transfers on London, as against \$3.44 1/2 @ \$3.45 1/4 on Feb. 1, took a dip to \$3.41 5/8, but almost immediate recovery ensued and thereafter the course of rates was almost steadily upward until on Feb. 29 sales were made at \$3.48 1/4 @ \$3.48 3/4. The strongest factor in the improvement was the continued importations of gold from India, though there were many collateral circumstances serving to promote confidence in the ultimate value of the British pound, such as the indications that the British budget would show a balance on the right side at the end of the fiscal year on March 31, and that there was a complete absence of inflation of the British currency or of speculation in commodities or of any rise in the cost of living, all of which had been feared when circumstances forced Great Britain to suspend gold payments the previous September. Then also a statement was made in the British House of Commons on Feb. 4, that the 80,000,000 sterling credit advanced to the British treasury in August last year by France and by New York bankers would be repaid when it fell due the coming August. Shipments of gold from India continued at a steady pace. Bankers stated that the influence of the shipments of gold from India to London could hardly be overemphasized. India regularly has remittances to make to London which take the form of purchases of sterling with the proceeds of sales of Indian goods. Under present circumstances, however, gold is sent in place of goods. The metal is sold principally to the Continent of Europe, and England then obtains foreign balances which can either be moved to London, further strengthening sterling, or be maintained abroad against future needs. This movement was of great assistance to the Bank of England in permitting the repayment of credits due the Bank of France on Feb. 1 and there has been a growing conviction that the British treasury is accumulating foreign balances in this manner to aid in the repayment of the credits becoming due in August.

Even in Great Britain considerable amounts of gold are being gathered up and disposed of. An idea of the premium to be realized in converting the gold into the pound sterling is seen in the fact that speculators have been buying up gold sovereigns in England at 30 shillings against a normal value of 20 shillings. The dealings range from £3 to £300, most of the sellers being working men and city clerks. It was estimated that £250,000 had recently been melted and sold in London. Current banking opinion, both here and in London, as well as at other financial centers, has tended strongly to the belief that except for the desire on the part of the Bank of England to accumulate dollars and franc balances to meet the maturing credits in August, sterling would be quick to rise to \$4 and possibly higher and the belief has been equally general, that British financial authorities would take measures to prevent too rapid enhancement in the price of sterling. A substantial appreciation in the sterling rate would obviously lower the rupee premium on gold in India and shut down on the present movement of the metal from that country. As long as the Indian native is disposed to sell his gold it has been felt that the British Government would aid the movement, in as much as through the resale of the gold to the Continent the operation facilitates the building up of heavy foreign balances to be drawn against in the future. It is estimated that British dollar balances here exceed \$150,000,000 and that the Bank of England holds a correspondingly large amount of francs in Paris. Thus the depreciation in the value of the pound abroad and the lack of any great depreciation in the old value of the pound, is proving very serviceable to Great Britain in its work of financial rehabilitation. It is drawing out hoards of the metal in India and not a little at home. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain, recently suggested that it was unpatriotic for the London citizen to accept the prevailing high prices for sovereigns and that the British public should pay them into their banks. However, Mr. Chamberlain's advice does not appear to have greatly impressed the man in the street.

While Great Britain has been thus successful in accumulating gold balances at other centers, the Bank of England showed very little change in its own gold holdings. The Bank's return for the week ending Feb. 3, recorded a loss in gold of £37,157; the return for the week ending Feb. 10, a loss of £18,728; the return for the week ending Feb. 17, a gain of £23,639; the return for the week ending Feb. 24, a gain of £30,186 and the return for the week ending March 2, a gain of £105,000. As another evidence of the general improvement in the London financial situation, the London Stock Exchange committee the latter part of February repealed the prohibition against the carrying over of dealings from one account to another. On Feb. 26, the British House of Commons by a vote of 442 to 62 passed the bill imposing (with certain notable exceptions) a 10% duty on all imports into Great Britain. Among the exempted articles are cotton, wheat, corn, and coal. A number of

ships raced to English ports with goods to unload before the imposition of the duties on March 1, by which time it was expected the legislation would be completed and the new duties in effect.

Canadian exchange still continued at a heavy discount, though very much lower than at one time and with the tendency of the discount to diminish. On Feb. 1, the discount was $13\frac{1}{4}\%$ @ 13% . Feb. 9, it was as high as $14\frac{3}{4}\%$ and on Feb. 29 it was $11\frac{1}{4}\%$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Gold exports from the United States, as already noted, reached large dimensions, the bulk of it going to France, which shipped altogether \$98,400,000, but also considerable amounts to other countries, particularly to Belgium which took \$18,000,000, and Holland which took \$8,700,000. Full details as compiled by the N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank appear in the following:

"The outflow of gold from this country continued through the 24th of February, exports being composed principally of gold which had previously been ear-marked, although these releases from earmark for export were in part replaced by additional earmarkings of gold for the account of foreign central banks. Exports for the month of February totaled \$128,500,000, of which \$98,400,000 was shipped to France, \$18,000,000 to Belgium, \$8,700,000 to Holland, and \$2,400,000 to Portugal. Partially offsetting these exports were \$8,000,000 of gold received at New York from Canada, \$1,600,000 from India, \$1,000,000 from Argentina, \$1,000,000 from Uruguay, and \$850,000 from Denmark, and additional receipts at San Francisco of \$19,000,000 from Japan and \$800,000 from China. In addition to these imports there was a net decrease of \$26,300,000 in the amount of gold held under earmark for foreign account. As a result of all these transactions there was a net decline in this country's gold stock during February of approximately \$65,000,000."

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

In addition to the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England on Feb. 18 from 6% to 5%, several of the Continental banks also reduced their rates. The Scandinavian banks usually act in unison with the Bank of England and on Feb. 19 the Bank of Sweden and the Bank of Norway both reduced their rates from 6% to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. Somewhat earlier, that is on Feb. 13 the Bank of Finland reduced its rate from 8% to 7%. The Bank of Greece reduced on Feb. 20 from 12% to 11%. After the close of the month, namely March 1, the Bank of Lithuania reduced from $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 7%, and the Bank of Norway and the Bank of Sweden also made further reductions. French exchange showed strength the greater part of the month, but eased off in the closing days of February. Cable transfers on Paris as against $3.93\frac{3}{8}\%$ @ $3.93\frac{3}{8}\%$ on Feb. 1 sold on Feb. 13 at $3.93\frac{9}{16}\%$ @ $3.94\frac{1}{4}\%$, but by Feb. 29 the range was down again to $3.93\frac{3}{8}\%$ @ $3.93\frac{3}{8}\%$. It seemed to be the fixed policy of the Bank of France to reduce its foreign balances. Gold exports to France from the United States, as noted above, reached large proportions, the aggregate shipments of the metal, according to the compilation of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, being \$98,400,000. Foreign exchange dealers stated that the new freight rates for gold shipments adopted by the Atlantic Shipping Conference would have little or no effect upon the future gold movements other than to raise the point for gold exports. With interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, one bank estimated the gold export point to Paris at 3.9395, against 3.9365 previously. Most of the gold going to France, however, did not move in response to the gold point, but entirely independent of exchange, as in the case of the transfer of earmarked metal. France got large amounts of gold, not only from New York but also from the Indian gold arriving in the London open market from week to week. The Bank of France increased its minting charge to 40 francs from 20 francs per kilogram. This fact, together with the higher freight rates which were announced by the shipping company to take effect Feb. 22 (the rate was raised from \$1,700 per \$1,000,000 to \$2,500) caused a readjustment of the franc rate to a new gold export point for metal from New York to Paris, this being now calculated at around $3.94\frac{1}{2}\%$. The Bank of France continued to liquidate its sight balances abroad wherever and whenever possible and in practice this liquidation of foreign credits under prevailing conditions could take place only through gold imports.

The latter part of the month, as already stated, French francs displayed an easier tone, not only with respect to the dollar but also with respect to sterling. London and Paris dispatches agreed in saying that the Bank of France had ceased selling sterling for the time being. Paris cablegrams stated that the intention of the Bank of France to repatriate its entire gold holdings at New York and liquidate the bulk of dollar balances was unchanged, but shipments were likely to be confined to French liners in the future and the process would accordingly extend over a considerable period. Large amounts of British sovereigns continued to be imported simultaneously with the Indian gold, but the inflow of American eagles to France was reduced. In order to prevent the hoarding of American gold coin by Europeans the Clearing House banks of New York City entered into an informal agreement to refuse to ship gold coin where such exports appeared to be for the purpose of taking the coins out of circulation, it was stated in official quarters on Feb. 2. The New York "Journal of Commerce" in its issue of Feb. 3 said that it was made clear that the action of the banks was not binding and that in all probability private

bankers, brokers and others would continue to ship gold coin to Europe, if the demand for it kept up. Since the beginning of the year weekly shipments of gold coin, it was said, had averaged \$5,000,000 and the previous week \$6,000,000 of coins had been shipped. The largest purchaser had been Holland, it was averred, Dutch dealers buying directly from the United States and also from European countries. The action, it was pointed out, did not involve the Federal Reserve Bank at all and the latter naturally would continue to pay gold coins to those demanding the same. Some of the commercial banks, it was declared, also refused to store gold for foreign customers. They agreed of course to ship bar gold, when requested. Little of the gold coin shipped abroad, it was said, reached the foreign central banks; it was used in circulation to a moderate extent and to a greater degree was hoarded. The New York "Herald Tribune" of Feb. 3, in commenting on the movement, remarked that since the war most currencies had been on the gold bullion standard—that is, they will pay out gold bars on demand, but not gold coin. The Federal Reserve and the South African Reserve Bank are indicated as the only important banks of issue which pay out gold coin freely. The Federal Reserve System therefore has been the chief source of supply for European hoarders in recent months. The New York "Times" of Feb. 3 explained the action of the Clearing House banks as follows:

To understand the action of the Clearing House banks in agreeing informally to refuse to arrange shipments of gold coin for hoarding purposes abroad it is necessary to recall the long series of almost daily annoyances which such shipments have entailed for the banks since last September. Most of the big banks have had almost daily requests to send to some of their less known correspondents minor parcels of United States gold coin. These commissions, while a nuisance, the banks are willing to perform so long as legitimate financial transactions are involved. But when they discover that the consignees are peddling the coins about Europe at a premium of 5 to 10% for the use of small hoarders, patience is exhausted.

The Bank of France kept adding to its gold holdings in large amounts, week after week. The week ending Feb. 5 it reported a gain of 938,039,887 francs, in the week ending Feb. 12 a gain of 470,991,706 francs, in the week ending Feb. 19 780,731,626 francs, and in the week ending Feb. 26 1,244,000,000 francs.

German exchange continued largely nominal, owing to the restrictions surrounding all foreign exchange and financial transactions in Germany, but nevertheless the German mark showed increasing firmness, owing to a growing feeling that the German situation was moving towards a better foundation. On Feb. 3 the Reichsbank informed the Bank for International Settlements that it had accepted a renewal for 30 days of the \$100,000,000 credit from that Bank, the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the U. S. Federal Reserve System, at the same interest rate as before. The Reichsbank also accepted the French terms which required that there would be no obstacles placed in the way of the repayment of the credit, if France should fail further to renew it. Cable transfers on Berlin, as against $23.64\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ 23.69 Feb. 1, sold at 23.78 @ 23.83 Feb. 24 with the range Feb. 29 at 23.78 @ 23.81 . The par of mark exchange is 23.80. On the whole the feeling seemed to be as noted, that events were shaping themselves more favorably for Germany. Cable dispatches the latter part of the month stated that in an effort to prevent the exodus of capital from Germany the Reichsbank had further tightened its regulations concerning foreigners with mark accounts. Foreigners would now be obliged to prove the legitimacy of their transactions and obtain special permission for the conversion into foreign currency of mark accounts originating abroad. It was announced the latter part of the month that creditors of Germany in the United States, Great Britain, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, other than those under the "standstill" agreement, had now declared their adherence, but that the French bankers were divided and had decided to act individually toward their German debtors, although the majority favored the agreement. Swedish bankers had proposed a conversion of their dollar credits into crowns, but Germany declared unwillingness to do this. The agreement it was announced, would become effective April 1 since adherence to the pact now represented the bulk of the credits. Care would be taken however that non-adherents did not receive preferential treatment.

