# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

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# BANK~NOUTATION RECORD 

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## REVIEW OF MAY-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

Business depression remained unrelieved during May, but on the contrary appeared to be deepening and widening, and in the absence of any signs of change for the better attention continued to center on the doings in Congress and by the Administrative and Executive Departments of the Government, where the great problems of the day were receiving consideration and had to be solved. These problems involved balancing of the budget and providing new sources of revenue to meet a budget deficit steadily growing in magnitude; devising measures for dealing with the unemployment situation where, owing to the deepening of the gloom in the business world, idleness was increasing at a startling rate; carrying out programs for economies in Government operations so as to reduce outlays and expenditures, besides problems of credit and banking and a variety of other things that spring up in periods of industrial paralysis and tax the ingenuity of the best minds. With the political complexion of the House of Representatives different from that of the Administration and with the United States Senate inclined to act as a sort of free lance. the riews of the President and of Secretary Mills were not always in accord with those of the Congressional leaders, and this added to the complications of the situation.
The efforts of the President were directed to expediting legislation and to get Congress to perform the duties and functions required of the legislative body in times of stress and trial such as the country is now experiencing. In this he was urgent, persistent and unrelenting, though it cannot be said that a large measure of success crowned his efforts, and at the end of the month it was impossible to hazard a guess as to when Congress could be depended upon to complete its labors and definitely adjourn-which last was the desideratum that the business world was especially seeking since the uncertainty as to the outcome of much specious legislation was unquestionably serving to retard business recovery and to hold the business world in thralldom to welldefined fears not altogether without serious foundation. CONGRESS WARNED that legislative tactics delay restora tion of confidence.
Numerous were the messages which the President sent to Congress, and the statements he made generally with the idea of advancing the course of legislation.
On May 5 the President sent a message to Congress in which he declared that "nothing is more necessary at this time than balancing the budget." He added that "nothing will put more heart into the country than prompt and courageous and united action in enacting the legislation which this situation imperatively demands, and an equally determined stand in defeating unwise and unnecessary legislation." He asserted that "the most essential factor to economic recovery to-day is the restoration of confidence," and attributed diminishing public confidence to "the manner in which the House of Representatives rejected both the revenue program proposed by the Treasury and the program
unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means; the character of the tax measures passed; the action of the House which would increase Governmental expenditure by $\$ 132,000,000$ for road-building; the action further to enlarge expenditures in non-service connected benefits from the Veterans' Bureau at the very time when the House was refusing to remedy abuse in these same services; the virtual destruction of bath the national economy program proposed by the executive officials, and the program of the Special House Committee on Economy; the failure of the House to give adequate authority for early reduction of Governmental Bureaus and Commissions; the passage of legislation by the House placing burdens of impossible execution upon the Federal Reserve System over the protest of the Federal Reserve Board; the threat of further legislation looking to uncontrolled inflation"-all these, he insisted, had "resulted in diminishing public confidence and offsetting the constructive, unified efforts of the Executive and the Congress undertaken earlier in the year for recovery of employment and agriculture."
According to the President, the situation required (1) "the prompt enactment of a revenue bill adequate to produce the necessary revenue and so designed as to distribute the burden equitably and not to impede economic recovery," and (2) a drastic program of economy which, including the savings already made in the executive budget of $\$ 369,000,000$, can be increased to exceed $\$ 700,000,000$ per annum.
Such a program, to accomplish its purpose, he declared "must embrace the rejection of all measures that increase expenditures unless they be for undoubted emergency; the reduction in appropriations now pending below the figures submitted in the Executive budget on Dec. 9 last; a reconsideration of the legislation covering those economy projects which require repeal or amendment to the laws; and an effective grant of authority to the Executive to reorganize and consolidate and eliminate unnecessary Governmental bureaus and establishments."
PRESIDENT HOOVER'S THREE-POINT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE RELIEF AND STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT-BORROWING POWER OF reconstruction finance corporation would be inoreased in beitalf of states and enterprises increas. ING EMPLOYMENT.
A three-point program announced by President Hoover on May 12, to provide for relief and stimulate employment, embodied in effect (said the New York "Herald Tribune") a substantial part of the relief proposals made on May 11 by Senator Robinson, Democrat, with the backing of prominent leaders of his party; it suggested that the borrowing powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be increased by the amount of $\$ 1,500,000,000$ for use in making loans to States for relief purposes and in underwriting loans for selfsustaining enterprises undertaken either by public bodies or by private enterprises. It was also noted in the paper quoted:
The grant of new authority to borrow money would increase the borrowing authorization of the Reconstruction Corporation to the total amount debentures and has an additional subscription of $\$ 500,000,000$ from the debentures
Treasury.
The three-point program was thus summarized in the New York "Times" of May 13:

1. That the Corporation be authorized to issue an additional $\$ 1,500,-$ 000,000 in debentures, of the proceeds from which $\$ 300,000,000$ is tolbe loaned to States for general relief measures; $\$ 40,000,000$ for export agrifor reproductive enterprises, assured by contracts.
2. That State bonds and securities which cannot otherwise be floated be purchased by the Corporation when the proceeds of these bonds and securities are to be used for unemployment relief.
3. That the Corporation be authorized to loan funds for self-liquidating projects such as toll bridges, tunnels and so forth.
According to the "Herald Tribune," all the Republican members of the Senate Banking Committee with the excep-
tion of Senators Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, ranked as insurgents, attended the White House conference on Thursday night, May 12. That paper went on to say:
The Senators present, besides Couzens and Norbeck, were Philips Lee Goldsborough, Maryland; John G. Townsend, Delaware; Frederic C. Walcott, Connecticut; Robert D. Carey, Wyoming; James E. Watson, Indiana, and Frederick Steiwer, Oregon.
Also present were Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Walter H. Newton, the President's secretary for political affairs.

The plan outlined by the President was discussed in the morning at the White House, with Senator Robinson, Secretary Mills, Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and
President of the Reconstruction Corporation.
President of the Reconstruction Corporation.
Late in the afternoon it was discussed at a Democratic caucus and also at a conterence of Repurs their ranks.
As it was discussed at these conferences, the program contained one item which the President did not mention. In addition to the specific allocation of $\$ 300,000,000$ in loans to the States for relief there was also a definite allocation of $\$ 40,000,000$ to promote exports of agricultural products to fore:gn countries.
The movement to do something speedily about the unemployment situat'on, with many localities reporting exhaustion of their resources for assisting their jobless, took the center of the stage in the capital, and preoccupied the leaders of both parties, both uptown and downtown, beginning with a breakfast conference between the President and Senator Watson.

White House Statement
The three-hour conference between the President and Mr. Dawes, Secretary Mills and Mr. Meyer followed. The White House then issued th's statement:
"At a conference this morning the President and Senator Robinson canvassed the plan of Senator Robinson and the plans of the President to provide for relief and to stimulate enlarged employment. Methods were considered of combining, simplifying and putting into concrete form the different proposals so as to secure united non-partisan and immediate action and not to delay completion of the work at this session. "The President expressed high appreciation of Senator Robinson's action in opening the way for unified action and his confidence that a sobation will be found. It
lancing of the budget.
A series of informal conferences was held at the Capitol in the course of the day. Senator Watson, upon his return from the White House Senator Robinson called a conference of the Democratic Steering Com mittee and the Senate members of the policy committee.
At the close of the meeting Senator Robinson announced that there had been a general discussion of plans for unemployment relief but that the discussion had not been completed and would be resumed to-morrow morning. He said there was general sympathy with the proposal which he made yesterday but no conclusions had been reacned. He predicted passage of legislation before the end of the session.

The following statement was issued by President Hoover on May 12, following the night conference:
The program for united action discussed by the President with Senators Robinson and Watson is as follows:

1. The policy, steadfastly adhered to up to the present time has been that responsibility for relief to distress belongs to private organizations, local communities and the States. Tiat fundamental policy is not to be changed
But since the fear has arisen that existing relief measures and resources may prove inadeauate in certain localities and to insure against any possible breakdown in those localities, it is proposed that authority be granted need it by undrariting only state bonds or by loaning directly to such States as my not be in onitily The funds so obtained to be used for relief purposes and the total limited to $\$ 250,000,000$ or $\$ 300,000,000$
The second part of the program contemplates providing the machinery where employment may be increased through restoring normal occupations rather than works of artificial character. Without entering the field of industrial or public expansion there are a large number of economically sound and self-supporting projects of a constructive replacement character that would unquestionably be carried forward were it not for the present situation existing in the capital markets and the inadequate functioning of the credit machinery of the country. They exist both in the field of public bodies and of industry.
There is no dearth of capital, and on the other hand, there is a real demand for capital for productive purposes that have been held in abeyance. The problem is to make the existing capital available and to stimulate its use in constructive activities. This involves, under existing condiions, resort to spectal machinery which is adapted to furnish the necessary lement of confidence.
It is proposed to use the instrumentality of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has a Nation-wide organization, by authorizing the Corporation either to underwrite or make loans for income producing and self-sustaining enterprises which will increase emp.
taken by public bodies or by private enterprises.
2. In order to safeguard the program beyond all question it is proposed 2. In order to safeguard the program beyond all question it is proposed be income-producing, borrowers must have sufficient confidence to furnish part of the capital, and that the project must contribute to early and substantial employment.
It is proposed to provide the necessary funds as they are required by the sale of securities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and its total borrowing powers to be increased up to $\$ 3,000,000,000$. It is not proposed to issue Government bonds, It is hoped that this further process of speeding the economic machine will not involve any such sum. But in view of the early adjournment of Congress it is desirable to provide an ample margin. It is necessary to sharply distinguish between the use of capital for the above purposes and its use for unproductive public works. This proposal represents a flow of funds into productive enterprises which is not taking place to-day because of abnormal conditions. These being loans on security and being self-liquidating in character, do not constitute a charge against the taxpayer or the public credit. The issue of bonds for public work non-productive of revenue is a direct charge either vpon the taxpayer or upon the public credit, the interest on which and the ultimate redemptio of which must be met from taxation.
work during the next year beyond the amounts already pront construction
be to undertake works of largely artificial character far in advance of public return and would represent a wasteful use of capital and public credit
On May 13 Associated Press accounts from Washington said:
Senate Democrats to-day turned the Hoover compromise \$1,500,000,000 elief plan over to a special committee for study.
A second conference of the Democrats failed to develop an absolute approval of the compromise. The special committee was determined upon to go over the plan. Se'ator Robinson, he way for a compromise, will serve as a member.
Other members are Wagner (N. Y.), Walsh (Mont.), Pittman (Nev.) and Bulkley (Ohio).

PRESIDENT HOOVER SUBMITS 12-POINT PROGRAM IN WHICH GOVERNMENT OAN AID IN BUSINESS RECOVERY-DECLARES AGAINST ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS TO FINANCE EXPANSION OF PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.
Opposition to a suggestion that "the depression can be broken by a large issue of Federal Government bonds to finance a new program of huge expansion of 'public works' construction, in addition to the already large programs now provided for in the current budgets" was voiced by President Hoover in a letter addressed to the President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. This was a reiteration of the views expressed by him on May 11 and May 12. President Hoover, who ifdicated that the suggestion for a new bond issue came from a subcommittee of the Society, declared that "the back of the depression cannot be broken bv any single Government undertaking. That can only be done," he added, "with the co-operation of business, banking, industry and agriculture in conjunction with the Government." The President listed 12 procedures wherein the Govermment might aid in effecting business recovery, viz.
(a) The guick, honest balancing of the Federal budget through drastic reduction of less necessary expenses and the minimum increase in taxes; (b) The avo dance of issue of further Treasury securities as the keystone of national and international confidence upon which all employment rests; (c) The continuation of the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has overcome the financial strain on thousands of small banks, releasing cred to their communities, the strengthening of building and loan associations, the furnishing of credit to agriculture, the protection of trustee institutions and the support of financial stability of the railways;
(d) The expansion of credit by the Federal Reserve banks;
(e) The organized translation of these credits into actualities for business and public bodies;
(f) Unceasing effort at sound strengthening of the foundations of agriculture;
(g) The continuation of such public works in aid to unemployment as does not place a stram on the taxpayer and do not necessitate Government borrowing;
(h) Continuation of national community and individual efforts in relief of distress;
(i) The introduction of the five-day week in Government which would save the discharge of 100,000 employees and would add 30,000 to the present list;
(j) The passage of the Home Loan discount bank legislation which would protect home owners from foreclosure and would furnish millions of dollars of employment in home improvement without cost to the Treasury;
(k) Financial aid by means of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to such Sta
(1) The estension of the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation not only in a particular I called attention to last December-that is, oans on sound security where they would sustain and expand employ-ment-but also in view of the further contraction of credit to increase its authority to expand the issue of its own securities up to $\$ 3,000,000,000$ for the purpose of organized aid to "income producing" works throughout the Nation, both of public and private character.
According to the President, "the vice in that segment of the proposals made by your Society and others for further expansion of 'public works' is that they include public works of remote usefulness; they impose unbearable burdens upon the taxpayer; they unbalance the budget and demoralize Government credit. A larger and far more effective relief to unemployment at this stage can be secured by increased aid to 'income-producing works.' The proposal to build non-productive 'public works' of the category I have described," says the President, "necessitates making increased appropriations by the Congress. These appropriations must be financed by immediate increased taxation or by the issuance of Govermment bonds. . . . If such a course is adopted beyond the amounts already provided in the budget now before Congress for the next fiscal year, it will upset all possibility of balancing the budget; it will destroy confidence in Government securities and make for the instability of the Government which in result will deprive more people of employment than will be gained."