For the first time in five months trading of securities on the floor of the Berlin Boerse was opened on Feb. 25, but the prohibition against the publication of quotations remained in force. Measures proposed by the German Government for liquidating the bank crisis of last July were adopted on Feb. 22 with the merging by it of two of the leading deposit banks—the Dresdner Bank and the Darmstaedter Und National-Bank (Danat Bank)—and providing in co-operation with the Reichsbank for the necessary funds to put them as well as two other big banks—Deutsche Bank and Diskonto-Gesellschaft and the Commerz und Privat Bank—upon a sound and financial basis. The Bank of Germany for the first quarter of February reported a loss in gold of 19,484,000 marks, but in the second quarter of February had a small increase, amounting to 341,000 marks, and for the third quarter an increase of 908,000 marks, with 1,095,000 marks decrease for the final quarter of the month.

Roumanian firms having been handicapped in their trade with several neighboring countries, principally Hungary and Austria, by the severe foreign exchange restriction in force in those countries, and in order to get around this difficulty

the Roumanian Government issued a decree establishing an "Office de Compensation" or clearing house having for its purpose the reciprocal settlement of commercial debts with countries having limited foreign exchange transactions according to Acting Commercial Attache Kenneth M. Hill, Bucharest, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Italian exchange after early weakness showed a rising tendency. This was explained as due to the fact that a short interest had been built up in the lira and supplies of exchange for covering purposes having been dried up through commercial requirements the shorts were compelled to bid up the rate in order to secure the necessary exchange. Cable transfers on Rome were quoted as low as 4.99 1/4 on Feb. 1 but touched 5.23 Feb. 5 and closed Feb. 29 at 5.19 1/4.

In the countries neutral during the war the feature was the sharp drop in Swiss exchange the latter part of the month. Cable transfers on Switzerland from 19.50 3/4 @ 19.51 1/2 Feb. 1 and 19.48 1/4 @ 19.49 1/4 Feb. 2 sold up to 19.54 1/2 @ 19.55 Feb. 16, but on Feb. 29 were down to 19.33 1/2 @ 19.37 1/2. One explanation was that British, German and other foreign capital which took refuge in Switzerland was being converted into sterling through Paris, owing to the steady growth of confidence in the pound sterling. Amsterdam guilders also showed renewed weakness the latter part of the month. No less than \$8,700,000 in gold was shipped from New York to Holland during February and it may be that selling of the exchange against these shipments had a weakening effect on the Dutch guilder. At all events cable transfers on Amsterdam after selling up from 40.24 @ 40.26 Feb. 1 and 40.22 @ 40.24 1/2 on Feb. 2 to 40.49 @ 40.54 1/2 Feb. 16, was back to 40.22 1/2 @ 40.26 1/2 on Feb. 29. A cablegram from Amsterdam early in the month stated that the Dutch Government was planning a foreign exchange clearing system with those countries in which trading in foreign exchange was subject to restrictions, but that the project had not yet been fully worked out. Large amounts of gold were shipped from Amsterdam to Paris and such shipments were declared by Dutch bankers in New York to indicate Holland's insistence that the gold standard be maintained and the ready availability of the metal for the purpose whenever exchange rates required settlements of that kind. The Scandinavian exchanges moved at variance with one another. The Swedish crown was weak almost the entire month, while the Danish crown moved higher and the Norwegian crown, after early weakness, also advanced. Cablegrams from Stockholm, Feb. 15, stated that the Swedish Government had indicated its intention to extend

until May 15 the suspension of the gold standard. The old suspension order was to expire on Feb. 29. The original suspension of gold payments by Sweden occurred on Sept. 27 1931 and the original period of expiration, Nov. 30, it is understood was prolonged for three months. Cable transfers on Denmark were 19.18 @ 19.25 Feb. 29 against 18.99 @ 19.05 Feb. 1. The Norwegian crown for cable transfers was 18.87 1/2 @ 18.95 Feb. 29, as compared with 18.73 @ 18.80 on Feb. 1. In the meantime, the rate had been down to 18.66 @ 18.71 on Feb. 11. The Swedish crown on cable transfers moved almost continuously downward, as already stated, and was 19.24 @ 19.27 Feb. 29 against 19.32 1/2 @ 19.35 on Feb. 1.

The Spanish peseta took a further plunge downward, leaving cable transfers on Spain at 7.66 @ 7.70 Feb. 29 against 8.03 1/2 @ 8.14 1/2 on Feb. 1. Internal disturbances in Spain constituted of course one reason for the further collapse. According to dispatches from Madrid the renewed weakness was also due to the permission given importers to buy foreign exchange more freely for trade purposes. Rumors from Madrid also indicated that advisors to the Government were advocating further inflation in order to aid exports. Most of the Spanish bankers apparently were not satisfied with the central foreign exchange monopoly by the three largest banks.

Exchange on South America showed no changes of any great consequence, and, as heretofore, quotations for virtually all the South American countries were practically nominal owing to moratoria or Government control. A dispatch from Buenos Aires on Feb. 18 stated that the improvement in the Argentine trade balance for 1931 was so marked that the Argentine Government did not intend to ship additional gold for the service of its foreign debt. The Ministry of Finance, it was stated, was opposed to any suspension of the foreign debt service and the Government believed it could maintain service through the purchase of exchange in the open market. The steady shipment of gold during the past year had increased the proportion of paper in circulation unsecured by gold and the Finance Ministry was opposed to a further increase in such paper. The Argentine paper peso on cable transfers was quoted at 25.00 @ 25.75 Feb. 29 against 25.70 @ 26.00 Feb. 1 and the Brazilian milreis was quoted at 6.00 @ 6.38 Feb. 29 the same as on Feb. 1. The reins of Government in Argentina were transferred on Feb. 20 to Dr. Augustin P. Justo, who was elected President in the ordinary course in the election of last November. Provisional President Jose F. Uriburu, who seized the office in the revolution of September 1930, quickly turned his post over to the duly elected President, and

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Table with multiple columns for different cities (Paris, Swiss, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Italian, Greek, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Berlin, Vienna, Spanish) and rows for dates from Feb. 1 to Feb. 29. Each cell contains exchange rates for 'Checks' and 'Bankers' Cables'.

Table with columns: Sales in February, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1932, Bid., Ask., PRICES IN FEBRUARY (Feb. 1, Feb. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond types like FOREIGN GOV'T, MUNICIPAL, and RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Sales in February, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2 1932, PRICES IN FEBRUARY (Feb. 1, Feb. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like Mobile & Ohio gen gold 4s, Montgomery Div 1st g 5s, etc.

r Cash sale. a Deferred delivery.

Table with columns: Sales in February, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2, 1932, PRICES IN FEBRUARY (Feb. 1, Feb. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond types like Federated Metals conv 7s, Fiat deb of f 7s, etc.

r Cash sale, a Deferred delivery.

Table with columns: Sales in February Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Percent, Price Jan. 2 1932, PRICES IN FEBRUARY (Feb. 1, Feb. 29, Lowest, Highest), and RYANAGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like Richfield Oil of Calif 6s, Certificates of deposit, Rima Steel s f 7s, etc.

r Cash sale. a Deferred delivery.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, STOCKS, PRICES IN FEBRUARY, RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. Includes sub-sections for In February, Since Jan. 1, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, and various stock listings with prices and ranges.

* No par value z Ex-dividend.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In February, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price (Jan. 2 1932), PRICES IN FEBRUARY (Feb. 1, Feb. 29, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Graham-Paige Motors, Grand Silver Stores, etc.

* No par value.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), and PRICES IN FEBRUARY. Includes sub-headers for Bid, Ask, Lowest, and Highest prices, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value

AGGREGATE SALES.		NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE		PRICES IN FEBRUARY.								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.					
In February.	Since Jan. 1.			Price Jan. 2 1932.		Feb. 1.		Feb. 29.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.	
Shares.	Shares.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	
300	300																
500	1,400																
100	700																
2,700	3,700																
900	2,500																
3,500	3,900																
810	910																
500	500																
500	100																
2,700	15,200																
500	2,500																
4,000	6,500																
200	100																
1,500	2,500																
300	500																
500	1,800																
575	1,475																
200	200																
1,000	1,500																
900	1,200																
300	1,000																
270	300																
190,500	388,500																
7,300	11,100																
200	300																
3,000	7,700																
100	1,800																
200	500																
2,500	6,500																
400	400																
1,400	5,700																
100	300																
4,800	11,800																
100	200																
2,200	2,900																
1,500	1,500																
100	200																
1,028	1,303																
2,125	3,700																
100	900																
100	900																
300	900																
86,900	136,200																
1,900	200																
4,300	5,100																
900	3,700																
100	200																
50	75																
1,700	3,400																
1,800	2,100																
1,025	1,025																
400	700																
800	1,000																
1,000	1,900																
8,400	37,900																
31,800	71,300																
21,700	60,200																
13,000	29,000																
10	30																
300	300																
300	600																
400	550																
400	600																
30	30																
3,600	4,300																
10,500	140,400																
2,200	2,200																
300	300																
50	150																
7,200	12,200																
1,950	4,050																
3,900	11,800																
1,100	2,900																
600	1,300																
250	250																
200	200																
700	700																
100	100																
1,200	1,400																
900	900																
200	200																
200	200																
200	200																
200	200																
200	200																
18,000	32,850																
375	675																
33,800	64,800																
100	300																
800	800																
100	100																
900	1,900																
1,700	3,700																
6,700	15,400																
50	50																
400	600																
3,765	5,065																
6,400	12,400																

For footnotes see page 54

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

61

AGGREGATE SALES.		BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1932.		PRICES IN FEBRUARY.								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.			
In February.	Since Jan. 1.		Bid.	Ask.	Feb. 1.		Feb. 29.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.	
2,921	6,980	Shawmut Assn T Co.....	6 3/4	Sale	6 1/2	6 3/4	7 3/4	7 7/8	6 1/2	Feb. 2	7 1/2	Feb. 19	6 3/4	Jan. 5	7 1/2	Feb. 19
2,963	7,630	Stone & Webster Inc cap stk	10 3/4	Sale	11 1/2	Sale	12 1/2	Sale	10 3/4	Feb. 9	13 3/4	Feb. 16	9 3/4	Jan. 6	14 3/4	Jan. 13
1,951	6,302	Swift & Co.....	18 3/4	Sale	18	Sale	18 1/2	18 3/4	17	Feb. 10	18 3/4	Feb. 3	18	Jan. 5	18 3/4	Jan. 12
2,156	4,746	Torrington Co.....	31	Sale	30	30 1/2	30	Sale	30	Feb. 2	31	Feb. 2	30	Jan. 4	32	Jan. 8
300	300	Tower Mfg.....	20c	25c	20	25	16	25	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19
120	765	Union Twist Drill.....	12	13	11	13	11	13	10 1/2	Feb. 17	13	Feb. 3	10	Jan. 5	13	Jan. 18
2,816	6,600	United Founders Corp com..	1 1/4	Sale	1 1/4	Sale	2	Sale	1 1/2	Feb. 1	2 3/4	Feb. 15	1 1/4	Jan. 5	2 1/2	Jan. 9
9,346	16,791	United Shoe Mach Corp.....	34	34 1/2	36 3/4	Sale	39	Sale	36 3/4	Feb. 9	39 3/4	Feb. 17	33 1/2	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 12
495	1,392	Preferred.....	31 1/2	---	31 1/2	Sale	31	31 1/2	31	Feb. 1	32	Feb. 15	31	Jan. 4	37 1/2	Jan. 27
130	240	U S Elec Power Corp.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Sale	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4	Feb. 1	1 1/4	Feb. 1	1 1/4	Jan. 6	1 1/2	Jan. 15
35	200	Utility Equities Corp \$5.50	40	---	43	---	43	---	43	Feb. 10	43	Feb. 10	40	Jan. 9	46	Jan. 28
---	50	div priority stk allot cts..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	2,177	Waldorf System Inc.....	18 1/2	19 1/4	15 5/8	Sale	16 3/4	17 1/4	15 1/2	Feb. 1	17 1/4	Feb. 19	2 1/2	Jan. 19	2 1/2	Jan. 19
---	10	Waltham Watch class B.....	5	Sale	5	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	14 3/4	Jan. 6	17 1/2	Feb. 19
---	414	Preferred.....	16	16 1/2	---	16	12 1/2	---	12	Feb. 23	12 1/2	Feb. 16	75c	Nov. 7	17	Jan. 10
2,174	5,426	Warren Bros.....	4 3/4	Sale	4 1/2	5 1/4	5 3/4	Sale	4 3/4	Feb. 10	7	Feb. 19	12	Feb. 23	12 1/2	Feb. 16
---	25	Conv preferred.....	12	20	12	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	3 3/4	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 19
731	2,113	Westfield Mfg Co can stock..	18	20	17	Sale	15	16	14 1/4	Feb. 26	17	Feb. 1	15	Jan. 7	15	Jan. 7
---	---	MINING--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
497	793	Calumet & Hecla.....	2 1/2	3 3/4	2 1/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 1/2	Feb. 10	3 3/4	Feb. 15	2 1/2	Jan. 5	3 3/4	Jan. 11
1,360	4,955	Copper Range Co.....	1 1/2	Sale	2 1/4	3	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Feb. 25	2 3/4	Feb. 8	1 1/2	Jan. 22	3 3/4	Jan. 21
4,320	4,320	East Butte Copper Mining 10	---	---	---	---	---	---	10c	Feb. 23	12c	Feb. 8	10c	Feb. 23	12c	Feb. 8
50	50	Hancock Consol Mining Co..	---	50c	---	50c	40c	---	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27
---	60	Island Creek Coal.....	14	16	16	18 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	---	---	---	---	15	Jan. 13	15	Jan. 13
---	10	Preferred.....	95	107	85 1/2	107	85 1/2	90	---	---	---	---	85	Jan. 8	85	Jan. 8
150	310	Isle Royal Copper.....	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Feb. 11	1 1/4	Feb. 24	1 1/2	Jan. 12	2 1/2	Jan. 25
100	200	LaSalle Copper.....	40c	65c	40	65	40	65	35c	Feb. 18	35c	Feb. 18	35c	Feb. 18	40c	Jan. 27
1,625	3,675	Mohawk.....	11 1/4	Sale	17	Sale	17	Sale	16	Feb. 8	18 1/4	Feb. 19	11 1/4	Jan. 2	18 3/4	Feb. 19
120	440	Nipissing Mines.....	7 1/2	1 1/4	45c	50c	40	Sale	11-16	Feb. 8	3 1/4	Feb. 4	11-16	Feb. 8	1	Jan. 16
5,565	12,945	North Butte.....	40c	Sale	25c	50c	25c	50c	35c	Feb. 9	45c	Feb. 2	35c	Feb. 9	60c	Jan. 9
200	200	Ottaway Mining Co.....	---	50c	---	50c	---	50c	---	Feb. 9	1/2	Feb. 9	---	Feb. 9	1/2	Feb. 9
100	200	Old Dominion Co.....	---	1 1/4	---	1 1/2	1	Sale	1/2	Feb. 20	1/2	Feb. 20	1/2	Feb. 20	1 1/4	Jan. 11
370	1,145	Pond Cr Pocahontas Co.....	6 3/4	7	6 3/4	8	7	8	6	Feb. 16	8	Feb. 26	6	Feb. 20	8 1/4	Jan. 14
1,575	4,585	Quincy.....	2 1/2	Sale	2	2 1/2	1 1/4	2	1 1/4	Feb. 11	2 1/4	Feb. 13	1 1/2	Jan. 20	2 1/4	Jan. 2
---	65	St Mary's Mineral Land.....	5c	25c	5c	25c	5c	25c	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Jan. 6	5c	Feb. 17
30	30	Shannon.....	5c	25c	5c	25c	5c	25c	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Jan. 4	60c	Feb. 13
450	1,050	Utah Apex Mining.....	50c	75c	50c	65c	50c	55c	1/2	Feb. 13	60c	Feb. 13	50c	Jan. 4	60c	Feb. 13
8,700	16,918	Utah Metal & Tunnel.....	30c	35c	40c	42c	36c	40c	35c	Feb. 6	45c	Feb. 16	25c	Jan. 15	45c	Feb. 16

* No par value. † Ex-dividend

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

61

AGGREGATE SALES.		BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1932.	PRICES IN FEBRUARY.								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.				
In February.	Since Jan. 1.			Feb. 1.		Feb. 29.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		
Shares.	Shares.			Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	
2,921	6,980	Shawmut Assn T C.....	6 3/4	Sale	6 1/2	6 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	6 1/2	Feb. 2	7 3/4	Feb. 19	6 3/4	Jan. 5	7 3/4	Feb. 19
2,963	7,630	Stone & Webster Inc cap stk	10 3/4	Sale	11 1/4	Sale	12 1/4	Sale	10 1/4	Feb. 9	13 1/4	Feb. 16	9 3/4	Jan. 6	14 1/4	Jan. 13
1,951	6,302	Swift & Co.....	18 3/4	Sale	18	Sale	18 1/2	18 3/4	17	Feb. 10	18 1/2	Feb. 3	18	Jan. 5	18 3/4	Jan. 12
2,156	4,746	Torrington Co.....	31	Sale	30	30 1/2	30	Sale	30	Feb. 2	31	Feb. 2	30	Jan. 4	32	Jan. 8
300	300	Tower Mfg.....	20c	25c	20	25	16	25	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19	20	Feb. 19
120	765	Union Twist Drill.....	12	13	11	13	11	13	10 1/2	Feb. 17	13	Feb. 3	10	Jan. 5	13	Jan. 18
2,816	6,600	United Founders Corp com...	1 1/4	Sale	1 1/4	Sale	2	Sale	1 1/2	Feb. 1	2 1/4	Feb. 15	1 1/4	Jan. 5	2 1/4	Jan. 9
9,346	16,791	United Shoe Mach Corp...25	34	34 1/2	36 3/4	Sale	39	Sale	36 3/4	Feb. 9	39 3/4	Feb. 17	33 1/2	Jan. 4	40	Jan. 12
495	1,392	Preferred.....	31 1/2	Sale	31 1/2	Sale	31	31 1/2	31	Feb. 1	32	Feb. 15	31	Jan. 4	37 1/4	Jan. 27
130	240	U S Elec Power Corp.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Sale	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4	Feb. 1	1 1/4	Feb. 1	1 1/4	Jan. 6	1 1/4	Jan. 15
35	200	Utility Equities Corp \$5.50	40	---	43	---	43	---	43	Feb. 10	43	Feb. 10	40	Jan. 9	46	Jan. 28
---	50	div priority stk allot cts...	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	451	Common.....	18 1/2	19 1/4	15 3/4	Sale	16 3/4	17 1/4	15 1/2	Feb. 1	17 1/4	Feb. 19	14 1/2	Jan. 19	2 1/2	Jan. 19
---	10	Waltham Watch class B.....	5	Sale	5	10	5	10	---	---	---	---	75c	Nov. 7	17	Jan. 10
---	414	Preferred.....	---	16 1/2	---	16	---	12 1/2	12	Feb. 23	12 1/2	Feb. 16	12	Feb. 23	12 1/2	Feb. 16
2,174	5,426	Warren Bros.....	4 3/4	Sale	4 1/2	5 1/4	---	5 1/4	4 1/2	Feb. 10	7	Feb. 19	3 3/4	Jan. 5	7	Feb. 19
---	25	Conv preferred.....	12	20	12	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	Jan. 7	15	Jan. 7
731	2,113	Westfield Mfg Co cap stock..	18	20	17	Sale	15	16	14 1/4	Feb. 26	17	Feb. 1	14 1/4	Feb. 26	18 1/4	Jan. 9
---	---	MINING--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
497	793	Calumet & Hecla.....25	2 7/8	3 3/8	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	2 7/8	Feb. 10	3 3/4	Feb. 15	2 7/8	Jan. 5	3 3/4	Jan. 11
1,360	4,955	Copper Range Co.....25	1 1/8	Sale	2 1/4	3	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Feb. 25	2 1/2	Feb. 8	1 1/2	Jan. 2	3 3/8	Jan. 21
4,320	4,320	East Butte Copper Mining 10	---	---	---	---	---	---	10c	Feb. 23	12c	Feb. 8	10c	Feb. 23	12c	Feb. 8
50	50	Hancock Consol Mining Co...	---	50c	---	50c	---	40c	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27	10c	Feb. 27
---	60	Island Creek Coal.....1	14	16	16	18 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	---	---	---	---	15	Jan. 13	15	Jan. 13
---	10	Preferred.....	95	107	85 1/2	107	85 1/2	90	---	---	---	---	85	Jan. 8	85	Jan. 8
150	310	Iste Royal Copper.....25	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Feb. 11	1 1/4	Feb. 24	1 1/2	Jan. 12	2 1/2	Jan. 25
100	200	LaSalle Copper.....25	40c	65c	40	65	40	65	35c	Feb. 18	35c	Feb. 18	35c	Feb. 18	40c	Jan. 27
1,625	3,675	Mohawk.....25	11 3/4	Sale	17	Sale	17	Sale	16	Feb. 8	18 3/4	Feb. 19	11 3/4	Jan. 2	18 3/4	Feb. 19
120	440	Nipissing Mines.....5	7 1/2	1 1/4	7 1/2	1 1/4	11-16	7 1/2	11-16	Feb. 8	4 1/4	Feb. 4	11-16	Feb. 8	1	Jan. 16
5,565	12,945	North Butte.....4.50	40c	Sale	45c	50c	40	Sale	35c	Feb. 9	45c	Feb. 2	35c	Feb. 9	60c	Jan. 9
200	200	Ojibway Mining Co.....	---	50c	25c	50c	---	50c	---	Feb. 9	1/2	Feb. 9	---	Feb. 9	1/2	Feb. 9
100	200	Old Dominion Co.....25	1/2	1 1/4	---	1 1/2	---	1	1/2	Feb. 20	1/2	Feb. 20	1/2	Feb. 20	1 1/4	Jan. 11
370	1,145	Pond Cr Pocahontas Co.....	6 3/4	7	6 3/4	8	7	8	6	Feb. 16	8	Feb. 26	6	Feb. 16	8 1/4	Jan. 14
1,575	4,585	Quincy.....25	2 1/2	Sale	2	2 1/2	1 1/4	2	1 1/4	Feb. 11	2 1/4	Feb. 13	1 1/2	Jan. 20	2 1/4	Jan. 8
---	65	St Mary's Mineral Land...25	1 1/8	Sale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Jan. 6	1 1/2	Jan. 2
30	30	Shannon.....10	5c	25c	5c	25c	5	---	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Feb. 17	5c	Feb. 17
450	1,050	Utah Apex Mining.....5	50c	75c	50c	65c	50c	55c	1/2	Feb. 13	60c	Feb. 13	50c	Jan. 4	60c	Feb. 13
8,700	16,918	Utah Metal & Tunnel...1	30c	35c	40c	42c	36c	40c	35c	Feb. 6	45c	Feb. 16	25c	Jan. 15	45c	Feb. 16