Complete accord with President Hoover in his insistence upon the need for actual and rapid balancing of the budget and for extension of credit relief was expressed in a statement issued here in New York on May 23 by the American Society of Civil Engineers, to which the President addressed his letter of May 22 regarding the proposals for Federal bond issues to finance a huge expansion of public works as part of a relief program. At the same time, the Society pointed out that several statements which the President's
letter mentioned as coming from it did not in fact originate with the Society.
appeal to oongress by democratio and republioan leadERS FOR IMMEDIATE AOTION ON BUDGET AND TAX BILLNiCholas murray butler and alfred e. Smith among SIGNERS.
An appeal to members of both branches of Congress to lay aside every form of partisanship and unite quickly to adopt a balanced Federal budget and to enact a sound and fair plan of taxation was made public on May 22 over the signatures of 11 prominent citizens, six of them Republicans and five Democrats. The appeal was in the form of a brief letter posted on Saturday, May 21, to the majority and minority leaders of both the Senate and the House of Representativês, and said:
"The undersigned view with so much concern the possible effect upon our social and political institutions of the grave economic and financial problems which confront the American people that on behalf of vast numbers of our ellow citizens, we appeal through you to the members of the Senate and of ossible Federal bulsa advantage and quickly to unite to adnact a plan of taxation which shall be economically sound, fair to every group and calling and without discrimination or privilege or class or sectional advantage of any kind.
"It is our judgment that conditions are so grave that this action should be taken at the earliest possible moment.
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York. |Alfred E. Smith, New York William H. Crocker, California. |Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut John Grier Hibben, New Jersey. Alanson B. Houghton, New York rank O. Lowden, Illinois.

PRESIDENT HOOVER SWEEPINGLY CONDEMNS PROPOSED EMERGENOY RELIEF PROGRAM SPONSORED BY SPEAKER GARNER FEDERAL AID OF $\$ 2,100,000,000$.
In a caucus of the majority members of the House of Representatives, on May 26 , the $\$ 2,100,000,000$ proposed emergency relief program sponsored by Speaker Garner (Dem.) was approved. (It passed the House of Representatives on June 7 by a vote of 216 to 182.) The bill proposes an authorization of $\$ 100,000,000$ to be given to the President for his direct use in relieving distress throughout the country; it provides $\$ 1,000,000,000$ additional capital for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be used in making loans to stimulate employment and also provides for a bond issue of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ to make money available for rivers and harbors projects already authorized and to be authorized, and for public buildings, roads and flood control. Taking notice of this measure, President Hoover, in what the Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" termed the strongest language the President had used since becoming Chief Executive, denounced the Garnex unemployment relief bill on May 27 as "the most gigantic pork-barrel ever proposed to the American Congress" and "an unexampled raid on the public treasury." In his statement on the subject, he said, among other things:
A total of over 3,500 projects of various kinds are proposed in this bill, scattered into every quarter of the United States. Many of these projects have heretofore been discredited by Congress because of useless extravagance involved. Many were originally authorized as justified only in the long distant fuere. F do not stage of of por required to complete a group of $\$ 100.000000$ of the works would amount to only 100,000 men for one year because they are in large degree mechanical jobs.
This is no unemployment relief, It is the most gigantic pork barrel ever proposed to the American Congress. It is an unexampled raid on ever proposed the public treasury.
Detailed lists of all these projects have been broadcast to every part of the country during the past 24 hours, to the cities, towns, villages and sections who would receive a portion of this pork barrel. It is apparently expected that the cupidity of these towns and sections will demand that their Congressmen and Senators vote for this bill or threaten to penalize them if they fail to join in this squandering of money
I just do not believe that such lack of intelligence or cupidity exists amongst the people of our United States. If that shall prove true, then this is not the United States that had the intelligence to frame the Constitution of this Republic, which fought the War of the Revolution, or the Civil War, or the World War, that it might be forged into the greatest nation of the world, the whole foundations of which are common sense, honesty, character and idealism.
Our nation was not founded on the pork barrel, and it has not become great by political log-rolling. I hope that those many members of Congress of upport of the pe

Asserting that his unemployment relief bill is not a "porkbarrel," as declared by President Hoover, Speaker Garner of the House on May 30 stated that apparently the President's opposition "arises from the fact that expenditures under this program will not be centered in a few localities and that the relief and benefits arising therefrom will be widely disseminated." Speaker Garner also said:
It is true that the public works program covers every section of the United States-and that is what we want to do. There is no part of the country that has not felt the blight of the depression, and this program is proposed with a view of extending unemployment relief to every
section as well as broadening the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of extending aid to small business men, the smaller industries, and the States, counties and cities which have been unable to finance needed public works.
I realize as well as does the President that the necessity of balancing the budget is urgent, and I have consistently urged this since before Congress convened; but aid for the destitute, unemployment relief, and also aid for the small businessman and small industries are equally urgent. This relief bill does not interfere with the balancing of the budget. It provides
the tax necessary to pay its own way, and will not add to the existing the tax
deficit.

TAX BILL TO BALANCE FEDERAL BUDGET NOT PASSED BY UNITED STATES SENATE UNTIL LAST DAY OF MAY, AFTER PERSONAL PLEA OF PRESIDENT HOOVER.
Only slow progress was made in the Senate with the tax bill for balancing the Federal budget, and it was not until the last day of May, or, to be exact, the early morning of June 1, that the measure in its amended form was adopted. It then went immediately to conference committees of the two houses of Congress. In his efforts to hasten action on pending legislation, and more particularly the tax bill, President Hoorer cut short on Sunday night, May 29 , his Memorial Day week-end at Rapidan Camp, unexpectedly returning to the White House, to which he summoned Republican Senate leaders for a conference. On May 30 President Hoover called Democratic members of the Senate Finance and Economy Committees into conference at the White House at night in an effort to reach an agreement that would move the Government's fiscal program ahead at a still faster pace. The New York "Times" said:
There remained more than $\$ 200,000,000$ in items enacted by the House which had not been included in the Senate bill, and it was the belief of the Democratic leaders that the new revenue necessary to balance the budget would come out of shuffling these two measures.
It was impressed upon them by Secretary Mills, Charles G. Dawes, President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Owen D. Young, who also attended the conference, that probably $\$ 200,000,000$ above the Senate bill would have to be supplied.
The same paper, reporting the Senate action. May 30, said:
A safe majority withstood all attempts of members to increase the stock transfer tax. The flat rate of 4 cents a share, as recommended by the Treasury, was adopted in place of the House provision for a levy of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ of the value involved. Senator Dill offered an amendment to make the tax $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$, which was defeated 44 to 37 , and Senator Wheeler was turned down' 47 to 32 on his proposal to raise the levy to 6 cents a share. The Senate refused to go along with the Finance Committee in exmpting loans of stock from the $4 \%$ tax. Under the persuasion that such Senate voted, 40 to 37 , to strike out this exemption, upon motion of Senator Walsh of Montana.
The La Guardia
The La Guardia amendment, written into the House bill as a result of threats to move the New York Stock Exchange to Canada, also was
stricken out. The vote was 54 to 26 in favor of the Committee amendment which eliminated it
The section provided that the stock tax should be paid the United States Treasury whenever a concession of this country was involved in any way, as seller, buyer or agent, in any stock transaction, regardless of where the trade might be consummated.
A tax on oil pipe line transportation of oil and gasoline, amounting to $3 \%$ of the transportation charges, also was adopted. The House had adopted a charge of $8 \%$.
The Finance Committee's proposed reduction of the bond transfer levy from $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ as passed by the House to 4 cents for $\$ 100$ par value, was approved without record vote.
The bill was either right at the finish line or in for a prolonged muddle when the Senate recessed at 7.20 p . m. Practically all the Committee amendments had been approved and motions to reconsider were pending largely on the outcome of the vote on the Connally amendment to-morrow. The Senate reaffirmed during the day its previous approval of the "stock osses limitation section, provis taxable income only
The Senate amended the House provision so as to allow losses on securties held for more than two yea

Anti-Bonus Proposals Approved.
The body also approved the two Gore amendments designed to discourage the payment of large salaries and bonuses. One of these provided that, on any compensation above $\$ 75,000$ a year received by any officer, director or employee of a corporation, the excess should be taxed at the rate of $80 \%$. The other would disallow the excess above $\$ 75,000$, paid to any
individual, as an ordinary expense item in the corporation's income tax individu

As to the principal changes made by the Senate in the bill as it came originally from the House, these were well outlined in a news dispatch, as follows:
The income tax rates were raised to their highest point since 1922. In fact, the rates applicable for that year formed the basis of the amendment of Senator Connally, Texas Democrat, adopted just before the Senate started its final rush to completion of the bill, Senator Connally went farther in his proposal, however, in the $\$ 300,000$ to $55 \%$ on the excess over mum from
The individual normal tax rates as adopted were $4 \%$ on the first $\$ 4,000$ of income and $8 \%$ on the remainder, whereas the House bill carried three of income and $8 \%$ on the remainder, whereas the $11 / 2,3$ and $5 \%$
brackets of 2,4 and $7 \%$. The present rates are 11.

## Omits Earned Income Credit.

The Senate bill eliminated the provision for earned income credit and ixed the personal exemption at $\$ 1,000$ for a single man and $\$ 2,500$ for a married man, with the provision that if the net income of the married person was in excess of $\$ 5,000$ the exemption would be but $\$ 2,000$.
The corporation tax rate in the Senate bill is $14 \%$, as compared with $131 / 2$ in the House bill and 12 in the present law. No penalty was voted
for making consolidated returns. In a House bill there was a penalty of $11 / \% \%$. [In conference these rates and provisions were changed.-Ed.]
The postal increases consisted of a rate of three cents for first-class The postal increases consisted of a rate of three cents for first-class
mail and a return to the 1922 schedule for the second-class. The latter was: For the first and second zones, 2 cents a pound; for the third zone, 3 cents; for the fourth zone, 5 cents; for the fifth zone, 6 cents; for the sixth zone, 7 cents; for the seventh zone, 9 cents, and for the eighth zone and Territories 10 cents Territories, 10 cents.

The principal general administrative change in the present tax system had to do with preventing the charging off against taxable incomes of an undue amouncificcurity losses in the declining market.

A specific provision was carried in the bill. It provided that losses during any one year on securities held for less than two years, could be deducted The Senate bill carried a modifying provision gains in similar transacter forward an excessive loss into one succeeding year.

## List of Excise Taxes.

Included in the excises, all based on manufacturers' selling price, are the following:

Gasoline, one cent a gallon.
Electricity distributions, $3 \%$, on privately operated utilities.
Lubricating oil, 4 cents a gallon.
Radio and phonograph equipment and accessories, $5 \%$.
Automobiles-passenger cars, 3\%; trucks and accessories, $2 \%$.
Home brew ingredients-brewers' wort, 5 cents a gallon; malt syrup, 35 cents a gallon; grape concentrates, $40 \%$.
Cosmetics $10 \%$.
Cosmetics, $10 \%$
Jewelry, 10\%.
Sporting goods and cameras, $10 \%$.
Firearms and ammunition, $10 \%$
Mechanical refrigerators, $5 \%$.
Matches, 2 cents a thousand on wooden and $1 / 2$ cent a thousand on paper
Oandy, $5 \%$ Candy, $5 \%$.
Chewing gum, $2 \%$.
2 cents a gallon; fountain beverages, 2 cents a gallon; unfermented fruit juices, 2 cents a gallon; fountain syrups, 9 cents a gallon; carbonic gas, 4 cents a lb. ginning with $\$ 10$ on craft less than operating tax on graduated scale, beof more than 200 feet.

Furs, $10 \%$.
Tires and tubes- 2.25 cents a pound on casings and 4 cents a pound on inner tubes.

Boosts Stock Transfer Tax.
The excise schedule was supplemental by a group of miscellaneous taxes. In this group was the stock transfer tax, which the Senate placed at 4 cents a share instead of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ as carried in the House bill.
A bond transfer tax also was carried in this section at the rate of four cents for each $\$ 100$ par value instead of onefourth of $1 \%$ as passed by the House.