* No par value. x Ex-dividend

AGGREGATE SALES.		CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1932.	PRICES IN FEBRUARY.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.		
In February.	Since Jan. 1.			Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Shares.	Shares.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Lowest.	Highest.
95	95	Standard Textile A pref.	5	20	5	20	5 1/2 Feb. 24	5 1/2 Feb. 19	5 1/2 Feb. 24	5 1/2 Feb. 19
10	10	Scouffer Corp "A" w w	8 1/2	25	8 1/2	25	8 Feb. 2	9 1/4 Feb. 29	25 Jan. 7	25 Jan. 7
80	100	Thompson Aeronautical	7	8	8 1/2	5 1/2	8 Feb. 2	9 1/4 Feb. 29	6 Jan. 5	6 Jan. 5
5	130	Thompson Products Inc.	7	90	8 1/2	80	80 Feb. 19	80 Feb. 19	8 Feb. 2	9 1/4 Feb. 29
20	10	Trumbull-Citfts preferred 100	62 1/2	80	62 1/2	80	62 1/2 Feb. 8	62 1/2 Feb. 8	62 1/2 Feb. 8	65 Jan. 20
60	32	Truscon Steel preferred 100	6 1/2	10	6 1/2	10	6 Feb. 11	6 Feb. 3	5 Feb. 11	6 Jan. 28
5,022	9,981	Union Metal	23	25	23	25	20 Feb. 10	24 Feb. 29	20 Feb. 10	25 1/2 Jan. 16
825	1,195	Union Trust	2	4	2	3 1/2	2 1/2 Feb. 2	3 1/2 Feb. 11	2 Jan. 16	3 1/2 Jan. 22
37	198	Van Dorn Iron	9	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 Feb. 24	10 Feb. 24	10 Jan. 23	10 Jan. 23
200	400	Weinberger Drug	88 1/2	98	88 1/2	98	90 Feb. 5	90 Feb. 5	88 1/2 Jan. 23	90 Jan. 23
1	21	White Motor	40	70	47	80	45 Feb. 19	47 Feb. 6	40 Jan. 6	47 Feb. 6
47	501	White Motor Sec pfd. 100	47	80	40 1/2	80	45 Feb. 19	47 Feb. 6	40 Jan. 6	47 Feb. 6
		Youngstown Sheet & T pf 100								

Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Sales.		1932.	1931.	Bond Sales.		1932.	1931.
February	Shares	21,497	28,401	February		\$33,600	\$36,700
Jan. 2 to Feb. 29	Shares	41,461	66,139	Jan. 2 to Feb. 29		107,500	693,700

AGGREGATE SALES.		BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS	Price Jan. 2 1932.	PRICES IN FEBRUARY.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.		
In February.	Since Jan. 1.			Feb. 2.	Feb. 29.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
\$	\$	BALTIMORE CITY BONDS	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Lowest.	Highest.
100	500	4s conduit 1962	94	Sale	90	90	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Jan. 9	92 Jan. 9
2,600	600	4s Jones Falls 1961			90	90	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 1/2 Feb. 6	94 Jan. 2
100	5,300	4s dock loan 1961			90	90	90 Feb. 4	90 Feb. 4	90 1/2 Jan. 26	93 1/2 Jan. 14
400	2,600	4s sewerage impmt. 1961			90	90	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
400	7,800	4s burnt district 1960			90	90	90 Feb. 4	90 Feb. 4	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
100	3,400	4s water loan 1958			90	90	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
100	900	4s park loan 1955			90	90	89 1/2 Feb. 17	90 1/2 Feb. 5	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
1,200	100	4s annex impmt. 1954			90	90	89 1/2 Feb. 17	89 1/2 Feb. 17	89 1/2 Feb. 17	89 1/2 Feb. 17
1,200	2,200	4s annex impmt. 1951			90	90	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
3,100	3,100	4s paving loan 1951			90	90	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1	90 Feb. 1
6,000	6,000	4s second water serial 1950					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
200	1,200	4s 2nd Sewer (coupon) 1948					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
200	2,000	4s second school loan 1948					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
500	3,000	4s 2d Sewer (cpa) 1946					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
2,000	1,200	4s 2nd School 1946					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
10,000	1,000	City 4s 1944, 2nd School					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
2,000	4,000	City 4s 1940, Public Imp.					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
2,000	1,000	4s Harbor 1937					90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6	90 1/2 Feb. 6
2,000	17,700	Benesch (I) & Sons convos 1939	85	90			65 Feb. 19	65 1/2 Feb. 16	65 Jan. 20	66 Jan. 20
3,000	4,000	Century Parkway Corp 1956	100	Sale			100 Feb. 16	100 1/2 Feb. 15	100 Jan. 2	100 1/2 Jan. 15
3,000	3,000	Consol Gas first 5s 1939			101	101	98 1/2	97 1/2 Feb. 18	97 1/2 Feb. 18	97 1/2 Feb. 18
3,000	3,000	Consol G E L & P 4 1/2s 1935					15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8
23,000	23,000	Danville Traction 5 1/2s 1941					15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8	15 Feb. 8
1,000	1,000	Davison Realty Co. 6s 1940					36 1/2 Feb. 6	36 1/2 Feb. 6	36 1/2 Feb. 6	36 1/2 Feb. 6
2,000	2,000	Merchants Terminal 4 1/2s 1948					12 Feb. 15	12 Feb. 15	12 Jan. 6	12 Jan. 6
1,000	2,500	Sandura Co Inc 1st 6s 1940					30 Feb. 3	30 Feb. 3	30 Jan. 22	30 Jan. 22
1,000	2,000	Silica Gel Corp 6 1/2s w w 1932								
1,000	2,500	United Ry & El fund 5s 1936								
1,000	2,000	1st 6s 1949								

Shares.		STOCKS.	Par.	15c	26 1/4 Sale	26 Sale	23 Sale	30c Feb. 3	50c Feb. 4	25c Jan. 15	50c Feb. 4
300	400										
1,246	2,942	Arundel Corporation									
67	67	Atlantic Coast L (Conn) 50									
410	700	Baltimore Trust Co 10									
332	802	Black & Decker common 50									
550	662	Ches & Pot Tel of Balt pf. 100									
5	10	Commercial Credit									
202	347	Preferred									
429	600	Preferred B									
45	288	6 1/2 1st preferred 100									
		Convertible A									
		Commercial Credit N O pf.									
2,264	4,141	Consol Gas E L & Power 100									
121	188	6 1/2 preferred ser D 100									
97	154	5 1/2 pref w 1 ser E 100									
517	1,193	5 1/2 preferred 100									
2,149	2,179	Consolidation Coal 100									
50	50	Preferred									
300	300	Davison Chemical common									
237	237	Eastern Rolling Mill									
125	447	Emerson Bromo Seltz A w l									
577	653	Fidelity & Guar Fire Corp. 10									
468	789	Fidelity & Deposit									
270	270	Firat Nat Bank w l									
		Gulfport Realty Co									
357	357	Mfrs Finance common v t 25									
127	227	1st preferred									
535	1,510	2d preferred									
2,515	3,724	Maryland Gas Co									
718	1,232	Merch & Miners Transp									
143	202	Monon W Penn P S pref 25									
		Mort Bond & Title w l									
1,954	6,029	New Amsterdam Casualty									
109	134	Northern Central									
383	383	Pennas Water & Power									
400	400	Silica Gel common									
		Standard Gas Equip common									
		United Rys & Electric 10									
4,634	9,166	U S Fidelity & Guar									
66	116	Western Md Dairy Inc pref									

* No per value. Cash sale.

San Francisco Stock Exch.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Sales.		1932.	1931.	Bond Sales.		1932.	1931.
February	-----	Shares 1,038,299	1,367,143	February	-----	\$184,500	\$244,000
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29	-----	1,586,995	2,405,482	Jan. 1 to Feb. 29	-----	460,000	469,500

AGGREGATE SALES.		SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE		Price Jan. 2 1932.		PRICES IN FEBRUARY.								RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.						
In February.	Since Jan. 1.	BONDS		Bid.	Ask.	Feb. 1.		Feb. 29.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.				
\$	\$					Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.					
6,000	6,000	Associated Oil Co 6%.....1935	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	99	101	100	Feb. 27	100½	Feb. 11	100	Feb. 27	100½	Feb. 11			
6,000	19,000	Atlas Diesel Eng Co 6%.....1935	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	37½	30	-----	35½	Feb. 20	37½	Feb. 2	35½	Jan. 6	37½	Feb. 2	
5,000	5,000	Calif Gas & Elec Corp 5s.....1933	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	99½	-----	100	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 9	
6,000	13,000	5%.....1937	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	99½	-----	99½	Feb. 8	100½	Feb. 17	99½	Feb. 8	100½	Feb. 17	
21,000	16,500	Calif Ore Power Co 6s.....1942	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	67	Sale	95	-----	64½	Feb. 19	67	Feb. 1	64	Jan. 7	98½	Jan. 8	
2,000	57,000	Calif Packing Corp 5s.....1940	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	66	Sale	66	Sale	93½	Feb. 17	93½	Feb. 17	93½	Feb. 17	93½	Feb. 17	
47,000	2,000	Coast Co G & E Co 5s.....1960	94½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
4,000	93,000	Emporium Capwell 5½s.....1942	39	43	48%	Sale	44½	46½	44	Feb. 10	48%	Feb. 1	41½	Jan. 5	50	Jan. 15	41½	Jan. 5	50	Jan. 15
2,000	4,000	Great Western Power 5s.....1946	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	93½	94½	94	Feb. 17	94	Feb. 17	94	Feb. 17	94	Feb. 17	94	Feb. 17	
4,000	2,000	Ins Exch Bldg Co 6s.....1931-44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50½	55	50	-----	50	-----	50	-----	50	-----	50	-----	
6,000	10,000	L A Gas & Elec Corp 5s.....1939	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98½	Sale	101	103	98½	Feb. 1	98½	Feb. 1	98½	Feb. 1	98½	Feb. 1	
1,000	27,000	6s.....1942	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100½	103	100½	Feb. 11	102½	Feb. 27	100½	Feb. 11	102½	Feb. 27	100½	Feb. 11	
2,000	2,000	5½s.....1947	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96½	98	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	
1,000	1,000	5½s.....1943	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96½	98	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	
2,000	2,000	5½s.....1949	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96½	98	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	96½	-----	
2,000	2,000	Mercantile Am Rity Co 5s.....1951	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	-----	80	Feb. 4	80	Feb. 4	80	Feb. 4	80	Feb. 4	80	Feb. 4	
6,000	20,000	Miller & Lux Inc 6s.....1945	40½	Sale	60	Sale	-----	61	-----	60	Feb. 1	63	Feb. 13	40½	Jan. 2	63	Jan. 13	40½	Jan. 2	
25,000	57,000	7s.....1935	21	-----	40	42	36	39½	36	Feb. 9	45½	Feb. 6	25	Jan. 7	45½	Feb. 6	25	Jan. 7	45½	Feb. 6
1,000	5,000	Nor Calif Pow con 5s.....1948	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98½	Feb. 3	98½	Feb. 3	98½	Feb. 3	98½	Feb. 3	98½	Feb. 3	
4,000	4,000	Pacific Gas & El Co 5s.....1942	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98	-----	98	-----	98	-----	98	-----	98	-----	
8,000	5,000	6s.....1941	101	-----	101½	-----	-----	102	-----	101½	Feb. 2	102½	Feb. 17	101½	Feb. 2	102½	Feb. 17	101½	Feb. 2	
5,000	16,000	5½s.....1952	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	99	-----	98½	Feb. 19	98½	Feb. 11	98½	Feb. 19	98½	Feb. 11	98½	Feb. 19	
10,000	2,000	5s.....1955	95½	Sale	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	94½	Jan. 7	95½	Jan. 2	94½	Jan. 7	
3,000	9,000	Pacific Pub Serv Co 5s.....1936	87	-----	86	87	87	-----	87½	Feb. 10	87½	Feb. 10	87	Jan. 5	87½	Feb. 10	87	Jan. 5	87½	Feb. 10
13,500	26,000	Pacific Tel & Tel Co 5s.....1937	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	100	-----	99½	Feb. 17	100½	Feb. 17	99½	Feb. 17	100½	Feb. 17	99½	Feb. 17	
1,000	4,000	5s.....1952	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	97	Feb. 15	98½	Feb. 17	97	Feb. 15	98½	Feb. 17	97	Feb. 15	
2,000	45,500	Ry Equip & Rity Co 6s.....1938	60½	68	63	Sale	63	68	63	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13
2,000	2,000	S J Lt & Power Corp 6s.....1952	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	103	105	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	102½	Feb. 13	
1,000	2,000	5s.....1957	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	92	Jan. 11	92½	Jan. 21	92	Jan. 11	
-----	1,000	5s.....1942	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	97	-----	97	-----	97	-----	