Other items in the miscellaneous tax group included:
Admission- $10 \%$ on all admissions of 41 cents and more.
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable messages- 10 cents on telephone messages costing 50 cents to $\$ 1 ; 15$ cents, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2 ; 20$ cents, $\$ 2$ and more; telegraph messages, a tax of $5 \%$ on all messages, with a $5 \%$ levy also on rental charges of leased wires except for newspapers and news services and radio broadcasting companies when broadcasting non-commercial programs; cable and radio messages, 10 cents each.
Bank checks-Two cents for each check and draft.
Safe deposit boxes- $10 \%$ of rental value.
Capital stock and bond issues- 10 cents for each $\$ 100$ par value.
and 50 cents conveyances- 50 cents on $\$ 100$ to $\$ 500$ value involved,

## Carries Four Tariff Items.

The Senate bill carried four strictly tariff items, including duties on coal and oil which were voted in the House. The four tariffs were: Oil-21/2 cents a gallon on gasoline; $1 / 2$ cent a gallon on crude and fuel 4 cents a gallon on lubricating oil; 1 cent a pound on paraffin and 10 cents a 100 pounds on asphalt and bitumen. Coal- 10 cents 100 pounds.
Lumber- $\$ 3$ per 1,000 board feet in addition to rates under the Smoot Hawley Tariff Act.
Copper- 3 cents a pound.
The Senate bill carried the identical estate and gift taxes of the House measure.
Several notable departures were made in the Senate bill from the measure passed by the House. One of the most far reaching was the modification of the net loss carry-over which the House bad eliminated entirely. The Senate bill restored this provision, operative for one year. Another notable change was the elimination by the senate of the normal tax on dividends from stock, which the House passed during the closing hours of ts consideration of the bill
The Senate also struck from the House bill the estate revaluation clause which would allow an estate to be revalued 18 months after death of the
decedent.

BANKERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS NAMED AS COMMITTEE OF 12 TO CO-OPERATE WITH REOONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO FURTHER CREDIT EXPANSION-OWEN D. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN.
Under the Chairmanship of Owen D. Young, a committee of 12 was named on May 19 consisting of bankers and industrialists, to co-operate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other agencies to widen the use of Federal Reserve credit. The announcement of the move was made on May 19 by George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in a statement reading:
Governor Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has called together a committee composed of bankers and industrialists for the purpose of considering methods of making the large funds now being released by the Federal Reserve banks useful affirmatively in developing business.
Its purpose also will be generally to co-operate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other agencies to secure more co-ordinated and so more effective action on the part of the banking and industrial interests.
The Committee held its first meeting this afternoon at the Federal Reerve Bank
The mem
The membership of the Committee, which may be enlarged later, is a so
follows:

Owen D. Young, Chairman, General Electric Co. Mortimer N. Buckner, Chairman, New York Trust Co.
Floyd L. Carisie, Chairman, Consolidated Gas Co.
Walter S. Gifford, President, American Tel. \& Tel. Co.
Charles E. Mitchell, Ohairman, National City Bank.
William C. Potter, President, Guaranty Trust Co.
Jackson E. Reynolds, President, First National Bank.
Alfred P. Sloan Jr. President, General Matal
Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President, General Motors Corp
Walter C. Teagle, President, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey,
A. A. Tilney, Chairman, Bankers Trust Co.
M. Clarence M, Woolley, Chairman, American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp.
Fress accounts of the meeting in Washington the same week of the Governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks indicated that Governor Harrison of the New York Reserve Bank had conferred (May 16) with Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Secretary of the Treasury Mills. Both Messrs. Mills and Meyer are said to have later in the week been visitors to New York. The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," in noting this, May 19, said:
Information reaching the capital of the organization of a committee of leading industrialists to put to work the hundreds of millions of dollars in credit, released by the Reserve banks in the last six weeks, explained to observers here the suden visit to New York yesterday and to-day of Secretary Mills and Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Reserve Board.
Mr. Mills returned to Washington late to-day. The understanding was
that he had conferred with President Hoover relative to the formation that he had conferred with President Hoover relative to the formation of the super-committee and that the President was in accord with the idea. pop arent laf of apparent lack of co-operation of the commercial ban the credit expansion drive.

## Complaint Made of the Banks.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, organized partially as a stabilizer to the banks in order that they might feel free to make more liberal extensions of credit, has already loaned half a billion dollars, a considerable portion going to the financial institutions. The Federal Reserve banks through open market operations have liberated more than half a billion dollars in the last six weeks through the purchase of Government securities.
On the other hand, it is asserted, the banks have not passed the benefits of these relief measures on to their customers, although the banks maintain that there is no demand for commercial loans. This was one of the problems discussed at the recent meeting of the Governors of the Federal Reserve
banks which decreed a continuation of the open market policy.
The New York "Herald Tribune" of May 20, indicating that Messrs. Mills and Meyer had participated in the initial meeting of the committee of 12 on May 19 , said:
For some time past it has been common knowledge that Mr. Hoover was giving earnest attention to the apparent failure of commercial banks to give aid in the official efforts to expand credit throughout the country. The nature of the work which the Committee has to do is made clear in the recent statements of the Federal Reserve System, Since late February the System has been buying Government securities, first at the rate of $\$ 25,000,000$ a week, and more recently at the rate of $\$ 100,000,000$ a week. The result of these unprecedentedly heavy purchases of Government securities has been the building up of $\$ 300,000,000$ of excess member bank reserves, of which approximately $\$ 175,000,000$ is concentrated in New York.

## Three Billion Credit Basis Laid.

These excess reserves could form the basis for $\$ 3,000,000,000$ of member bank credit. But the banks have been slow in putting the potential credit to work. New York banks have been buying bonds in a halting fashion in recent weeks, but out-of-town banks have not yet joined in the movement.
The Federal Reserve System is understood to believe that a genuine stimulation could be given business if borrowers and lenders could be brought together and this large amount of credit put to work. On Tuesday the Federal Reserve Board to discuss means of increasing the volume of bank credit.
Following the meeting Governor Meyer said that the Governors would return to their districts determined to devise means of getting banks to use their credit resources. The appointment of the Young Committee by Governor Harrison was looked on as the method the Federal Reserve Bank in this district will use to achieve this result.
President Hoover on May 20 issued a statement expressing his gratification at the action taken in New York in the appointment of a committee of 12 bankers and industrialists to co-operate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other agencies to widen the use of Federal Reserve credit. President Hoover said:
I am much gratified at the action taken in New York by which a joint committee has been appointed representing financial and industrial leaders of that city for the purpose, among other things, of securing that the expanks on credit facilites made available through the Federal Reserve banks and the Reons I am in
istricts. Federal Reservold seem desirable that the Governors of the different Federal Reserve banks should proceed in a similar manner, and as soon as to Washington in order that the whole program may be glad to invite them basis.
The "United States Daily" of May 21 said that other committees of industrialists and financiers such as that formed in New York, May 19, by Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, might well be organized in other Reserve Districts, but the New York Committee was not necessarily restricted to that District, Ogden L. Mills, the Secretary of the Treasury, had stated orally May 20.

The newly formed committee of bankers and industrialists was called into session on May 23, for the first time since its formation on May 19.
A group of subcommittees to evolve and perfect specific projects for putting excess bank reserves to active use was then appointed by the Committee. Following the meeting, which was held in the building of the Federal Reserve Bank, an unofficial spokesman briefly stated that subcommittees had been formed and that the group would meet again the next afternoon, but that at present no statement could be made as to how far specific projects had been perfected for subcommittees to work upon, or whether they were formed in order to explore the possibilities of vague projects which the entire group might be called upon later to consider.
Indicating that the proposal to form a bond pool, which has been under discussion by leading bankers for months, will be brought before the Young Committee at an early meeting the "Journal of Commerce" of May 27 stated:
A special subcommittee was appointed last week to study and to report upon the question of whether the formation of a bond pool would be practical at the present time, and it is expected that the report will be delivered to the general committee.
It was pointed out that a favorable subcom mittee report would not necessarily was indicate that the entire committee would favor such a plan. It has been frequently indicated that the different members of the Young committee hold conflicting views on whether organized bond purchases are
desirable at all. Among those who favor such purchases, there are varying desirable at all. Among those who favor such purchases, there are varying opinions as to the methods by which the buying should be carried on.
At a meeting of representative bankers and business men at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, on May 25, it was decided to appoint a committee to consider ways and means of making more effective the Federal Reserve System's open market policy and of stimulating business. In accordance with this decision, James B. McDougal, Governor of the Chicago Reserve Bank, appointed a committee of 11 members, headed by Sewell L. Avery as Chairman. In addition to the bankers and industrialists from the Seventh Reserve District and officials of the Chicago Reserve Bank present at the meeting, the conference was attended by Ogden $L$. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Mills and Mr. Meyer came to Chicago at the request of the local group and koarded a train shortly after the close of the meeting to return to the national capital. Prior to the conference Mr. Mills stated that he and Mr. Meyer had come to Chicago with the expectation of laying before the local group their opinion on the outlook from the Washington viewpoint. It was also stated that besides the New York committee headed by Owen D. Young and the Chicago group, similar action had been taken in St. Louis, but that while some degree of co-operation between the several groups was logical, the variation in problems to be solved in the 12 districts indicated that no closely-knit central organization of the various committees would be developed.
MEETING IN WASHINGTON OF GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE banks-continuanoe of open market policy as oredit STIMULANT.
The Governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks met with the Federal Reserve Board at Washington on May 17, and the Board issued a statement saying that the policy of open market purchases of United States Government securities would be continued. The statement reads:
Governors of the Federal Reserve banks met to-day with the Federal Reserve Board and it was decided to continue open-market operations
by the purchase of Government securities, the extent and amount to be determined from time to time as conditions justify.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," in its account of the meeting, May 17, said:
Officials who attended the meeting including Secretary Mills, ex-officio Chairman of the Board; Gov. Eugene Meyer of the Board; Gov. George L. Harrison, of New York Reserve Bank, and others declined to amplify the formal announcement. They said it spoke for itself.
Observers, however, interpreted the statement to leave the way open for the Open Market Committee of the System; consisting of the Governors, to slow down the volume of purchases from the $\$ 100,000,000$ a week prevail-
ing in the last five weeks, if conditions justify. ing in the last five weeks, if conditions justify.
It was noticed that the purchases of Government securities slowed down after this meeting. They had been averaging $\$ 100,000,000$ a week, but in the week ending May 18 were $\$ 81,136,000$, in the week ending May 25 dropped to $\$ 58,793,000$ and, in the week ending June 1, were $\$ 50,004,000$. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AVAILS OF PROVISION OF GLASS. STEAGALL ACT TO USE' UNITED STATES SECURITIES AS PART COLLATERAL FOR FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.
The authority granted by the Glass-Steagall Bill for the use of Government securities as part collateral for Federal Reserve notes was employed for the first time by the Reserve banks in the week ended May 11, when $\$ 97,300,000$ in United States obligations was so pledged with the Reserve agents. A further $\$ 51,000,000$ was so used in the week ending May

18, $\$ 48,100,000$ in the week ending May 25, and $\$ 66,900,000$ in the week ending June 1, making a total of $\$ 263,300,000$ at the latter date. The continued purchases of Government securities with the prodigious exports of gold made the step a necessity. A statement from the Federal Reserve Board said the authorization for the use of Government obligations as collateral back of the notes had been given on May 5, after a careful consideration of the various factors involved. The Board found that the Federal Reserve banks had been forced to draw on their operating margin of gold for pledges with the Reserve agents as note backing, in the absence of available eligible paper, and that it was therefore deemed in the public interest to authorize the use of Government securities. The statement of the Federal Reserve Board follows, in part:
This increase in the amount of gold pledged with the agents and the corresponding decrease in reserves available against deposits reduced the margin of gold available for operating purposes to a point where the Federal Reserve Board found it necessary to consider whether it would be in the public interest under the terms of the Glass-Steagall Act. which permits such action until March 3 1933, to authorize the Federal Reserve banks to offer and the Federal Reserve agents to accept direct obligations of the United States Government as collateral against outstanding Federal Reserve notes.
Before giving this authorization, which was done on May 5, the Federal Reserve Board carefully considered the question of the principle upon which this action should properly be based and of a formula that would carry out this principle in an efficient manner with due regard to the posi tion of each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks.
The principle upon which the Board has proceeded is that the authority to pledge obligations of the United States Government should be exercised when, after the available eligible paper has been pledged with the Federal
Reserve agents, the operating margin of gold at the Reserve banks shall have declined to a level which it is necessary to maintain in order to assure the efficient functioning of the Reserve banks.

Formula Based on Ratio.
The formula used in determining the operating margin to be maintained has been derived from a consideration of the legal and operating require ments within which the Reserve banks have to function, including the requirements of $100 \%$ collateral, consisting of gold and eligible paper, for outstanding Federal Reserve notes.
On May 4 the notes outstanding were $\$ 2,736,000,000$ and the eligible paper available as collateral was $\$ 510,000,000$, leaving $\$ 2,226,000,000$ to be covered by gold. This gold, which, under the law, can be counted not only as collateral but also as reserve against Federal Reserve notes was more than ample to provide th.
Reserve notes in actual circulation.
Weserven this gold is deducted from the total cash reserves of the Federal
When Reserve banks, the remaining reserves, $\$ 977,000,000$, must provide the Reserve banks, the remaining reserves, $\$ 97,000,000$, must provide the
$35 \%$ necessary against the Reserve banks' deposits, the amount necessary $35 \%$ necessary against the Reserve banks deposits, the amount necessary
for the redemption fund held with the United States Treasury and such a margin above these amounts as would permit of efficient operation without delay or inconvenience.

## Margin Is Set at $\$ 400,000,000$.

In determining upon a formula derived from these considerations the Board decided that in existing circumstances, when the margin between (1) total cash reserves of the Reserve banks (in excess of the $35 \%$ against deposits, , plus eligible paper at the 12 Federal Reserve banks, and (2) Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation shall fall below $\$ 400,000,000$ the Reserve banks shall be authorized to pledge a sufficient amount of United States Government securities with the Federal Reserve agents to release enough gold to bring this margin up to the $\$ 400,000,000$ level. This margin of $\$ 400,000,000$ is considered adequate to provide for
(1) enough Federal Reserve notes in the vaults of the Reserve banks and (1) enough Federal Reserve notes in the vaults of the Resserve banks and branches to meet necessary operating requirements, (able margin above
fund with the United States Treasury, (3) a reasonable fund with the United States Treasury, (3) a reasonable margin above the required $35 \%$ reserve against deposits, and
the necessary collateral requirements against Federal Reserve notes.
In adopting $\$ 400,000,000$ as the operating margin for the 12 Federal Reserve banks combined, the Federal Reserve Board has notified each bank of the amount that would be a reasonable margin for that bank in proportion to its requirements and its volume of operations.
In practice, this decision of the Federal Reserve Board will mean that whenever a Federal Reserve bank shall find, after having pledged its available eligible paper, that its operating margin has fallen below the amount determined for that bank, it may pledge with its Federal Reserve agent enough United States securities to release an amount of gold that will bring the margin up to the specified amount.
In adopting this principle and this formula for determining the time and the extent of use of the authority granted under Section 3 of the GlassSteagall bill, the Board has prescribed for the Federal Reserve banks a mode of procedure by which they can determine quickly, at any time, the extent to which they may avail themselves of the authority under the law to pledge United states securites as corlat has adopted the principle that, For the System as a whole the Board has adopted the principle that, in the use of United States obligations as collateral against Federal Reserve the use of United States obligations as collateral against Federal Reserve
notes at such times and to such extent as may be necessary to enable the notes at such times and to such extent as may be necessary to enabe Feral Reserve banks to have avainot not pledged as collateral to permit of unhamReserve notes and of goled pederal Reserve System.
house of representatives at washington passes goldsbOROUGH BILL DIRECTING RESERVE AUTHORITIES TO EMPLOY THEIR CONTROL OVER CREDIT TO RESTORE WHOLESale commodity prices to the level of the years 1921 то 1926.
The House of Representatives on May 2, by the overwhelming vote of 289 to 60 , passed what is known as the Goldsborough Bill, directing the Federal Reserve System to employ its control over credit and currency in an effort to restore prices to about the 1926 level. The bill is a short one, but far-reaching in its application and possible consequences. In its full text it reads as follows:

## A BILL.

For restoring and maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Federal Reserve Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as foliows: "Sec. 31. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the average purchasing power of the dollar as ascertained by the Department of Labor in the wholesale commodity markets for the period covering the years 1921 to 1929, inclusive, shall be restored and maintained by the control of the volume of credit and currency."

Sec. 2. The Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks and the Secretary of the Treasury are hereby charged with the duty of making effective this policy.

Sec. 3. Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the terms of this Act are hereby repealed.
The first effect of the passage of the bill by the House was to cause a rise in the foreign exchange rates here at New York on all the leading financial centers of Europe and to accentuate the exports of gold, which finally reached prodigious proportions, aggregating for the month no less than $\$ 235,600,000$ (including $\$ 22,100,009$ added to the earmarked stock during the month), financial circles in Europe being deeply disturbed by the large purchases of Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks and the propositions before Congress requiring further issues of Government bonds.
GOVERNOR MEYER OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SAYS UNITED STATES WILL MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD-GOLDSBOROUGH PRICE STABILIZATION BILL OPPOSED-A. C. MILLER OF RESERVE BOARD ALSO HEARD BY SENATE COMMITTEE-MR. MEYER SAYS RESERVE GOVERNORS WERE ADVISED TO PUSH CREDIT IN BEHALF OF BUSINESS-OPEN MARKET POLICIES.
At a hearing on May 17 before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, made known his opposition to the Goldsborough Bill (directing the Federal Reserve System to act in stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar), and at the same time, in response to a question from Senator John J. Blaine, Jr. (Republican), of Wisconsin, Mr. Meyer asserted, "There is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any responsible official about either the ability or the intention of the United States to stay on the gold standard." He added that every nation that had gone off the gold standard wanted to get back on it as soon as possible. Opposition to the Goldsborough Bill (we quote from the "United States Daily") was also expressed on May 18 by Adolph C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board. who further asserted that in order to repair "the breakdown in the organization of the world which is the most colossal in 100 years," we should "exercise a little patience, a little forbearance, have more faith in recovery through normal processes, and where we can expedite latter." According to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," Mr. Meyer on May 18 disclosed that the Reserve Board on May 17 instructed the Governors of the 12 Re serve banks to go home and find ways and means of spreading credit according to the Board's present policy.
CARTER GLASS "TENTATIVELY" SUGGESTS GIVING UNITED STATES
BONDS THE CIRCULATION PRIVILEGE SO AS TO PERMIT BANK NOTE INFLATION.
Temporary currency inflation based on United States Government bonds was tentatively suggested on May 24 by Senator Carter Glass as a substitute for the Goldsborough Bill to stabilize the dollar on a 1921 to 1929 purchasing level, and on June 1 the Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported the proposal as a substitute for the Goldsborough Bill. A dispatch, May 24, from Washington to the New York "Times" outlined the attitude of Senator Glass as follows:
Vigorously opposing the Goldsborough program as "futile and ineffective," Mr. Glass urged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to consider which, he explained, he was by no means absolutely committed.
Briefly, Mr. Glass has in mind a scheme of "diffusive" inflation, whereby outstanding government bonds could be designated for the same circulation privilege now enjoyed by the $2 \%$ consols of 1930, or "Panama 2 s ," as worth of known. Under this plan a national bank possessie to obtain $\$ 95,000$ in bank notes, as may be done with the "Panama 2s.
Senator Glass considers that the purpose of the Goldsborough bill is impossible to realize, and he also told the Committee that he was unwilling to give "any seven men that God created" the power proposed in the plan. Further, he believes the bill would work great hardship upon the consuming public, by increasing living costs.
"Increasing commodity prices by legislative mandate would affect every consumer, and there are thousands of cpnsumers to every producer," he said this afternoon.

In emphatic fashion he denounced the bill to the Committee, and said also that the present government security-buying program of the Federal Reserve Board was "indirect and futile" if not really dangerous.
"If inflation of credit and currency is the real cure for the existing situation and we must have ind unmistakable way and not in the indirect and utterly futile if not dangerous, way now being employed by the Federal Reserve authorities," he went on.

In short, I suggest that it would be infinitely better to authorize a plan of 'diffusive' inflation by designating some series of outstanding United States bonds for the same circulation privileges which Panama 2s now have. This would enable national banks throughout the country, for such restricted period of time as might be determined, to increase the volume of bank notes in order to meet the requirements of legitimate business.
"According to my motion, this would be vastly preferable to the threatening scheme now being employed by the Federal Reserve System of concentrating relief in the great money centres with the vain hope and expectation that it will trickle down into the smaller communities throughout the country.
"The plan suggested, purely to tide over the existing emergency would enable every national bank to utilize its holdings of United States bonds for such controlled inflationary purposes as current business would justify and it would put all national bank
terms in the matter of expansion.
"I do not pretend to say that this would be an absolute cure for the existing situation, but I do insist that it is more equitable than anything which has been proposed or that is being attempted.
"My own orthodox view is that when an individual, community or nation embarks upon an era of wicked extravagance it must eventually pay the penalty. This cannot be avoided by fictitious devices, legislative or otherwise."

THE STEAGALL BANK BILL CREATING A $\$ 400,000,000$ FUND TO gUARANTEE BANK DEPOSITS PASSES THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Without a record vote the House of Representatives at Washington, May 27, passed the bill of Representative Steagall amending the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act, and providing, among other things, for the guaranty of bank deposits through the creation of a Guaranty Fund for $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Provisions of the bill were summarized as follows in the Associated Press dispatches, May 27:
The bill proposes the establishment of a $\$ 1,000,000,000$ fund to guarantee deposits, obtainable in this manner:
$\$ 150,000,000$ from the Treasury, representing the amount the Treasury has received in franchise taxes.
A $\$ 150,000,000$ contribution from the $\$ 300,000,000$ surplus of Reserve banks.
A $\$ 100,000,000$ assessment upon Reserve member banks; an additional assess
banks.
Loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to total $\$ 500$,000,000 , if that much is needed.
If a bank which joined the guaranty fund failed, the Federal liquidating board would be required, within 90 days, to pay to depositors not less than $50 \%$ or their deposits if they did not exceed $\$ 1,000$, and not less than $25 \%$ if they did. Within six months a second installment would be paid, cover ing the balance of $\$ 1,000$ accounts and $25 \%$ on all others. The larger accounts would be paid in two more six-month installments of $25 \%$.
The bill also would-
Prevent organization hereafter of National banks having a minimum capital stock of less than $\$ 50,000$
Prohibit the payment of dividends by National banks except upon the basis of the surplus.
Require Federal Reserve banks to give immediate credit on checks drawn against them by members, but permit charging the current interest rate until the checks were collected
Provide that stockholders in National banks can be held responsible for double liability one year, instead of 60 days, after a transfer of thsir stock. Aus as may be Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue such securithat the Corporation's loans shall be mar part of, the $\$ 500,000,000$, withou security.

PRESIDENT HOOVER SIGNS BILL MAKING DEBENTURES OF INTER MEDIATE OREDIT BANKS ELIGIBLE FOR REDISCOUNT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

President Hoover on May 19 signed an amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, widening the powers of Federal Intermediate Credit banks and giving greater latitude in financing the credit needs of farmers. The full text of the measure was printed in the "Financial Chronicle" for May 28, page 3905 . The amendment authorizes the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to accept drafts drawn on them by co-operative marketing associations and permits the rediscount by Federal Reserve banks of notes discounted by the Intermediate Banking members. Commenting upon President Hoover's signing of the bill on May 19 making the debentures of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks eligible for 15 -day loans by the Federal Reserve banks to banks which are members of the Reserve System, Charles R. Dunn, Fiscal Agent for the Intermediate Credit institutions, who directs their public financing from New York, said on May 21:
"This is a long hoped-for step in the right direction, as it will not only facilitate the future financing of the Intermediate Credit Banks, but will also cut the cost of borrowing by the farmer who pays as high as $9 \%$ under esisting conditions. It was an oversight that the debentures were not made eligible when th bill creating the Intermediate Credit Banks was passed in 1923 .'

Short-term financing is engaged in by the Intermediate Credit Banks monthly, and although the Reconstruction Finance Corporation offered to subscribe for any unsubscribed portion of the debentures offered in recent months, that has not been necessary owing to the public demand for the debentures that has existed up to the present.

All but one of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have reduced their interest charges recently to farmers' co-operative marketing associations and to financing institutions offering eligible agricultural paper to them for discount, as a result of the passage of the Norbeck-Steagall Bill through Congress and its signatures by President Hoover, May 19, according to an announcement issued May 24 in behalf of the Intermediate Credit Banks.
RECEIVER NAMED FOR SOUTHERN MINNESOTA JOINT STOCK LAND BANK-DEFAULT ON MAY 1 BOND INTEREST.
Announcement that the Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank had failed to meet its May 1 interest requirements on some of its bonds was made at Washington on May 2 by Paul Bestor, Chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Mr. Bestor was quoted as saying:

The condition of the Bank was such that the directors found it necessary to suspend further operations and the conclusion was reached that a receivership was the only course open. The Bank is not affiliated with any other Land bank or banking institution.

Roy A. Nelson of Minneapolis was named receiver and instructed to take immediate charge for the purpose of conserving the bank's assets. The bank was organized in 1919 at Redwood Falls, Minn., and in 1926 moved its principal office to Minneapolis.
president hoover vetoes bill amending tariff bill limit
ing president's power respecting flexible provisions

- house sustains veto.

On May 11 President Hoover vetoed the bill (H. R. 6662) amending the Tariff Act of 1930, restricting the powers of the President under the flexible provisions. The House on May 11 sustained the veto by a vote of 178 to 166 . The objections to the bill cited by the President were (said the "United States Daily"):

1. The misimpression and uncertainty it may convey as to its purpose.
2. It practically destroys the flexible tariff through the removal of Executive authority to render conclusions of the Tariff Commission ef fective.