STOCKS		Shares.	Shares.	Par	13	13½	14½	15½	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14
4,000	10,100	Alaska Juneau G M cap.....10	13	13½	14½	15½	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14	13½	14
60	195	Anglo-Calif Trust cap.....100	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325	280	325
60	230	Anglo & Lon Paris N B S F 100	103½	115	114	119	102½	111	108	Feb. 2	2½	Feb. 9	1½	Feb. 2	2½	Feb. 9	1½	Feb. 2	2½	Feb. 9
2,175	3,875	Assoc Ins Fund Inc com cap 10	1½	1½	2	3	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	3½	2½	3½
360	1,050	Atlas Imperial Diesel Eng A *	145	150	160	Sale	147½	150	142½	Feb. 19	160	Feb. 1	142½	Jan. 4	162	Jan. 25	142½	Jan. 4	162	Jan. 25
450	633	Bank of Calif Nat Assn cap 100	2½	Sale	2½	3	2½	Sale	2½	3	2½	Sale	2½	3	2½	Sale	2½	3	2½	Sale
1,585	3,743	Bond & Share Ltd cap.....100	1½	Sale	1½	1½	1½	2	1½	Feb. 5	1½	Feb. 19	1½	Jan. 6	1½	Jan. 12	1½	Jan. 6	1½	Jan. 12
1,987	4,486	Byron Jackson com cap.....*	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	1½	Feb. 5	1½	Feb. 19	1½	Jan. 6	1½	Jan. 12	1½	Jan. 6	1½	Jan. 12
515	665	Calamba Sugar Estate com 20	8½	9½	9	10	-----	10	8½	Feb. 15	9	Feb. 15	8½	Jan. 14	9½	Jan. 28	8½	Jan. 14	9½	Jan. 28
322	322	Preferred.....20	9	12	9	12	10	14	9	Feb. 1	10	Feb. 8	9	Feb. 1	10	Feb. 8	9	Feb. 1	10	Feb. 8
600	1,500	California Copper cap.....10	1½	1½	1½	3½	2½	3½	1½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 17	1½	Jan. 5	3½	Jan. 27	1½	Jan. 5	3½	Jan. 27
170	260	Calif Cotton Mills cap.....100	1½	1½	1½	3	3	3	1½	Feb. 10	3	Feb. 10	1½	Jan. 5	3	Jan. 7	1½	Jan. 5	3	Jan. 7
-----	295	California Ink Inc A.....*	18½	22	15	20	17	20	18½	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 7	18½	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 7	18½	Jan. 19	19	Jan. 7
138	608	Calif-Ore Power 7% pref.100	100	105	98	-----	90	Sale	88	Feb. 9	90	Feb. 10	88	Feb. 9	90	Feb. 10	88	Feb. 9	90	Feb. 10
8,607	22,281	California Packing cap.....*	8½	Sale	10½	Sale	10	10½	9½	Feb. 8	11½	Feb. 13	8½	Jan. 4	11½	Feb. 13	8½	Jan. 4	11½	Feb. 13
45	100	Calif Water Service pref.100	-----	65	65	Sale	61	Sale	61	Feb. 29	65	Feb. 1	61	Jan. 29	65	Feb. 1	61	Jan. 29	65	Feb. 1
26,453	86,965	Caterpillar Tractor cap.....*	11½	Sale	12½	Sale	11½	Sale	11	Feb. 18	13½	Feb. 18	11	Jan. 4	13½	Feb. 18	11	Jan. 4	13½	Feb. 18
100	1,415	Clorox Chemical A.....*	14	15	13½	16	15½	14	14	Feb. 18	14½	Feb. 18	14	Jan. 26	15	Jan. 6	14	Jan. 26	15	Jan. 6
75	200	Coast Cos Gas & El 1st pf 100	95½	Sale	93½	96	92	95	93	Feb. 5	95	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 5	95	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 5	95	Feb. 3
2,565	4,823	Consol Chemical Industries Inc class A partic pref.....*	13	13½	16	Sale	17½	17½	15½	Feb. 4	17½	Feb. 19	13	Jan. 4	17½	Feb. 19	13	Jan. 4	17½	Feb. 19
16	250	Crocker First Nat Bk SF cap 100	250	-----	242	300	230	250	240	Feb. 5	242	Feb. 5	240	Feb. 5	242	Feb. 5	240	Feb. 5	242	Feb. 5
6,124	13,270	Crown Zeller com vot tr cfts *	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Feb. 3	2½	Feb. 23	1½	Jan. 27	2½	Jan. 15	1½	Jan. 27	2½	Jan. 15
831	1,560	Preference series A.....*	8½	10	12½	13	13	13	12½	Feb. 2	13½	Feb. 19	9	Jan. 6	14½	Jan. 16	9	Jan. 6	14½	Jan. 16
315	376	Preference series B.....*	8½	10	12½	Sale	13	13½	12½	Feb. 1	13½	Feb. 23	9	Jan. 5	15	Jan. 16	9	Jan. 5	15	Jan. 16
570	910	El Dorado Oil Works cap.....*	9½	10½	9½	11	9½	11½	10½	Feb. 13	10½	Feb. 13	9½	Jan. 26	10½	Feb. 13	9½	Jan. 26	10½	Feb. 13
110	110	Emporium Capwell cap.....*	3½	4½	3½	5	4	6	4	Feb. 11	4	Feb. 11	4	Feb. 11	4	Feb. 11	4	Feb. 11	4	Feb. 11
2,405	3,425	Fageol Motors com.....10	1½	2	1½	2	1½	2	1½	Feb. 11	2	Feb. 3	1½	Jan. 12	2	Jan. 4	1½	Jan. 12	2	Jan. 4
4,200	12,510	Preferred.....10	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----	17	-----
1,281	117	Fireman's Fund Indem cap 10	19	22	20</															

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

AGGREGATE SALES.		SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		Price Jan. 2 1932.	PRICES IN FEBRUARY.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.	
In February.	Since Jan. 1.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
58,845	72,327	Magnavox Co Ltd capital...	63 1/2	90	63 3/4	90	62	90	61 1/2	90
788	1,633	Magnin & Co I preferred...	1 1/8	2 1/4	1 1/8	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
145	25	Marchant Cal Mach Co com 10	3	5	3 1/4	5	3 1/2	5	3 1/4	5
40	145	Market St Ry Co 2d pref...	10	10	12	12	11 1/2	12	12	12
5	40	North Amer Inv Corp com...	10	10	12	12	11 1/2	12	12	12
5,390	5	6% preferred...	4	5	3 3/4	5	3 3/4	5	3 3/4	5
510	6,780	North Amer Oil Consol cap 10	12	19	10	10	11 1/2	12 1/2	10	12 1/2
446	741	Occidental Insurance cap 10	6 1/4	10	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
	2,176	Oliver United Filters Inc A...	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	2	2 3/4	1 1/2	2 3/4
	1,370	B...								
20	20	Pauahau Sug Plantat'n cap 15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
24,098	47,161	Pacific Gas & Elec Co com 25	33 3/4	Sale	34 1/2	Sale	34 1/2	Sale	32 3/4	Sale
13,190	36,060	6% 1st preferred...	25 1/4	Sale	24 3/4	Sale	24 1/2	Sale	24 1/2	Sale
3,155	9,521	5 1/2% 1st preferred...	22 3/4	Sale	23 1/2	Sale	22 1/2	Sale	22 1/2	Sale
6,876	13,438	Pacific Lighting Corp com...	39	Sale	38 3/4	Sale	39	Sale	36 1/2	Sale
809	1,498	\$6 dividend pref...	93	95	93 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	Sale	91 1/2	Sale
4,027	6,418	Pac Pub Serv com non-vot...	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	2	2
5,501	11,926	First preferred...	10 3/4	Sale	12 3/4	Sale	12 3/4	Sale	12 3/4	Sale
2,505	3,856	Pac Tel & Tel Co common 100	98 3/4	Sale	100	Sale	96 3/4	Sale	93	Sale
283	815	Preferred...	108	118	100 1/2	107 1/2	103	105 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2
5,831	7,802	Paraffine Cos Inc com...	23	25	22 3/4	Sale	20 3/4	Sale	19 1/4	Sale
	405	Pig'n Whistle Corp partic pf	1/4	2 1/2	1	2 1/2	1	2 1/2	1	2 1/2
112	526	Ry Eq & Rlty Co 1st pref...	11 1/2	12	10	11	10 1/4	Feb. 25	10 1/4	Feb. 25
468	15	Preferred series 2...	6	10	6	10	6 1/2	Feb. 11	7 1/4	Feb. 16
620	968	Rainier Pulp & Pap cl A com	5 7/8	10	8	9 1/2	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
650	1,530	Richfield Oil Co of Calif com	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
532	1,000	Preferred...	3 1/2	5	5	8	4	6 1/2	5	8
	982	Roos Bros Inc common...	30		40		46		40	
	120	Series A preferred...								
206	555	San Joaq Lt & Pr prior pf 100	103	105	103	Sale	104	105 1/2	103	Jan. 1
120	485	Prior preferred series A 100	91	Sale	91 1/2	93	94	Sale	91 1/2	Feb. 2
	100	Schlesinger & Sons cl A com	1	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
	120	Preferred...			11	25	11	11	11	Feb. 18
3,885	16,033	Shell Union Oil Corp com...	3	Sale	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	Feb. 6
	100	5 1/2% cum conv pref...	17	19	22	24 3/4	25	25 1/2	21	Feb. 3
172	275	Sherman Clay & Co pr pref 100	40	47 1/2	41	43	46 1/2	50	41	Feb. 10
76	76	Sierra-Pac Elec Co pref...	9 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80	76	76	Feb. 10
500	801	Socony-Vacuum Corp cap 1 25	27	27 1/2	34 1/2	Sale	27	27	27	Feb. 10
18,707	34,162	Sou Pacific Co com (cap'l) 100	9 3/4	10 3/4	9 3/4	11	9 1/4	10 1/4	10	Feb. 10
1,248	2,013	Sou Pac Golden Gate cl A...	7 1/2	10	7 1/2	10	9	10	8 1/2	Feb. 5
100	100	Class B...	6	8	6 3/4	7	6	7	6 1/2	Feb. 24
310	1,230	Sprink Valley Co Ltd capital	24 3/4	Sale	24	Sale	24 3/4	Sale	22 3/4	Feb. 5
32,623	80,840	Stand Oil Co of Calif capital								Feb. 18
	100	Teleph Investm't Corp cap 20	50	Sale	40	50	40	52	50	Jan. 2
130	130	Thomas Allec Corp class A...	4 1/2	9	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 3/4	6 1/4	4 1/2	Feb. 5
3,306	4,076	Tide Water Assoc Oil Co com	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	Feb. 6
55	430	Preferred...	24 1/2	25 1/2	24	Sale	20 1/2	23	20	Feb. 4
733,262	955,210	Transamerica Corp capital...	3	Sale	3	Sale	4 1/2	Sale	2 3/4	Feb. 4
	55	Traung Label & Litho cl A...	14	17 1/2	15	20	15	20	13 1/2	Jan. 4
5,663	10,976	Union Oil Associates cap 1 25	10 3/4	11 1/2	10 3/4	11	11	Sale	10	Feb. 5
12,384	24,868	Union Oil Co of Calif cap 1 25	12 1/2	Sale	11 3/4	Sale	12 1/2	Sale	11	Feb. 10
200	600	Union Sugar Co common...	1	1 1/2	2	Sale	1 1/2	2 1/2	2	Feb. 1
65	323	Wells Fargo Bk & UnTr cap 100	180	Sale	175	Sale	185	200	175	Feb. 1
5	315	West Amer Finance Co pref 10	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Feb. 2
8,818	13,430	Western Pipe & Steel of Calif Common...	16	17	17	Sale	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 3/4	Feb. 1
		Yellow & Checker Cab Co (Consolidated) cl A ser 1.50	6 1/4	9 1/4	6 1/4	9	6	Sale	6	Feb. 29