Opposes Conference Conditions.
3. The conditions stipulated for action in an international conference which it is proposed should be called to deal with trade questions, because, he said, previous international economic conference
4 The request made in the bill that the President should "negotiate with foreign governments reciprocal trade agreements under a policy of mutual tariff concessions," which, he said, is in direct conflict with the other proposals in the measure.
The bill originally passed the House on Jan. 9 by a vote of 214 to 182, and the Senate on April 1, by a vote of 42 to 30 , passed the bill in amended form. The bill went to the President after the House on April 28 had accepted all the Senate amendments.
improving grain prices-winter wheat orop decidedly SHORT.
The course of the grain markets was irregular, but showed growing firmness, mainly, it would seem, on the poor promise of the growing winter wheat crop, particularly in the Southwest, the State of Kansas being especially hard hit in that respect. The Department of Agriculture at Washington on May 10 issued its monthly report showing conditions as of May 1. This estimated the abandonment of winter wheat at $16.6 \%$, leaving the acreage remaining to be harvested at only $32,277,000$ acres as compared with $40,432,000$ acres harvested in 1931. The May 1 condition was placed at $75.1 \%$ of the normal, compared with 90.3 in 1931 and a 10 -year average of $83.8 \%$. The yield per acre was placed at 13.7 bushels, making a total production of $440,781,000$ bushels, against a yield per acre of 19.2 bushels and a production of 787,465,000 bushels in 1931. Here, then, was a reduction in the size of the crop by $347,000,000$ bushels. Condition was below average in nearly all sections of the country except in the area extending from lllinois east and northeast. During the course of May, moreover, conditions remained very poor and unsatisfactory. Prices stiffened somewhat as a result of the publication of this unfavorable report, but quickly weakened again, and about May 14 was at the low point of the month. Thereafter, however, the trend was upward, with some downward reaction again at the close of the month. May wheat at Chicago opened Monday, May 2, at $541 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., declined to $521 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 5 , recovered to $551 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 9, and touched $561 / 2$ c. May 11, but then moved downward again, touching $531 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 14, and then sharply advanced on unfavorable crop news from the Southwest, reaching $603 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 23, with the close May 31 at $\mid 561 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per bushel. The July option for wheat at Chicago, after opening May 2 at $571 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and touching 58c. the same day, sold down to $54 \% / 8$ c. May 5, then advanced to $583 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 11, reacted
to $551 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 14, then rose to $61 \frac{1}{2}$ c. May 23 , and closed May 31 at $57 \%$ c. At Winnipeg, May wheat, after opening at $593 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 2 , after considerable fluctuation touched $641 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 23, with the close May 31 at $62 \% \mathrm{c}$. Corn and oats also developed some firmness. May corn at Chicago, after opening May 2 at $291 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., and selling down to $275 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 5, rose to 32c. May 23, with the close May 31 at 29c. July corn at Chicago closed May 31 at $307 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against an opening price on May 2 of $32 \% \mathrm{c}$. May oats at Chicago closed May 31 at $233 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $213 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the opening May 2, and July oats at Chicago closed May 31 at $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. after having opened May 2 at $217 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Canadian press advices from Ottawa, May 10, stated that without a record vote the House of Commons had on that date defeated a motion to continue the 5 c . bonus on export wheat, and had also turned down a suggestion that a bonus be based on seeded acreage. Paris advices on May 23 to the New York "Evening Post" stated that Roumania would supply $10 \%$ of France's total annual wheat import needs for the next three years, while Jugoslavia would supply a similar amount under identical decrees published on that day. The world price plus the ordinary duty would be paid, but the difference between the world price and that considered remunerative by exporters is to be refunded up to $30 \%$ of the amount of the duty under the terms of annual agreements between the Governments. In return, France gets tariffs concessions in both Rumania and Jugoslavia. The maximum proportion of foreign wheat permitted to be used in the milling of flour in France was reduced from $45 \%$ to $40 \%$ by a decree published in the French "Journal Officiel" for May 8 1932, according to a radiogram on May 11 to the Department of Commerce at Washington. The proportion had been increased from $40 \%$ to $45 \%$ on April 2. London heard, May 5, that Russia had turned wheat buyer, having contracted for 40,000 tons of Canadian grain and 7,000 tons of Australian at "ordinary grain cash terms." These reports had it that Russia was in the market for a total of 100,000 tons of wheat, and this was interpreted to indicate that Siberia was short of grain. The Portuguese Government authorized the importation of 35,000 metric tons of wheat during May and June 1932, according to a radiogram received May 18 in the Department of Commerce from the commercial attache at Lisbon.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE SUSPENDS TWO OFFICIALS OF UPDIKE GRAIN CORP. FROM TRADING-CHAIRMAN STONE OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD REPORTED "INTERESTED" IN ACTION.

Two officials of the Updike Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., were suspended on May 25 from membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and the grain company itself was ordered deprived of corporate privileges in the Exchange's clearing house. A dispatch on that date to the New York "Times" explained the action as follows:
The action, voted upon after a two-day session by the Board's directors, brought to a climax the long-standing feud between the Board of Trade and the Federal Farm Board.
The officials hit are Fred J. Thatcher, President of the Updike Grain Co., and J. F. Florentine, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Thatcher is suspended from the Board for five years, and Mr. Florentine for two y
There is no appeal save to the directorate of the Board of Trade.
In withdrawing the corporate privileges of the Updike Grain Co., the directors specified that its action should be effective on June 11. The same date is set for the suspensions.
The charges against both Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Florentine and the Updike Co. were that they had violated rules of the Board. The principal action was based, it was said, on the semi-annual filing of statements. Both men, it was charged, had filed statements on June 1 and Dec. 1 1931, that they owned stock in the Updike company, whereas they owned no stock.

## Statement from Board.

The Board of Trade issued to-night the following statement:
"The two officers were guilty of violating certain rules by making false affidavits to the effect that they were owners of stock in the Updike company when in reality this stock had been transferred and sold to the Farmers' National Grain Corp.
The These mational registered two memberships on the Board of members enjoy under the Board of Trade rules formulated during the past 80 years.
"Without notice, or without obtaining offer from competing corporations, the Farmers' National purchased all of the stock of the Updike Grain Corp., to do a general commission and futures business through this firm on the floor of the Exchange.
"The Updike company are members of the Board of Trade Clearing Association, and the Farmers' National chose to clear their business through the Updike company.
"It developed that the officers of the Updike company, presumably withthe knowledge of the officers of the Farmers' National, concealed in their statements that the Farmers' National was actually owner of the stock when registering their new ownership with the clearing house.
"Geroge S. Millnor, President of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and General Manager of the Farmers' National appeared as one of the counsel in defense of the accused officers of the Updike company. It developed that one of the officers of the
on orders which he executed from the Farmers' National in lieu of -alary. This testimony was undisputed.

COURSE OF sugar and COffee prices-sugar price cut by REFINERS TO 3.75c. A POUND-LOWEST LEVEL SINCE 1914.
The wholesale price of refined sugar was reduced for the third time within a week on May 5 to 3.75 c . a pound. The reduction, which was $21 / 2$ points, was made by the American Sugar Refining Co., the National Sugar Refining Co., the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., the McCahan (W. J.) Sugar Refining \& Molasses Co., the California \& Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co., and Arbuckle Bros. The first reduction was made on May 2, when the price was reduced 10 points from 3.90 c. to 3.80 c . a pound. This reduction, which was the first since April 5, when leading sugar refiners made the price 3.90 c . in the hope of increasing the buying of sugar, was also met by the Revere Sugar Refining Co. The second reduction occurred on May 4, when all companies but Arbuckle Bros. and the Revere Co. reduced the price $21 / 2$ points to $3.771 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The Revere Sugar Co. met this reduction on May 5.
The advance of 10 points in refined sugar prices which was announced on May 10 by the American Sugar Refining Co., to become effective May 12, and followed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., the Revere Sugar Refining Co., the Henderson Sugar Refinery, the Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., the Godchaux Sugars, Inc., and the Western Sugar Refinery was cancelled on May 11. The increase which had to be general to become effective was not met by the National Sugar Refining Co., the California \& Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., and Arbuckle Bros. The proposed change which would have brought the price to 3.85 c . a pound would have wiped out two-thirds of the reductions made earlier in May.

Cuban raw sugar, which in April had sold down to 0.60 c., but recovered to 0.65 c ., during May on one shipment again touched 0.60 c ., but the latter part of the month generally brought 0.611/2@0.62c.

Coffee prices continued to move upward. The Brazilian Council announced on May 24 that 320,744 sacks of coffee had been destroyed in the preceding week, making the total to date $6,565,641$ bags, of which $5,285,282$ were destroyed in the State of Sao Paulo. No. 7 Rio for spot delivery was quoted at $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. May 31 against $73 / 4 @ 7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. April $30 ; 71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. March 31; 71/4c. Feb. 29; 71/8c. Jan. 30; 7@71/4c. Dec. 31; $61 / 2 @ 65 / 3$ c. Nov. 30; 53/4@6c. Oct. 31 ; $51 / 2$ c. Sept. 30 ; $51 / 2 @$ $5 \%$ c. Aug. 31; 57/@@6c. July 31; 67/8@7c. June 30; 65/8c| May $29 ; 61 / 2 @ 63 / 4$ c. April 30; $51 / 2$ c. March 31; 51/2@55/sc. Feb. 28;6\%/4c. Jan. 31, and 71/4@71/2c. Dec. 31 1930. No. 7 Santos was $93 / 4 @ 10$ c. May 31 against $9 c$. bid April $30 ; 81 / 2$ c. bid March 31; 81/2c. Feb. 29; 85/8c. Jan. 30; 8@81/4c. Dec. 31; $71 / 4 @ 71 / 2$ c. Nov. 30 ; $71 / 4$ c. bid Oct. 31; 67/8@7c. Sept. 30 ; 65 @67/8c. Aug. 31; 71/2@7 $@ / 8$ c. July 31; 81/2@9c. June 30; $81 / 2 @ 83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 29, and the same figures for April 30; 73/4@ 8c. March 31; 73/4@8c. Feb. 28; 83/4@9c. Jan. 31; 83/4@91/4c. Dec. 31 1930, and 111/4c. Oct. 311930.

## hog prices at new low level since 1896.

Associated Press advices May 25 from Kansas City stated that the lowest top price for hogs in the history of the Kansas City stock yards $\$ 2.95$ a hundred pounds had been paid that morning. The previous new low record top it was stated was $\$ 2.971 / 2$ paid one day in September 1896. It was also pointed out that shortly after the World War hog prices reached as high as $\$ 23.40$ a hundred pounds.
SEARS, ROEBUCK \& CO. AND MONTGOMERY WARD \& CO. REDUCE