* No par value

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Sales. 1932. 1931. **Bond Sales.** 1932. 1931.
 February Shares. 80,352 116,248 February \$2,000 \$3,000
 Jan. 1 to Feb. 29 159,417 237,025 Jan. 1 to Feb. 29 \$2,000 12,000

AGGREGATE SALES.		PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1932.	PRICES IN FEBRUARY.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 2.			
In February.	Since Jan. 1.			Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.		
Shares.	Shares.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	
841	1,551	Allegany Steel.....*	10	10	12	12	Feb. 2	12	Feb. 2	10	Jan. 20
20	5,050	Aluminum Goods Mfg.....*	13	Sale	10	10	Feb. 24	10 1/2	Feb. 24	13	Jan. 12
10	10	Amer Fruit Growers pref. 100			30	30	Feb. 6	30 1/2	Feb. 6	30	Feb. 6
500	570	Arkansas Nat Gas Corp.....*	1 1/4		2	2	Feb. 9	2 1/2	Feb. 29	2	Feb. 9
822	1,472	Preferred.....10	4 1/4	Sale	5	5	Feb. 11	4 1/2	Feb. 11	4 1/2	Jan. 2
1,181	1,896	Armstrong Cork Co.....*	10	Sale	7 1/4	7 1/4	Feb. 9	8	Feb. 2	7 1/4	Feb. 9
2,985	5,789	Blaw-Knox Co.....*	7 1/2	Sale	8	8	Feb. 6	8	Feb. 15	7 1/2	Feb. 6
247	247	Calorizing Inc pref.....25	2	4 7/8	1	1	Feb. 1	2	Feb. 16	3	Jan. 25
6,150	17,884	Carnegie Metals Co.....10	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	Feb. 1	2	Feb. 16	1	Jan. 27
120	440	Clark (D L) Candy.....*	7 1/2		8	8	Feb. 2	8 1/4	Feb. 13	8	Jan. 8
410	535	Columbia Gas & Electric.....*			14	14	Feb. 8	14	Feb. 24	12 1/2	Feb. 8
10	10	Consolidated Ice.....50			3	3	Feb. 10	3	Feb. 23	3	Jan. 21
200	230	Grandall McK & Henderson.....*			5	5	Feb. 18	5 1/2	Feb. 29	5	Feb. 18
245	1,195	Devonian Oil.....10	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Feb. 16	5	Feb. 5	4 1/2	Jan. 5
40	40	Donahoes Inc cl A.....*			8 1/2	8 1/2	Feb. 16	8 1/2	Feb. 5	8 1/2	Jan. 27
10	10	Follansbee Bros pref.....100		10	50	50	Feb. 24	13 1/2	Feb. 4	50	Jan. 7
2,380	3,655	Hachmeister-Lind Co.....*		65	56	56	Feb. 29	57	Feb. 29	10	Jan. 5
20	120	Preferred.....*			10	10	Feb. 10	11 1/2	Feb. 3	56	Feb. 29
165	395	Harb-Walker Refrac com.....*			85	85	Feb. 20	85	Feb. 20	10	Jan. 29
10	10	Preferred.....100			2 1/2	2 1/2	Feb. 4	3	Feb. 23	85	Feb. 20
700	1,390	Independent Brewing.....50	2 1/4	3	2	2	Feb. 10	3	Feb. 25	2	Jan. 2
555	605	Preferred.....50			75	75	Feb. 10	3	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 10
310	320	Jones & Laughlin St'l pf. 100	80		78	78	Feb. 10	79	Feb. 2	78	Feb. 10
195	395	Koppers Gas & Coke pref. 100	55	58	60	60	Feb. 8	60	Feb. 6	56	Jan. 5
26,741	53,270	Lone Star Gas.....*	8 3/4	Sale	8 1/4	7 3/4	Feb. 29	8 3/4	Feb. 1	7 1/2	Feb. 29
50	50	McCrary Rodgers pref.....50	36	40	36	36	Feb. 6	42	Feb. 15	36	Feb. 6
1,630	5,494	McKinney Mfg.....*			15	13	Feb. 20	15	Feb. 4	12 1/2	Feb. 20
145	1,495	Mesta Machine.....5	18 1/2	Sale	8	6	Feb. 4	8 1/2	Feb. 17	7 1/2	Feb. 4
100	100	Nat Fireproofing Corp pref 50	7 1/4	10						9	Jan. 15
7,500	8,400	Petroleum Exploration.....25			7c	9c	Feb. 4	7c	Feb. 3	10 1/2	Jan. 20
961	1,231	Phoenix Oil.....25c		5	3 1/4	4 1/4	Feb. 9	5	Feb. 19	6c	Feb. 4
630	680	Pittsburgh Brewing.....50			7 1/2	8	Feb. 2	8 1/2	Feb. 23	3 1/2	Jan. 6
13	13	Preferred.....50			32	32	Feb. 18	32	Feb. 18	6	Feb. 2
100	245	Pittsburgh Coal preferred 100			3	3	Feb. 4	3	Feb. 4	32	Feb. 18
6,017	10,202	Pittsburgh Forgings.....*								3	Feb. 4
1,512	2,832	Pittsburgh Invest Security.....*			1	1	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 12	1	Jan. 12
1,400	2,312	Pittsburgh Plate Glass.....25	19	Sale	17 1/2	18 1/2	Feb. 1	19	Feb. 17	17 1/2	Jan. 5
4,475	5,510	Pitts Screw & Bolt Corp.....*	3 1/2	4	4	3 3/4	Feb. 9	4 1/2	Feb. 16	3 1/2	Jan. 4
90	90	Plymouth Oil.....5	6 1/4		6 1/2	6	Feb. 9	6 1/4	Feb. 13	6 1/2	Jan. 9
570	2,469	Shamrock Oil & Gas.....*	1	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	Feb. 4	1 1/2	Feb. 23	1	Feb. 4
211	711	Standard Steel Spring.....10	10 1/2	Sale	10	10	Feb. 5	10	Feb. 5	10	Jan. 5
358	508	United Engine & Fdy.....25	18 1/2		20 1/2	18	Feb. 15	21 1/2	Feb. 2	18	Feb. 15
225	265	United States Glass Co.....25	1		1 1/2	1 1/2	Feb. 18	1 1/2	Feb. 18	1 1/2	Jan. 29
2,908	3,923	Vanadium Alloy Steel.....*	12	14	12 1/2	12	Feb. 8	14	Feb. 8	13	Jan. 18
100	100	Waverly Oil Works cl A.....*		3	1 1/2	1 1/2	Feb. 2	1 1/2	Feb. 2	1 1/2	Feb. 2
200	200	Westinghouse Air Brake.....*			13 1/4	13 1/4	Feb. 11	16 1/2	Feb. 15	13 1/4	Jan. 7
		Westinghouse El & Mfg.....50			25	25	Feb. 3	25	Feb. 3	25	Feb. 3
		Worthington Ball Bear B.....*			6 1/2	6 1/2	Feb. 10	6 1/2	Feb. 10	6 1/2	Feb. 10
		UNLISTED.									
440	271	Central Tube Co.....*			5	10	Feb. 25	10	Feb. 13	9 1/4	Jan. 20
1,500	3,000	Copperwell Steel.....*	25c	50c	25c	25c	Feb. 1	25c	Feb. 1	7	Feb. 25
30	275	Leonard Oil Development.....25	75		75	75	Feb. 8	76	Feb. 5	25c	Jan. 8
4,727	11,037	Lone Star Gas pref.....100	3 1/2	Sale	4 1/2	4 1/2	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 19	75	Jan. 7
		West Public Service v t c.....*			4	4	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 19	3 1/4	Jan. 4
		BONDS.									
		Pittsburgh Br-wing 6s...1949								55	Jan. 23
										56	Jan. 27

* No par value. x Ex-dividend. r Cash sale.

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.....	69	Public Utility Bonds.....	75	Insurance Stocks and Scrip.....	86-112
Steam Railroad Stocks.....	73	Public Utility Stocks.....	80	Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks.....	87
Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.....	91	Industrial & Miscellaneous Bonds.....	83	Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks.....	87
Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks.....	91	Industrial & Miscellaneous Stocks.....	87	United States and Municipal Bonds.....	92
Federal Land Bank Bonds.....	92	Exchange Seats.....	85	Canadian Municipal Bonds.....	94
Real Estate Bonds.....	100	Textile Manufacturing Stocks.....	86	Foreign Government Bonds.....	93
Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds.....	74	Mining Stocks.....	86		

Quotations from all Stock Exchanges are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue. As the New York Stock Exchange began with Jan. 2 1909 to quote all bond prices "and interest," we have adopted the same method and no longer employ a designating mark to indicate the fact except where there is a deviation from this rule. The reader will understand, therefore, that unless the letter "f" is prefixed to the price, he must pay accrued interest in addition to the price. This, however, does not apply to income bonds or bonds in default, in which cases 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 therefore the purchaser does not have to provide for it separately in making payment. As already stated in the case of income bonds and bonds in default, the price is always "flat," and no designating mark is employed to indicate the fact.

Quotations for equipment bonds are based on average maturities

Quotations for guaranteed stocks are "and dividend"; that is, the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price. Stock prices marked thus (d) are per share. All others are per cent except bank stock prices, which are quoted per share unless otherwise stated.

It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unlisted securities are merely nominal, but in all cases the figures are obtained from sources which are considered reliable.

The following abbreviations are often used, viz.: "M" for mortgage, "g" for gold, "gu" for guaranteed, "end" for endorsed, "cons" for consolidated conv" for convertible, "s f" for sinking fund, "l g" for land grant, "op" for optional.

The black-faced type in the letters showing the interest period indicates the month when the bonds mature.