## PRICES FROM 5 TO $50 \%$.

Continued declines in prices of raw materials and finished products were reflected in the mid-summer sales catalogue of Sears, Roebuck \& Co., mailed to customers on May 19, by reductions in prices ranging from $5 \%$ to $49 \%$ below the previous year on selected items. The following statement was issued by R. E. Wood, President of the company:
The prices in our new sales book carry not alone the reductions that producers of raw materials ihave been forced to accent beceause of lack of
demand, but as well the lowered cost of manufacturing and the widespread demand, but as well the lowered cost of manufacturing and the widespread
economies we have effected in our own business economies we have effected in our own business.
Comparison of textile prices in the new catalogue showed a reduction of $40 \%$ from prices in effect in 1929.
Montgomery Ward \& Co. also reduced its prices, the reductions ranging from 5 to $50 \%$ below the previous summer's levels.
THE TEXTILE MARKETS AND THE COURSE OF SILK AND RUBBERCOTTON STABILIZATION CORP. TO SELL 650,000 BALES OF
COTTON IN YEAR BEGINNING AUG 1 1932. COTTON IN YEAR BEGINNING AUG. 11932.
The textile market during May continued dull, though more seasonable weather brought some scattered increases in retail buying, but not sufficiently so to make any noteworthy change in the situaiton. In cotton goods, as in woolen goods and worsteds, there was regularly curtailed
activity. On Monday May 16 the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York made public its usual monthly statement regarding production, shipments, sales and stocks of Carded Cotton Cloths for the month of April, and these showed that production during April had amounted to $205,089,000$ yards, which was $10.1 \%$ less than the production during the month of March. Sales during April were 102,307,000 yards, equivalent to $49.9 \%$ of production. Shipments during the month amounted to $162,104,000$ yards, equivalent to $79 \%$ of production. Unfilled orders on April 30 were 218,366,000 yards, representing a decrease of $21.5 \%$ during the month. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to $302,216,000$ yards, an increase during the month of $16.6 \%$, but nevertheless were only $4 \%$ greater than at the beginning of the year. The U. S. Census' monthly figures, issued May 14, showed only 367,280 bales of lint cotton and 50,936 bales of linters consumed in the United States during April, compared with 508,691 bales of lint and 67,415 bales of linters in April 1931. According to an announcement made by the Federal Farm Board on May 2 approximately half of the $1,300,000$ bales of cotton held by the Cotton Stabilization Corp., or 650,000 bales, is to be sold during the cotton year beginning Aug. 1 1932. It was further stated that it would be the purpose to distribute the sales "throughout the season without disturbance to markets or to price levels." The Board indicated that this action was in accord with recommendations made by the Cotton Advisory Committee. The latter, it was learned from the Board's announcement understands that cotton co-operatives are holding about 2,100,000 bales of the crop of 1930 , under a commitment of the Board extending to July 31 1933, and it was understood that they would continue to withhold this cotton from the market unless it could be sold at cost plus the carrying charges-a price around 13c. The 650,000 bales authorized to be sold by the Federal Farm Board were reported by the latter as being "approximately one-fifth of the total quantity of cotton now being withheld from sale by the Cotton Stabilization Corp. and by cotton co-operative associations." It was announced from Manchester, England on May 3 that a decision of great importance to the Lancashire cotton industry had been made on that day when the Spinners \& Manufacturers Association announced it would terminate the agreement of 1929 which specified a standard wage and working schedule for mill hands. This action was the outcome of refusal by the employees to negotiate on wage reductions or to conclude an agreement on the so-called more-looms-per-weaver system. This left the spinning and weaving sections of the industry, involving half a million workers, without any agreement on hours and wages. A number of firms, however, already had entered into private agreement with their employees for the adoption of the more-looms system or had reduced wages. Other members of the Employers Association were now free to make similar arrangements with their own workers. Associated Press advices from Blackburn (Lancashire) England May 19 said that a strike affecting more than 200,000 operatives in the cotton trade was threatened on that day by a decision of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation to have the men vote on the question whether they were prepared to walk out. The result of the ballot, it was stated, would be made known before June 11, the day set for termination of the employee's notices ending all agreements on wages and hours. Spot Cotton in New York fluctuated quite considerably and in an irregular fashion, but suffered a sharp break on the closing day of the month, on generally favorable weather in the Cotton Belt over the holidays and extreme weakness in the security markets. Spot cotton in New York, as against 5.60 c . April 30, several times during the month sold up to 5.90 c ., namely on May 6 and 7 and again on May 20, and on May 23 touched 5.95 c ., after which there was a steady decline, with a severe break on May 31, as already stated, which carried the price at the close of the month down to 5.30c. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 in. $64 \times 64$ were marked down on May 20 from $25 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a yd. to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
In the wool trade the unsettlement in the raw wool market was a disturbing feature to the manufacturer no less than to the wool grower and dealer. The goods market was unsettled by weakness in the raw material and the raw material was weak because of absence of demand from the goods manufacturer-so one commentator expressed it. Wool mill activity in April was reported as being approximately only $50 \%$ of the average for recent years. Spring prices on rugs and carpets were reaffirmed in New York on May 23 by manufacturers opening their Fall lines. The action of producers in adhering to spring quotations and selling terms, store representatives said, would overcome the uncertainty felt by the trade when it was first announced that some of the mills would wait until Aug. I before showing fall patterns. Raw silk prices towards the close of May sank to new all time low levels in Japan and in the market in this city. A sharp break on May 26 at Yokohama and Kobe
was attributed to heavy selling by holders of raw silk who thad been scared by rumors of a tariff on silk. Tokyo advices on May 24 spoke of "startling plans for socialization of the raw silk industry having been announced by the Japanese Government and saying that bills were being drafted for submission to the Imperial Diet which convened on that day." On May 31 Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ May 31 against $\$ 1.35 @ \$ 1.40$ April 30; $\$ 1.50 @ \$ 1.55$, Mar. 31; $\$ 1.671 / 2 @ \$ 1.70$ Feb. 29; \$1.871/2@\$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; $\$ 2.221 / 2 @ \$ 2.271 / 2$ May 29; $\$ 2.35 @ \$ 2.40$ April 30; $\$ 2.55 @ \$ 2.65$ March $31 ; \$ 2.70 @ \$ 2.75$ Feb. 28 and $\$ 2.85 @ \$ 2.95$ Jan. 31, and 4.70@\$4.75 on Jan. 31 1930. In the 20-22 deniers, Japanese crack double extra were quoted at $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ May 31 against $\$ 1.321 / 2 @ \$ 1.371 / 2$ April 30; \$1.421/2@\$1.471/2 March 31; \$1.70@\$1.80 Feb. 29; $\$ 1.95 @ \$ 2.00 \mathrm{Jan} .30 ; \$ 1.85 @ \$ 1.90 \mathrm{Dec} .31$; $\$ 2.30 @ \$ 2.321 / 2$ 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; $\$ 2.071 / 2 @ \$ 2.12^{1 / 2}$ May $29 ; \$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ April $30 ; \$ 2.50 @ \$ 2.60$ $\$ 2.071 / 2 @ \$ 2.121 / 2$ May 29; $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ April 30; $\$ 2.50 @ \$ 2.60$
March 31; \$2.65@\$2.70 Feb. 28; $\$ 2.85 @ \$ 2.90$ Jan. 31 1931, March $31 ; \$ 2.65 @ \$ 2.70$ Feb. 28;
and $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on Jan. 311930.

Prices for crude rubber took a further bad tumble during May. New all time low prices were established over and over again. On May 26th there was a further severe break on heavy offerings of rubber from Singapore in the London market with the result of establishing a new low record both there and on the New York Rubber Exchange. The price on the board declined to 2.70 c . a pound, a drop of 13 points, and comparing with a previous low record of 2.75c. The close on May 31 was even lower than this, the June option close on May 31 was evendower than this, the June option
selling down to 2.68 c. Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery in New York were quoted May 31 at 2 11-16c bid and $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked as against $31-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked April $30 ; 31-16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and 3 3-16c. asked Mar. 31; 35/8@311-16c. Feb. 29; 45-16@ $47-16 \mathrm{c}$. Jan. $30 ; 413-16 \mathrm{c}$.@4 15-16c. Dec. 31; $45-16 @ 43 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}$. on Nov. 30;49-16@45/8c. Oct. 31; 41/2@45/8c. Sept. 30; 5@ $51 / \mathrm{c}$ c. Aug. 31 ; 55 @ ${ }^{3} \frac{3}{4}$ c. July 31 ; 613 -16@6 15-16c. June 30 ; 61/2c. bid May 29; 57/8@6c. April 30; 6T/8@7c. March 31; $75 / 873 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ c. Feb. 28; 73/4@8c. Jan. 31; 83/3@81/2c. Dec. 31 1930, and $15 \%$ @ $15 \pi / 8$ c. Feb. 281930.
oontinued lack of improvement in the steel trade-u. S.
STEEL CORPORATION ANNOUNCES A FURTHER REDUCTION IN WAGES-COPPER PRICES DROP STILL LOWER.

On May 6 announcement came that, effective May 16th, the U. S. Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies would "reduce by approximately $15 \%$ all wage and salary rates at all departments in the more important steel districts and in other locations to rates reflecting equitable differentials." Shortly after this announcement word came from Bethlehem, Pa., of a similar reduction by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Other steel concerns, like the Republic Steel Corporation of Youngstown, Ohio, and the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, announced they would make reductions in line with those of the United States Steel Corporation. These cuts were the second general slashes made by the steel companies in efforts to adjust costs to the small amount of business arailable. On Aug. 11931 the pay of salaried workers was cut $10 \%$ and on Oct. 11 1931, wage scales were reduced the same amount. The steel trade continued severely depressed. On its issue of May 19 the Age reported that steel ingot production for the country had risen a point to $25 \%$ of the capacity of the mills against $24 \%$ in the two preceding weeks, but the next week this increase was lost again and by the close of the month production was down to only $23 \%$. The Iron Age in its issue of June 2 said that mild improvement was in evidence in some steel products, but had not reached mill books in time to prevent another decline in ingot output to $23 \%$ of the country's capacity, this lowered rate having been partly brought about by the Memorial holiday on May 30. The Age makes the composite price of finished steel May 312.087 c. per lb. the same as a month earlier, the composite price of pig iron $\$ 14.06$ per gross ton against $\$ 14.35$ a month earlier, and the composite price of steel scrap $\$ 7.33$ a gross ton against $\$ 8.04$ a month earlier.
In the non-ferrous metals copper was again a weak feature. A new all time low for copper was reached on May 12 when first hand metal became available in the domestic market from several sources at $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a pound, delivered to the Connecticut valley. Although the official price of Copper Exporters, Inc., for foreign copper remained unchanged at $61 / 4$ c. a pound c.i.f. Hamburg, London and Havre, as customs smelter offered copper on May 13 at $5 \% \mathrm{~s}$ c. the lowest price at which copper ever sold abroad. Another new low record was established on May 20 when copper became available in the domestic market at $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound delivered for the nearer months. The price for September and the last quarter of the year fell to $5 \%$ c., also a new low record, on May 17. Foreign copper reached a new low level when it sold at the equivalent of $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound c.i.f. base European ports on May 17 against $55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. previously. It was reported on May 19 that copper was available at one center at 5.40 c. Copper Exporters, Inc., whose official price remained unchanged at $61 / 4$ c. c.i.f. Hamburg, Havre and London is understood to have seld a small amount of foreign copper on May stood to hare seld a small amount of foreign copper on May
20 at $51 / 2 c$. Towards the close of the month the price of the
metal steadied on the action of the U. S. Senate on May 23 in approving an import tax on copper of 4c. a pound in the revenue bill. In the New York market Lake copper was marked down on May 4 from $57 / 8$ c. to $53 / 4$ c. and lowered to $51 / 2$ c. on May 20 ; electrolytic copper was reduced May 11 from $51 / 2$ c. to $5 \% / 8$ c., on May 12 to $51 / 4$ c., on May 17 to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., and on May 20 to 5c., but was marked up again on May 25 to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Tin prices fluctuated erratically as usual, but with an upward trend, so that the quotation May 31 was 20.50 c . against 19c. on April 29. Associated Press advices from London, May 3, announced that tin production in the principal tin countries would be suspended during June and July and resumed in August at the rate of $40 \%$ of the assigned quotas. It was stated that the International Tin cartel, in which the Malay States, Nigeria, Bolivia and the Dutch East Indies participate, decided upon this drastic action to improve the mr rket for their product. The $40 \%$ reduction schedule is to be maintained until the minimum selling price has been increased to $£ 200$ ( $\$ 732$ at the exchange rates of the day before), then the production is to be raised to $50 \%$.

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS-DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN gasoline prioes in metropolitan area.
A four-cent reduction in service station prices for gasoline made by the Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. throughout New York City effective as of Saturday May 21 and met by other marketers in this area was one of the features of the month. The cut brought the tank wagon price down to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for gasoline delivered, while the tank car quotation $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for gasoline delivered, while the tank car quotation
remained at $6 \%$. The reduction was brought on by aggraremained at $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. The reduction was brought on by aggra-
vated price cutting among retailers in different parts of vated price cutting among retailers in different parts of
the city, but most pronounced in Brooklyn. In that borough some stations had been offering gasoline at from 7 to 8 gallons for $\$ 1$. The action of Socony made 8 for $\$ 1$ the official price, including the 3c. State Tax. In the case of crude petroleum efforts at curtailment of output continued actively in progress. Governor Murray of Oklahoma re-entered the petroleum situation in that State. Believing that the Oklahoma City field was being drilled excessively, he declared martial law in that territory. This action aroused immediate objections on the part of City officials who declared that Oklahoma City could enforce its own regulations. As that oktahoma City could enforce its own regulations. As if the City officials will enforce the City ordinance against extensions." Acting Governor Robert Burns of Oklahoma openly defied the Governor. William H. Alfalfa Bill) Murray lifted the State's martial rule over 3,000 rich oil wells on May 20. The Lieutenant Governor acted while Governor Murray was in New York making an address on behalf of his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but on May 27 martial law was again proclaimed by Governor Murray to prevent the Courts from claterfering by injunction with enforcement of proration. interfering by injunction with enforcement of proration.
Other than to denounce acting Governor Robert Burns for Other than to denounce acting Governor Robert Burns for
lifting martial law while he was in New York Governor lifting martial law while he was in New York Governor
Murray took no action until the Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co., a bitter foe of proration, filed their petition in the Supreme Court seeking a writ of prohibition to restrain the State Corporation Commission from enforcing proration. In a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Butler, the U. S. Supreme Court on May 16 decided in the case of the State of Oklahoma, that the State has the power and authority to limit the production of oil and gas from the wells of the State to the amount of the reasonable daily market demand and to require ratable production by all taking from a common source of supply. In East Texas the Railroad Commission on May 2 issued an order reducing the per-well daily allowable output in the East Texas oil fields to 61 barrels for the first 15 days of May from 67 barrels in the preceding 15 days. For the last half of May the allowable was fixed at 59 barrels. On May 31 a further order was issued reducing the allowable output for the first 15 days of June to 54 barrels. On May 31 allowable oil production in the South Oklahoma City field was reduced by nearly 8,000 barrels daily for June by order of the State Corporation Commission after a hearing to determine market demands for oil from the city field for the next month. The Corporation Commission fixed the allowable production at the exact figure set by nominations of pipe line and oil purchasing companies, 97,336 barrels a day, compared with Mav allowable of 105,000 barrels daily. In the following we show the important changes during May in prices both for crude oil and the refined product:

Crude oil.
May 17.-Pure Oil Co. advances Midland County. Mich., crude oll 10c. a barrel. New price, 65 c .

Gasoline and Kerosene.
May 2.-Standard Oil Co. of New York advances tank wagon and service station gasoline prices $3 / \mathrm{cc}$ a gallon in Buffalo district, including syracuse, Rochester, Busalo, Jame a gallon and tank car price itce a adthroughout territory.
May 2.-Standard Oil Co. of Indiana advances tank wagon kerosene 1c. a gallon throughout territory, excepting Michigan and Indiana. Same company advances tank wagon furnace oil le. a gallon throughout territory, except metropolitan Chicago.
May 2.-Atlantic Refining Co. meets, gasoline and kerosene price advances of Standard of New York in Buffalo district.
May 2.-Standard Oil Co. of Ohio advances service station gasoline prices 1c. a gallon throughout eastern Ohio.
May 2.-The Texas Co. advances tank car kerosene price $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 6 c . per gallon at Portland, Próviderice and Bayonne.

May 5.-Standard Oil Co. of New York advances tank car gasoline at Buffalo to $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon.
May 6.-Standard Oil Co. of New York advances tank car gasoline at Buffalo to $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per gallon.
May 7.-Effective to-day, Standard Oll Co. of New Jersey advances tank car gasoline $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon. New prices are $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for 60 octane motor gasoline; 7 c . a gal
Standard gasoline.
Standard gasoline.
May 10.-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey advances Grade C bunker fuel oil 10c. a barrel and Diesel oil 20c. a barrel, making new prices 75c. Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston.
May 10.-A\&lantic Refining Co. advances U. S. Motor tank car gasoline $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 7 c . at Providence and Boston.
May 11.-Humble Oil \& Refining Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana advance Diesel oil 15c. per barrel to $\$ 1.35$ and Grade C bunker fuel oil 5 c . a barrel to 60 c . at Gulf ports.
May 11.-The Texas Co. advances grade O bunker fuel oil to 80c. at Philadelphia, and met advances at Gulf ports on bunker fuel and Diesel. May 12.-Gulf Refining Co. advances tank car gasoline price $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
May 13.-Retail price of gasoline advanced 1c. per gallon to 20c. for regular grade, including 4 c . State tax.
May 16.-The Texas Co posts 5c. advance in grade $O$ bunker fuel oil at Key West, Te and Jacksonville New price at those puints becomes 70 c . per barrel.
May 17.-Richfield Oil Co. advances tank car gasoline 1/4c. per gallon, making new price 7144. at New Yors, Providence and Baltimore.
May 17.-Standard Oil Co of Ohio advances kerosene price 1c. a gallon station. Same company advances gasoline 2c, a gallon in Scioto County, to Statewide structure.
May 18.-Cren Levick, Cities Service subsidiary, advances tank car gasoline, above 65 octane, $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $71 / \mathrm{c}$. a gallon.
May 18.-Standard Oil Co of Ohio advances gasoline 1c. a gallon in Ashtabula, Mahoning, Portage, Summit and Trumbull counties, bringing these sections to Statewide structures
May 21.-Standard Oil Co. of New York announces $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. reduction in gasoline tank car prices at Boston and Providence, making new price $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at these points; and $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. reduction at Portland, Me., new price there being 7c.
May 24.-Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reduced gasoline 1c. a gallon in Hancock County, to meet competitive conditions.
May 28.-Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reduced third grade gasoline 1c. per gallon to new price of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., including 3 -cent State tax.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WORLD EOONOMIC CONDITIONS PROJECTED.
A development of unpredictable potentialities in world affairs was foreshadowed in the closing days of May, when announcement was made in Washington and London that an international conference on world economic conditions is under consideration. Increasing rumors of important conversations between the British and American Governments led to the disclosure, apparently somewhat prematurely. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson made known in Washington, May 31, that such a conference was in prospect, while Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon informed the House of Commons in London on the following day that all countries invited to the Lausanne conference on German reparations were also being sounded out regarding participation in this new economic parley. The greatest importance was promptly attached to this proposal, not only in Britain and the United States, but in all other lands as well.

Disclosure of the plan for holding this meeting was made as a result of steadily mounting conjecture regarding the subject of a transatlantic telephone conversation held May 25 between Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Secretary Stimson. In his first formal pronouncement on the subject, Mr. Stimson revealed that the suggestion for an international conference arose from inquiries by the British Ambassador to Washington as to whether the United States would join in a meeting to consider "methods to stabilize world commodity prices." After due consideration, the Secretary radded, a reply was made through Ambassador Mellon in London to the effect that this Government considers early convocation of the conference might be of real ralue in the present depression. "The proposed conference would have nothing to do with war debts, reparations, disa 11 ament, or any other than purely economic subjects," Mr . Stimson announced.

It was indicated unofficially, in following days, that the question of tariffs also would be excluded from the discussions. Reports from Washington stated that the conference would be expected to take a wide range, covering questions relating to currency, foreign exchange, the gold standard silver and other matters. In reference to commodity prices, a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said, it was expected the conference would consider the general application of more liberal credit policies, in the belief this will stop the shrinkage of values.

In his statement before the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon remarked that the arrangements were still in an informal and preliminary stage, and that the views of other Governments had not yet been made available. "It has to be remembered," he said, "that the terms of reference for the conference at Lausanne include, among other objects to be sought, not only a settlement of reparations, but also an agreement on the measures necessary to solve other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for and may prolong the present world crisis. Unless, therefore, the United States sends representatives to the second part of the Lausanne conference, there is grave danger of overlapping and the questions of time and place would remain to be considered even if yet a further
conference were decided upon. At the same time, the im-
portance of co-operation by the United States in such a portance of co-operation by the Majedty's Government is discussion is so great that his Majesty's Government is
losing no time in consulting the other governments who will losing no time in consulting the other governments who will
be assembled at Lausanne as to the suggestion which has been made."

This statement was viewed in Washington as a virtual invitation to the United States Government to join the second half of the Lausanne meeting. That the proposal will be given further favorable consideration was indicated in Washington, June 2. The State Department made known, an Associated Press dispatch said, that if the Lausanne conference of June 16 holds an adjourned meeting in London for the purpose of discussing plans for the betterment of world economic conditions, the United States is quite willing to attend. "The United States and Great Britain," it was reported, "are in complete agreement about the holding of a world economic conference in London, and this Government will attend at any time such a conference can be arranged." The procedure of holding an adjourned conference in London would, it is pointed out, definitely dissociate the meeting from the Lausanne conference, which is viewed in the United States as concerned with reparations. Attendance at the second meeting only would enable. the United States Government to maintain its traditional aloofness from all questions relating to reparations.

Although a favorable view was taken everywhere of the proposal for an economic parley, all observers remained completely pessimistic regarding the possible results of the discussion at Lausanne on the reparations problem.
OHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANOE AND GERMANY-ASSASSINATION OF FRENCH PRESIDENT.
Political developments of outstanding importance occurred during May in France and Germany. Cabinet crises were occasioned in both countries by expressions of the popular will in plebiscites which left no doubt that the existing regimes were not fully representative of the will of the people. In France the Cabinet headed by Premier Andre Tardieu resigned soon after elections for the Chamber of Deputies, held early in May, but the resignation was not accepted until after the new Chamber session began on June 1. On the following day M. Eouard Herriot undertook to form a Cabinet of parties with a somewhat more Left orientation than that of his predecessor. In Germany a Cabinet crisis was brought about by President Paul von Hindenburg, owing primarily to the results of the PresiHindenburg, owing primarily to the results of the Presi-
dential election in March and the State elections which dential election in March and the State elections which
followed. These plebiscites showed that the National-Socialist party of Adolph Hitler, with its Fascist leanings, had made huge strides. Attempts were made to give the regime headed by Dr. Heinrich Bruening a more representative cast, but these were unsuccessful. After a protracted discussion between President von Hindenburg and Dr. Bruening, the latter resigned, and Colonel Franz von Papen was commissioned to form a "national concentration" Cabinet. This was quickly done, but the step was immediately revealed as only a means toward dissolution of the Reichstag and the holding of general elections in the Reich. A decree dissolving the Reichstag was signed by the President June 3, and elections must be held within 60 days thereafter.

French parliamentary elections were held early in May, in accordance with the Continental system, which requires an absolute majority in the first balloting, with a second test necessary in all instances where results are indecisive. More than 3,600 candidates appeared in the contest for the 615 seats in the Chamber. First ballots were cast May 1 , and they revealed a substantial victory for the Left groups, and especially for the Radical-Socialist party of Edouard and especially for the Radical-sociadist party of edouard
Herriot. Actually, only 248 seats were decided in the first: Herriot. Actually, only 248 seats were decided in the first,
election, and these showed an almost equal division between election, and these showed an almost equal division between
Right and Left groups. Owing to the established custom Right and Left groups. Owing to the established custom
of the Left parties to withdraw weaker candidates and of the Left parties to withdraw weaker candidates and
leare the field clear for an outright contest with the Right party randidates in doubtful districts, this presaged a Left victory in the second balloting, which was held May 8 .
Before the second election could be held, France was thrown into national mourning by the assassination of the President of the Republic, Paul Doumer. The 75-year-old President was shot twice on May 6 by a crazed Russian emisre, and he died of his wounds early the next day, despite desperate efforts to save his life. Questioning of Paul Gorguloff, the fanatical. Russian who committed the act, indicated a belief on his part that the murder would provoke France into declaring war on Soviet Russia. A national funeral was held May 12. Premier Tardieu acted with great dispatch in this national emergency, and promptly summoned the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate to meet at Versailles, May 10, for the election of a new President. Albert F. Lebrun, President of the Senate, was elected by an overwhelming vote to occupy the Elysee Palace. Only one vote was taken by the National Assembly and M Tebrun. was elected by 633 votes to 114 given the Socialist candidate. M. Paul Faure, admittedly as a party gesture.

It was at first assumed that the assassination might change the course of ${ }^{\prime}$ the second balloting for Deputies, but the incident apparently brought few changes, if any. The tendency indicated in the first vote was confirmed on May 8, and the Radical-Socialists scored the greatest gains, this party emerging with 157 seats. The Socialists secured the second strongest representation of 129 seats in the new

Chamber. All the important parties of the Right lost ground, and the election was considered to a large degree a personal defeat of Premier Andre Tardieu, who relied for support upon the Right and Center groups. M. Tardieu made it his first business, therefore, after the election of President Lebrun, to hand the resignations of his Cabinet to the new chief of the French State. He consented to remain in office until the meeting of the new Caamber, but only on condition that his successor would be chosen as quickly as possible.
It was accepted from the start that the Radical-Socialist leader, M. Herriot, would be invited to form a Government to succeed that of M. Tardieu, and a corresponding interest was taken in his views. These were outlined to a degree, May 19, when M. Herriot informed the Diplomatic Corps
in Paris that his Government would pursue a policy in foreign affairs differing but little from that of his predecessor. He made clear that he favors the established French policies on war debts, reparations and disarmament. In further preparation for his assumption of office, M. Herriot was an attentive listener, May 24, as Premier Tardieu and Finance Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin informed President Isphrun of the position of France with respect to important national and international questions. Soon after the Chamber convened, June 1, M. Lebrun accepted the formal resigberions of the Tardieu Cabinet and M. Herriot immediately undertook to form a new Ministry. A coalition regime of undertook to form a new Ministry. A coalition regime of mildly Liberal parties was formed June 4, and no startling
departures from previous French policies are expected to develop.
The change in the German Government was more disconcerting, from an international viewpoint, as it signified the end of the coalition Cabinet which had guided the destinies of the Reich with great skill for more than two years. Chancellor Bruening and his entire Cabinet were forced to resign, May 30, when, at a private conference held by the
Chancellor with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the PresiChancellor with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the Presi-
dent expressed opposition to important proposals of the dent expressed opposition to important proposals of the
Chancellor relating both to internal and foreign affairs. Chancellor relating both to internal and foreign affairs.
The enforced resignation of Dr. Bruening was ererywhere considered deplorable, as he had gained a world-wide reputation for force, ability and trustworthiness in the conduct of German affairs. The Cabinet crisis occurred, moreover, only a few weeks after the Reichstag supported the Bruening regime by a comfortable margin in a confidence test.

Announcement of the resignation was followed by the usual consultations between the President and the leaders of all important Reichstag parties and groups. These were concluded late May 31, when President von Hindenburg commissioned Colonel Franz von Papen to form a "national concentration" Cabinet. The choice was viewed with little enthusiasm in Germany and with marked coolness in all other countries. Colonel von Papen was not a national figure in the Reich, where he is known chiefly as the owner of the newspaper "Germania" and as a member of the extreme Right wing of the Catholic Center party, to which Dr. Bruening also belongs. The party manifested its instant disapproval of the choice by announcing that it will have nothing to do with the von Papen Cabinet. It appeared, however, that the important National-Socialist party would view the new regime tolerantly, in the expectation that Parliamentary elections will be held in the autumn and the von Papen Cabinet thus prove a transition regime. The new Government was promptly dubbed in Germany a Feudal Cabinet, as the choice of Ministers by Chancellor von Papen reflects the domination of the old German nobility, the Junkers and the military caste.
In London, Paris, Washington and other capitals the choice of Colonel von Papen for the German Chancellorship was viewed with surprise and concern. It was immediately recalled that Colonel von Papen, together with Captain Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German Embassy in Washington, was recalled to Germany late in 1915 at the request of the United States Government. An announcement on Dec. 3 1915 by Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, indicated that the recall was requested "on account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters." In an indictment by a Eederal Grand Jury, early in 1916, Colonel von Papen was charged with "setting on foot a military expedition against a friendly power." Because of the questionable auspices under which Colonel von Papen left the United States, the choice of President von Hindenburg was considered most surprising. This feeling was tempered, however, by the realization that the Cabinet will probably prove a temporary one.
The rift in the views of President von Hindenburg and Dr. Bruening was reflected with more or less definiteness during recent weeks by the abortive attempts of the Chancellor to reconstruct his Cabinet. General Wilhelm Groener was forced out of the Defense Ministry several. weeks ago after he issued an order for the suppression of the Fascist storm battalions built up by Adolph Hitler. The choice of a successor proved difficult and the post remained racant President von Hindenburg repaired to his estate at Neudeck in East Prussia for a short holiday, and returned to Berlin May 29. Immediately after his return he conferred for somewhat less than an hour with Dr. Bruening. A brief communication was issued stating that the "entire political situation" had been discussed at the meeting, but otherwise complete silence was preserred by the two participants.