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

Bonds.		Bid.	Ask.	Bonds.		Bid.	Ask.	Bonds.		Bid.	Ask.
RAILROAD BONDS											
Adirondack 1st 4 1/2 1942 gu M&S	85			Atlantic Coast Line RR (Concl)				Boston & Albany (Concluded)—			
Akron & Barb Belt 4 1/2 1942 J&D				Eq 6 1/2 1933-1935 (7r) J&J 15	b	6.25	5.75%	3 1/2 Jan 1 1951 A&O			67 1/2
Ak Cant & Youngs—				Eq 4 1/2 1933-41 E (7r) F&A	b	6.25	5.60%	Rat 3 1/2 1952 gu N Y O A&O			66 1/2
Gen & ref 6 1/2 1945 ser A A&O	45	55		Atlantic Coast Line of S O				Boston & Lowell 4 1/2 Feb '33 J&J	85		95
Gen & ref 5 1/2 1945 ser B A&O	42	45		Gen 1st g 4 1/2 July 1948 J&J	77			Boston & Maine (new) 5s Sept '41	70		
Alabama Great Southern—				Atl & Danville 1st 4s 1948 J&J	25	35		4s-5s April 1947	70		
1st cons g 5s 1943 ser A J&D	78	96 1/2		2d g 4s 1948 J&J	27	28 1/2		5s Apr 1944	70		
1st cons 4s 1943 ser B J&D	75	90		Atl & Yad 1st gu g 4s 1949 A&O				5s June 1945	70		
Alabama N Ori T & P Junc—				Aug Term 1st gu g 6s 1947 A&O	80			5s Jan 1946	70		
"A" deb 6s g '40 red '10 M&N	90	95		Aus & NW 1st 5s g 1941 J&J		100 1/2		5s May 1943	70		
"B" deb g 6s '40 red '10 M&N	90	95		Augusta Union Stat 4s 1953 J&J	55	60		5s Mar 1942	70		
"C" deb g 6s Nov 1 1940 A&O	86	91		Balt & Harrie g 5s 1936 M&N	93	95		5s Jan 1943	70		
Alabama Tennessee & Northern—				1st M West Ext g 6s 1938 M&N	94	96		5s May 1940	70		
Prior lien 6s 1948 J&J	10			Baltimore & Ohio—				1st m 5s 1937 ser AO M&S	73	74 1/2	
Gen income 6s Oct 1948	3			1st M 4s g July 1 1948 A&O	82 1/2	82 1/2		1st m 5s 1955 ser 2 M&N	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry—				1st M 5s July 1 1948 A&O	91	92		1st m 4 1/2 1931 ser JJ A&O	69 1/2	70 1/2	
1st M g 5s 1974 series A M&N	66	70		Conv 4 1/2 1933 red 1923 M&S	82 1/2	83 1/2		6s Mar 1 1932 Series	69 1/2	70 1/2	
Albany & Susq 3 1/2 gold 1946				Conv g 4 1/2 1960 F&A	53 1/2	54 1/2		Eq 4 1/2 1932-1943 (7r) A&O	b	7.50	6.50%
(conv before 1916) gu A&O	75			Ref & gen 5s 1995 series A J&D	66 1/2	66 1/2		Bost & Maine (old) 4 1/2 J&J	70		
Allegheny Corp—				Ref & gen 5s 2000 ser D M&S	66 1/2	66 1/2		4s Feb 1 1937 F&A	80		
Coll tr conv 5s 1944 F&A	30 1/2	34		Eq tr 4 1/2 1932-40 (yr) M&N	b	6.50	6%	4s Aug 1942 J&J	68	73	
Coll & conv 5s 1949 J&D	29 1/2	31		Eq tr 4 1/2 '33-41 O (yr) F&A	b	6.50	6%	3s July 1950 J&J	55	65	
Coll & conv 5s 1950 A&O	28 1/2	29 1/2		Eq tr 5s 1932-37 (yr) F&A	b	6.50	6%	6s Jan 1 1933 J&J	94	96	
Allegheny Val gen 4s 1942 M&S	84 1/2	89		Eq tr 5s 1933-38 (yr) F&A	b	6.50	6%	Equip 5 1/2 1932-1937 (yr) F&A	b	7.50	6.50%
Al & West 4s guar 1998 A&O	70 1/2			Eq tr 6s 1932-38 (year) J&D	b	6.50	6%	Eq tr 6s 1932-38 (year) J&D	b	7.50	6.50%
Amer Dock & Impt—See Ind & M	facell.			Eq tr 6s '33-'35 (yr) J&J 15	b	6.50	6%	Wor Nashua & Roch 4-5s 1945			
Ann Arbor 1st g 1995 Q-J	25 1/2	34 1/2		Pittsb Lake Erie & W Va—				4s Oct 1 1934 A&O	85	95	
Eq tr 6s 1932-35 (s-a) J&J 15	92	97		Refund gold 4s 1941 M&N	76 1/2	78		Bos & N Y A L 1st 4s g 1955 F&A	52	58 1/2	
Ark & Mem Ry Brge & Term—				S W Div 1st 5s 1950 J&J	76	77		Boston Rev Beach & Lynn—			
1st M 5s 1964 M&S	75	80		Toledo & Cin Div 4s 1959 J&J	53	58		1st m 4 1/2 July 15 1947 J&J 15	65	65	
Aroostook Nor 6s g 1947 A&O	75	80		Bangor & Aroostook—				Gen m 6s 1933 J&J 15	60	70	
Ashville & Spartanburg S U &				1st M 5s g Jan 1 1943 J&J	78	101 1/2		Brook & Mon 2d 5s 1938 J&D	77 1/2		
Col 1st M g 4s 1955 J&J				Cons refund g 4s 1951 M&N	61	63		Brun & West 1st 4s 1938 J&J	77 1/2		
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe—				Medford Ext 5s 1937 M&N	75	80		Buffalo Creek 1st 5s 1941 J&J	75	80	
Gen mtgs gold 4s 1995 A&O	87 1/2	87 1/2		Piscat Div g 5s Jan 1943 A&O	70	75		1st ref 5s 1961 J&J	65	70	
Adjustment 4s July 1 1955 Nov	78	83		St Johns Riv Ext gu 5s '39 F&A	72	76		Bluff Point Land & Impt—See Ind & M	facell.		
Stamped M&N	78	79		Van Bur Ext 5s g Jan '43 A&O	70	75		Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh—			
Conv g 4s of 09 due 55 op J&D	73	84		Washburn Ext 1st 5s '39 F&A	72	76		General 5s g 1937 M&S	90	100	
Conv g 4s of 1905 due '55 J&D	79	80		Bat Creek & S 1st gu g 3s '89 J&D		70		Con g 4 1/2 1957 M&N	51 1/2	57 1/2	
Conv g 4s of 1960 J&D				Bay O & B O 1st M g 3s 1989 J&D				Eq 6s ser K 1933 (s-a) F&A	95	98	
Conv deb 4 1/2 1948 J&D	91 1/2	91 1/2		Bedford Belt 1st 5s 1938 J&J	80			Buff & Susquehanna RR Corp—			
Trans S L 1st g 4s 1958 J&J	74 1/2	88 1/2		Beech Cr 1st 4s g 1936 J&J	70	92 1/2		1st 4s Dec 30 1963 J&J	70	72	
Cal-Arla 1st & rf 4 1/2 '62 op M&S	87 1/2	90 1/2		2d guar gold 5s 1936 J&J	87	93		Burl Cedar Rapids & North—			
Series B J&J	115	125		Beech Crk Ext 3 1/2 1951 A&O	55 1/2			Con 1st & coll tr 5s g '34 A&O	80 1/2	83 1/2	
Rocky Mt Div 4s 1965 J&J	79 1/2	82		Bellingham Bay & British Col—				Butte Anaconda & Pac 6s '44 F&A	70	80	
Athens Terminal Ry—				1st g 5s Dec 1 1932 J&D	77	85		Cam & Clear—1st 5s g 1941 J&J			
1st g 5s 1937 J&J	25			Belt RR & Stk Yds (Ind'p'ls)—				Gen M g 4s 1955 F&A			
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line—				1st ref gold 4s 1939 M&N	78	84		Cambria & Ind 1st 4 1/2 '68 J&J	74	78	
1st M 4 1/2 1944 ser A J&J	51	90		Belt Ry of Chatt 5s 1945 J&J				Eq tr 5 1/2 1932-33 (year) M&N	b	7.50	6.50%
1st M 5s 1944 ser B J&J	87 1/2	90		Belvidere Del 1st 3 1/2 1943 J&J				Canada Atl 1st 4s 1955 J&J	55	65	
Atl Knox & Nor 1st 5s 1946 J&D	80 1/2			Big Sandy Ry 1st g 4s 1944 J&D	85 1/2			Canada South 5s 1962 ser A A&O	81	95 1/2	
Consol gold 4s 2002 M&S				Birm Term 1st g 4s 1957 gu M&S				Can Nat Ry 4 1/2 1954 M&S 15	77 1/2	78 1/2	
Atlanta & St Andrews Bay—				Bluff Point Land & Impt—See Ind & M	facell.			4 1/2 1957 J&J			
1st 6s 1938 A&O	38	40		Bollvia Ry 1st 5s 1927 J&J				4 1/2 1968 J&D	76 1/2	76 1/2	
Atlanta Terminal 6s 1939 F&A				Boonville RR Bridge 4s '41 M&N				4 1/2 guar 1956 F&A	77 1/2	78	
Atlantic City gu 4s 1951 J&J	65			Boonville St L & Sou 5s '51 F&A	55	60		4 1/2 guar 1955 J&D 15	80 1/2	82 1/2	
1st M 5 1/2 1920 ext ad 5% to May 1954 M&N	80	85		Boston & Albany 5s Oct '63 J&J		80		40-yr 5s guar 1970 F&A	83 1/2	84 1/2	
Atlantic Coast Line Co of Conn—				5s June 1942 J&D		88 1/2		5s guar 1969 J&J	84	84 1/2	
Certs Indeb 5s Irredeem J&D				5s July 1 1938 J&J		92 1/2		5s guar 1969 A&O	83 1/2	84 1/2	
Atlantic Coast Line RR—				4 1/2 July 1937 J&J		91 1/2		Eq tr 4 1/2 1932-1942 (gu) M&N	b	8%	7%
1st cons 4s July 1 1952 M&S	80	83		4 1/2 Impt 1978 F&A	85			Eq tr 4 1/2 1932-45 (ann) J&D	b	8%	7%
Col tr g 4s Oct 1 1952 op M&N	64	68		4s May 1 1933 gu N Y O M&N	90			Canadian Northern—			
Conv deb 4s 1939 op 1916 M&N	70	80		4s May 1 1934 gu N Y O M&N	90			S F deb 7s 1940 J&D	98	98 1/2	
Gen unif ser A 4 1/2 1964 J&D				4s May 1 1935 gu N Y O M&N	90			S F deb 6 1/2 1946 J&J	99	106	
Eq 6 1/2 Feb 1936 (year) F&A	6.25	5.50%						10-yr g 4 1/2 Feb 15 1935 F&A	92	92	
								Winnipeg Term 4s 1939 J&J			

• Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l London. n Nominal. s Sale price.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds from different companies like Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, and Detroit & Toledo Shore Line, with their respective bid and ask prices.

Based on this price includes accrued int. & last sale. In London, m Dollar per 500 francs per £20. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS

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

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bonds, Bid., Ask., and various bond details. Includes sections for 'Bonds' and 'Mo Pacific RR (Concluded)'.

0 Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. h Dollars per 1,000 franc bond. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS

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

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

Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. h Dollars per 1,000 franc bond. k Last sale l In London. n Nominal. r Sale price.

Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds

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

Stocks and Bonds. Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks and Bonds. Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks and Bonds. Par.	Bid.	Ask.
A B O Trust shares, Series D			Elec Shareholdings Corp com (f)			Oil Shares units		
Series E	4 1/4	4 3/4	\$6 conv pref with warr (f)	45 1/2	65	Old Colony Trust Associates		
Alfred Invest Tr 4 1/2 Dec 1967	32 1/2	38 1/2	Equity Inv common			1st serial trust shares (f)	12 1/2	14 1/2
4 1/4 1968	28	8	Preferred			Overseas Securities		1
All Amer Gen Corp	20	12	Units	2.55	2.90	Pacific Investing Corp 1st pf. 100		
Alliance Investing Corp (f)		3 1/2	Equity Trust Shares A	11	13	Second preferred (f)		
Allied Int Investing Corp com (f)		3 1/2	Federated Capital Corp com	7	10	Deb 5s 1948 without warr J&J		61
\$3 convertible preferred	6 1/2	11	Preferred	3 1/2	7 1/2	Petroleum Trading Corp A		10
Am Bank Stk Tr Shares	3 1/2	3 1/2	Financial Investing N Y	10	10	Phoenix Sec Corp		10 1/2
American British & Cont com (f)	5	10	First Invest Co of N H pref A (f)	6	6	Preferred		13
\$6 preferred	5	10	Five Year Fixed Trust shares	19 1/2	19 1/2	Power & Light Securities Trust (f)		
Deb g 5s 1953			Fixed Trust Shares series A			Warrants		
Amer. Capital Corp A			Series B			Power & Rail Trustee shares		
Class B	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fourth Nat'l Investors w w (f)	3 1/2	4	Public Service Tr shs ser A		
\$3 preferred (f)			Warrants	3 1/2	4	Public Utility Holding com w w (f)		
\$5.50 prior pref.	51 1/2	51 1/2	Fundamental Trust shares A	3 1/2	4	Common without warrants (f)		
Amer Cities Pow & Lt cl A	100	25 1/2	Class B	3 1/2	4 1/2	\$3 preferred (f)		
Class B			General American Investors (f)	2 1/2	3 1/2	Warrants		
American & Continental Corp			Preferred (with warrants)	58	70	Reliance Internat Corp com A (f)		
6s 1945			Deb 5s Feb 1 1952 without warr	20	23	Common B		
Amer. Composit Trust Shares	3 1/2	3 1/2	General American Shares class A			Representative Trust Shs		
Amer Elec Sec partic pf	5	10	General Equities class A	3 1/2	4 1/2	Research Invest common		
American European Secur (f)	5 1/2	10	General Public Service com (f)	50	52	8% preferred units		
Coll tr a f 5s 1958 ser A J&J	65	68 1/2	\$6 first preferred	15 1/2	16 1/2	Royalties Management A		
Amer Founders Corp common			Gen'l Realty & Utilities com (f)			Second Custodian Shares		
Warrants			\$6 pref with warr (f)			Second Int Sec Corp A com (f)		
8% preferred	50	8 1/2	German Credit & Invest	6	8	B com		
7% preferred	50	14	Pref. allot. ctf. 25% 1st pref.			6% preferred		
Convertible preferred			Globe Underwriters Exchange (f)	5	4 1/2	Second Nat Inv Corp unit ctf (f)		
140ths			Granger Trading Corp	10	16	Common		
170ths			Greenway Corp com	45	16	Preferred		
Amer & Gen Sec com class A (f)	8 1/2	10 1/2	Preferred			Securities Corp General com (f)		
Common class B			Guardian Investment (f)	10	12	\$7 first preferred		
\$3 preferred (f)	32	3 1/2	Convertible preferred			\$5 preferred		
Amer Insurancostocks Corp			Preferred	10	12	Selected Amer shares		
Amer Investors Inc com B (f)			Guardian Investors com (f)	1 1/2	3	Selective Cumulative Shares		
Warrants			\$6 units	1 1/2	1 1/2	Selective Income Shares		
Amer & Overseas pref			\$3 units	1	3	Selected Industries com (f)		
Amer. Util. & Gen'l Corp A			\$7 preferred	30	35	\$5.50 prior stock (f)		
Class B v s c com (f)			Debenture 5s series A 1948	25	25	Allotment ctf (unstamped)		
Preferred			Gude Winmill Corp	1 1/2	2 1/2	Allotment ctf (stamped)		
Associated Stand. Oil Shs	3 1/2	4	Huron Holding Corp	9 1/2	10 1/2	Selected Management Trustee sh.	3.70	4.10
Atlantic & Pac Int com w w (f)			Hydro Elec Sec com (f)			Shawmut Association (f)		
Preferred w w	50	17	5% preferred class B	10	44	Shawmut Bank Inv Trust (f)		
Units	17 1/2	17 1/2	Illuminating Shares class A	17 1/2	19 1/2	4 1/2 s		
Scrp			Incorporated Investors (f)	1 1/2	2 1/2	5s		
Atlantic Securities com (f)	2 1/2	4 1/2	Incorporated Investors Equities	2.25	2.45	6s with warrants		
Warrants			Independence Trust Shares (f)			Shenandoah Corp common (f)		
Preferred	15	20	Indus & Power Securities Co (f)	7 1/2	8	Convertible preferred		
Aviation Sec Corp of N E (f)			Insurancoshares Co. of Delaware	2 1/2	5 1/2	Southern Bond & Share		
Bancamerica-Blair Corp	1 1/2	1 1/2	Insurancoshares Ctf (f)	1 1/2	1 1/2	Common A		
Bancomit Corp (f)	17	29	Insurancoshares & Gen Mgmt	1 1/2	1 1/2	Common B		
Bankers Nat Investing com A (f)	15	19	Insurance Securities Co	2	2	\$3 preferred allot certificates		
Bankers Sec Corp of Am (f)	1	3	Insult Utility Invest com (f)	3 1/2	8	Spencer Trask Fund Inc (f)	13 1/2	13 1/2
Preferred			\$6 pref 2d ser with warr (f)			Standard All Amer Corp		
Bankinstocks Holding Corp (f)			\$5.50 pf pref without warr (f)			Standard Agr. Tr. shares		
Bankstocks Corp of Md cl A (f)			Deb 5s Jan 1949	14	15 1/2	Standard Coll Trust shares		
Class B	10	10	Deb g 5s 1940 B with warr J&J	17 1/2	17 1/2	Standard Holding Corp cl A (f)		
Preferred	50	50	Intercontinental Inv 6% units			Standard Investing Corp com (f)		
Banacilla Corp	3 1/2	4 1/2	Internat Germanic Trust			\$5.50 preferred (f)		
Basic Industry Shares	2 1/2	2 1/2	International Investing Corp			Deb 5s Mar 1 1937 with warr		
Beacon Participations Inc A	5	5	Int Sec Corp of Am com A (f)			Ex-warrants		
British Type Investors (f)	1 1/2	1 1/2	Common B			Standard Oil Trust shares A		
Capital Administration cl A (f)	5	5 1/2	6 1/2% preferred	100	7 1/2	Class B		
Class B	1 1/2	1 1/2	6% preferred	100	12	State St Invest Corp		
6% cum pref ser A	50	24	Debenture 5s 1947 J&D	49 1/2	49 1/2	Sterling Sec com A (f)		
5s series A 1953 with warrants	71	74	Internat Securities Tr of Amer			Common B		
Without warrants	70	73	Secured gold 6s 1933			\$1.20 preferred (f)		
Cent Nat Corp class A	13	16	Secured gold 6s 1943			\$3 cum conv 1st pf	50	20 1/2
Class B	1	3	Secured gold 5s 1933			Super Corp of Amer class A		
Century Trust Shares	19	20 1/2	Secured gold 5s 1943			Class B		
Chain Store Shareowners (Chic)	1 1/2	1 1/2	Investment Co of Am com (f)	1	3	Class C		
Chain & Gen'l Equities Inc	22	22	7% preferred (f)	8	14	Class D		
6 1/2% pref.			Invest Fund of N J	4	4 1/2	Third National Investors (f)		
Chain Store Invest Corp new	50	50	Investment Trust of N Y coll A	4	4 1/2	Tri-Continental Corp		
Preferred	20	20	Invest Trust Associates com (f)	2	2 1/2	6% cum pref	100	50
Chartered Investors	2	4	Investors Equity common (f)	57	65	Warrants		
Preferred	45	50	Debenture 5s series A 1947	57	65	Trusteed Amer. Bank shares		
Chelsea Exchange Corp cl A	1 1/2	1 1/2	Deb 5s ser B 1948 with warr	57	65	Series A		
Class B			Without warrants	57	65	Trusteed N Y O Bank shares		
Colonial Investors shares	3	3	Investors Trustee Shares			Trustee Stand Invest ser O		
Commonwealth Trust Shares			Jackson & Curtis Invest Trust			Class D		
Continental Metropol Corp			Jackson & Curtis Sec Corp pref.			Trustee Standard Oil shares A		
Continental Secur Corp com (f)	1 1/2	1 1/2	Joint Investors class A (f)			Series B		
Preferred	5	12	Convertible preferred	50		Trustee Standard Util Shs		
Debenture 5s May 1 1942	40	50	Leaders of Industry—Series A			Trust Shares of America		
Without warrants	40	50	Series B			Twentieth Century Fixed Tr		
Continental Shares (f)			Series C			Two-Year Tr shares		
Preferred B	100	2 1/2	Low-Priced Shares			United Fixed Shares		
Convertible preferred	100	2	Major Shares Corp			United Founders common (f)		
Corporate Trust shares old series	2.25	2.30	Massachusetts Investors	16 1/2	18 1/2	1-70th		
AA	2.15	2.30	Metal & Mining Shares com (f)			United Bank Trust		
Accumulative series	2.15	2.30	Mohawk Investing Corp	29 1/2	31	United Insur Trust		
Corporation Secur Co of Chicago			Mutual Investment Trust	3 1/2	4 1/2	US & British Internat class A (f)		
Common			Mutual Management com			Class B		
Credit Alliance class A			Nat Industries Shares	2.55	2 1/2	Preferred		
5 1/2 1938	72	74	National Investors (f)	15 1/2	23	Deb g 5s 1948 M&N		
Crum & Forster Inc B	15	17	Nat'l Short Term Sec com A (f)	1 1/2	1 1/2	US Elec Light & Pow tr ctf A		
8% preferred	81	84	National Trust Shares	5 1/2	6 1/2	Trust ctf ser B		
Crum & Forster Insursh B	10	15	Nationwide Sec Co tr ctf B	3 1/2	3 1/2	US Elec Pow Corp com w war (f)		
7% preferred	75	80	New Jersey Bankers Securities	3 1/2	4 1/2	Warrants		
Cumulative Trust Shares			N Y Bank & Trust Shares	3 1/2	4 1/2	US & Foreign Securities com (f)		
Deposited Bank Shares ser N Y	x	3.10	Niagara Share Corp (Md)	68	71	\$6 1st preferred		
Deposited Insur Shs ser A	x	3 1/2	Conv deb 5 1/2 1950 M&N			US Overseas com with war (f)		
Deposited Bank Shs N Y ser A	x	2 1/2	Class B			Certificates of deposit		
Diversified Trustee Shares A			North & South Amer Corp cl A (f)	1 1/2	2 1/2	US Shares O 3		
B shares	6	7 1/2	Class B			U		
C shares	2.65	2.95	1955	2.45	2.45	H		
D shares	4	5 1/2	1956	2.25	2.45	A 2		
Eastern Utilities Investing Corp			No Am Utility Securities com (f)	1 1/2	1	Universal Trust Shares		
Common A (f)			Old Colony Invest Trust com (f)	1	3	Utilities Hydro & Ralls Shares		
Deb 5s 1954 with warr M&S 15	22 1/2	29 1/2	Debenture 4 1/2 Feb 1 1947			Utility Equities Corp com (f)		
Equity Corp com			Debenture 4 1/2 Dec 15 1952			\$5.50 priority stock		
Stamped								
Preferred								

f No par value. g Last sales. s Price per share, not per cent. t New stock. u Ex-liquidating dividend. x Ex-dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds from different companies like Citizens L H & P, Darby Med & Ches Ry, Ercole Marelli Elec Mfg Co, etc., with their respective bid and ask prices.

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

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Mobile Gas Imp & ref 7s '51, N Y Municipal Ry 5s 1966, and Northwest Louisiana Gas.

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

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

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

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

o Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. z Minimum price established on Montreal and Toronto Exchanges.

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

Main table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility companies and their bond offerings with prices.

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

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. Lists various utility companies and their stock prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. d Price per share, not per cent. h Ex-stock dividend. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canada price. s Sale price. t New stock. u Ex-warrants. v Old stock. w Ex-100% stock dividend. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. z Minimum price established on Montreal or Toronto Exchange. * Without par value.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Contains multiple columns of stock listings including Memphis Natural Gas, Omaha & Council Bluffs Ry, Savannah El & Pow deb, etc.

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

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

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

Basiss. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian prices. s Sale price. s Minimum price established on Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Table with 15 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Canadian Gen El, Consol Dry Goods, DuPont (E I) de N, and Gen Bak Co, along with their respective prices and shares.

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

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis or Bid. Ask. To Net, and multiple columns for various bond issuances including Copenhagen, Cordoba, Danish, Damsig Port, Dresden, Frankfurt, German, Hanover, Havana, Heidelberg, Helsinki, Hungarian, Leipzig, Lima, Lyons, Marcellus, Medellin, Milan, Montevideo, Nuremberg, Porto Alegre, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Rotterdam, Saarbrücken, Santa Fe, Santiago, Sao Paulo, Sydney, Tucuman, Tokyo, Trondheim, Vienna, Warsaw, Yokohama, CANADA, DEMINION OF CANADA, ALBERTA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LACHINE, MALDEN, MANITOBA, MONTREAL, NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH VANCOUVER, NOVA SCOTIA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, SASKATCHEWAN, VANCOUVER, GEORGIA, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, IOWA, INDIAN TERRITORY, KANSAS, and CHICAGO SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Yield Basis, Flat price, Nominal, Tax-exempt, and other financial details regarding bond pricing and interest.

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid., Ask., To Net.), and To Net. for various states including Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont.

Table of State and Municipal Bonds for Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To Net.

Real Estate Bonds

Table of Real Estate Bonds. Columns include Bond description, Bid, Ask, and Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net).