Fall of the Bruening Government followed, May 30, and it was immediately made apparent that the occurrence was due to the direct personal action of the President. The German Parliament was not in session at the time. "It was reported in a Berlin dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" that the resignation was regarded in German political circles as heralding not a mere change of Ministry, but the beginning of an entirely new governmental regime in the Reich. Dr. Bruening handed the collective resignations of the Cabinet to the President after holding a Cabinet meeting at which the President's conditions for maintaining the Bruening Cabinet in power were found unacceptable. "The fall was due," the "Herald Tribune" report said, "to a clash of views between the Chancellor and the President, whose intimate and cordial co-operation for two years had tided the Reich over the stress of the world's greatest economic crisis."

The new Government was completed June 3, with the exception of one or two minor portfolios, and President von Hinenburg promptly administered the oaths of office. As the Foreign Minister in the regime, Chancellor von Papen chose Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Ambassador to London, who is regarded with animosity by German reto London, who is regarded with animosiby by cerman rebelieved in Germany to be not the Chancellor, but General Kurt von Schleicher, Reichswehr (Defense) Minister. Baron von Gayl, Minister of the Interior, is also considered a strong personality in the regime. It was confidently predicted in Berlin that President von Hindenburg would issue a decree dissolving the Reichstag almost immediately, and calling for general elections. This expectation was realized June 4, when a Presidential decree was announced making new Parliamentary elections necessary within 60 days.

POLITICAL MURDER IN JAPAN-ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER INUKAI.
Rumblings of political discontent also were audible in Japan during May, and the traditional weapon of political murder was employed to make the complaints of factions effective. A band of militaristic terrorists shot and killed Premier Ki Inukai, 77-year-old head of the Seiyukai party, May 15, precipitating a Cabinet crisis. The occurrence was only one incident in a series of terroristic acts committed by the assailants, who attempted to assassinate Lord Keeperof the Privy Seal, Count Nobuaki Makino, as well. Bombs were thrown at a number of Government buildings and at banking quarters. After these attacks 18 young militaristic malcontents surrendered and made it plain that they were motivated by the old Japanese idea of registering a protest at the cost of life itself against conditions which they considered intolerable. The real cause of the outburst was said in Tokio reports to be the inflamed nationalism of the last six months, coupled with economic stress and the general disgust at the corruption and ineptitude of politicians. After a week of uncertainty, Emperor Hirohito acted on the advice of Prince Saionji, last of the Genro or Elder Statesmen, to end the crisis. The liberal-minded Viscount Makoto Saito was commissioned to form a new non-partisan Cabinet on May 22, and the 74 -vear-old Admiral, who was formerly Governor-General of Korea, accomplished this task speedily. Three ministerial posts were allotted to the Seiyukai or majority party, two to the Minseito or opposition group, and six to military and other non-partisan leaders.
rhe may financing of the u. s. treasury.
After the extensive financing done by the United States Treasury in April, the financing during the month of May was confined entirely to the placing of several new issues of Treasury bills, disposed of on a discount basis, and the terms on which these new bills, as announced from week to week, became steadily more favorable to the Government, to week, became steadily more until a point was reached when the bills were discounted on a basis so low that the rate of interest was barely more than nominal. This unique state of things grew out of the Federal Reserve policy of large-scale purchases of United States Government securities with a view to getting out Federal Reserve credit in corresponding measure for the proclaimed purpose of easing the general credit situation and thereby inducing, as hoped, the ordinaty banks to assume a more liberal attitude in the granting of loans and the making of investments. The ultimate object in mind was to check the decline in commodity prices and to raise such prices to higher levels. To that end it was felt a policy of inflation was necessary, and it was distinctly declared that inflation was intended, though a disposition grew up to call it "re"-flation and to indicate that by means of such re-flation the previous deflation which was held to be responsible for the decline in commodity prices would be overcome. The plain working of the scheme, however, was that the Reserve credit thus forced into the banking and credit channels simply congested in the financial centers in the shape of excess reserves, and the banks in those centers in the effort to find employment for such excess funds bought United States Treasury bills and other short-time obligations of ready liquidity. The Reserve banks in turn in the carrying out of their policy of purchasing United States Government securities on an enormous scale with a view to putting in additional amounts of Reserve credit afloat, as already explained (purchasers of United States securities having for several successive weeks averaged $\$ 100,000.000$ a week), showed a decided preference for the new Treasury bills,
though they also indulged in the buying of United States bonds and of Treasury notes.

This preference for the short-term Treasury bills grew out of the desire of the Federal Reserve Banks to insure their own liquidity. The process, accordingly, was that the ordinaty banking institutions, particularly at the financial centers, had large excess reserves and turned to Treasury bills as a ready means for investing the same. Spirited bidding was the natural outcome of such a situation, and the bidding was accelerated and intensified by the knowledge on the part of those making the tenders for the bills that in any event the Federal Reserve banks, being in the market for these self-same Treasury obligations, could be depended upon to take them off the hands of the purchasers of the same. Thus it happened that in the end the new Treasury bills found lodgment in Federal Reserve portfolios and that such high prices were realized that the yield to the purchasers of the bills-in this case the Federal Reserve banks themselves-dropped close to the vanishing point. The United States Treasury was the gainer, but at the expense of the Federal Reserve banks. The fact should not escape notice that in buying these Treasury bills at second hand from the original purchasers the Federal Reserve banks had to pay an even higher price than that realized by the United States Treasury so as to allow these original purchasers a profit on the transaction, from which it follows that the full nature of the diminutive character of the rate of return to the Federal Reserve banks is not revealed by the rate at which the United States Treasury effected its sale of the bills-from that rate must be deducted the profit realized by the first-hand purchases of these Treasury discount bills, whatever that profit may have been.
As to the sales themselves of these Treasury bills, they were, as already stated, at rapidly declining rates of return until they were only a little above merely nominal figures, The latter part of March these Treasury bills had sold on a discount basis of $2.08 \%$ per annum. During April the sales discount basis of $2.08 \%$ per annum. During April the sales
ranged from an average of $1.05 \%$ per annum down to 0.62 ranged from an average of $1.05 \%$ per annum down to 0.62
and 0.63 of $1 \%$ per annum. On May 4 an issue of $\$ 75,000,000$ and 0.63 of $1 \%$ per annum. On May 4 an issue of $\$ 75,000,000$
of 91 -day Treasury bills was announced by Secretary Mills. of 91 -day Treasury bills was announced by Secretary Mills.
These bills, which were dated May 111932 , and made to mature Aug. 10 1932, replaced $\$ 76,399,000$ of Treasury bills which matured on May 11. Tenders were received up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard time, on Monday, May 9 . These tenders reached an aggregate of $\$ 351,661,000$, of which $\$ 76,-$ 744,000 were accepted. The average price realized by the Treasury on this sale was 99.829 , the average rate on a bank discount basis thus being about 0.68 of $1 \%$, which was not materially different, it will be observed, from was not materially different, it will be observed, from
the rate at the last sale in April, which was, as just noted, the rate at the last sale in April, which was, as just noted,
0.63 of $1 \%$. Succeeding sales in May, however, were at much better prices to the Treasury, and correspondingly lower rates of return to those purchasing the bills. On May 11 Secretary Mills gave notice of an offering of $\$ 75$,000,000 of 91 -day Treasury bills, these being dated May 18 1932 and made to mature on Aug. 17 1932. They replaced an issue of bills totaling $\$ 75,689,000$, which matured May 18. Tenders were received up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard time, on Monday, May 16. The total amount applied for on this occasion was $\$ 395,069,000$, of which an even $\$ 75,000,000$ was accepted. The average price realized by the Treasury was accepted. The average price realized by the Treasury was
99.893 , this being an average rate on a bank discount basis 99.893 , this being an average rate on a bank discount basis
of only about 0.43 of $1 \%$ per annum. This, it was pointed out, was the lowest interest rate at which any issue of Treasury bills was ever disposed of, the previous low record having been 0.46 of $1 \%$ made in the summer of 1931. But the rate was destined to drop still lower. On May 18 announcement came of an offering of $\$ 60,000,000$ of 91 -day bills dated May 25 1932, and to mature Aug. 24 1932. Tenders were received up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard time, Monday, May 23 . This attracted bids in the amount of $\$ 334,818,000$, of which $\$ 60,050,000$ were accepted. The $\$ 334,818,000$, of which $\$ 60,050,000$ were accepted. The
average price obtained by the Treasury in this sale was average price obtained by the Treasury in this sale was
99.927 , at which figure the average rate of return on 99.927 , at which figure the average rate of return on
a bank discount business was no more than 0.29 of $1 \%$ per a bank discount business was no more than 0.29 of $1 \%$ per
annum. In view of what has already been said, it seems like supererogation to add that this was by far the lowest rate of return at which any sale of Treasury bills was ever effected, and moreover, as indicated, the Federal Reserve banks must have netted an even lower rate of return after allowing a profit on the transaction to those who purchased the bills at first hand. There was still another sale during May, and the rate at that sale was only a trifle higher than the unprecedentedly low figure just mentioned. On May 24 the Secretary of the Treasury offered $\$ 100,000,000$ of these 91 -day Treasury bills. This was to replace $\$ 101,412,000$ of bills maturing June 1. Bids were invited up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard time, on Friday, May 27. The bills were dated June 1 1932, and to mature Aug. 31 1932. The total of the applications in this case was $\$ 296,503.000$, of which $\$ 100,200,000$ were accepted. The average price realized by the Treasury was 99.919 , equivalent to an average rate on a bank discount basis of about 0.32 of $1 \%$.

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN MAY.

A limited number of public utility offerings constituted the bulk of the new financing in the domestic market for the month of May apart from the awards of State and munithe month of May
Below we give offerings of $\$ 1,000,000$ or over for May, which consisted of the following:

PUBLIO UTILITY FINANOING.
$\$ 7,000,000$ Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Guar. $8 \%$ bonds of 1940 (with stock purchase warrants, detachable after Mar. 15 1933,
entitling holder to purchase at any time within 15-year period after Mar. 151933 and up to Mar. 15 1948, at a price of $\$ 5$ a share, comman stock of Associated
rate of one share for each $\$ 100$ principal amount of bonds). Offered to holders of company's securities, including various subsidiaries.
5,100,000 Hackensack Water Co.-One year $6 \%$ notes due May 31
1933. Placed privately through bankers. 5,000,000 The United Light \& Power Co.-Ist lien \& consol. mtge.
$71 / 2$, due 1937 Offered to holders of company's 1st \& ref.
mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due June 11932 at par.
$1,830,800$ Northern Pennsylvania Power Co.-1st \& ref. mtge. 5 s
of 1962 at 90 to yield about $5.63 \%$. Offered by J. G. White
1,000,000 Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.-1st lien \& ref. mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, series H, it 88 and int. yyelding about $71 / 8 \%$ and
ane May 11952. By Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Paine,
Webber \& Co. and Hill. Joiner \& Co., Inc.

## MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

The largest municipal offering for the month was the $\$ 14,545,950$ issue of Westchester Co., N. Y., bonds and certificates of indebtedness, which consisted of $\$ 8,102,000$ $41 / 2 \%$ bonds and $\$ 3,900,00041 / 4 \%$ bonds and $\$ 2,543,950$ $3 \%$ certificates of indebtedness. The bonds were disposed of at a price of 100.017 , a net interest cost basis of about $4.3796 \%$ and were reoffered to yield from 2.50 to $4.25 \%$. The certificates were sold at a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 1,705$, equal to 100.06 , a basis of about $2.99 \%$ and were reoffered to yield $2.50 \%$. We give below some of the larger State and municipal offerings for the month which are as follows:
$\$ 14,545,950$ Westchester Co., N. Y., bonds and certificates of indebted ness, comprising $\$ 12.002,000$ bonds as follows of $\$ 8,102,000$
$41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due from 1933 to 1965 , incl.. and $\$ 3.900,0004414 \mathrm{~s}$, due $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due from 1933 to 1965 , incl.. and $\$ 3,900,00041 / \mathrm{s}$, due
from 1933 to 1981 incl. a also $\$ \$ 543,9503 \%$ certificates of
indebtedness, due June 5 1933. The bonds were awarded to a
syndicate headed by the Guarant syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company of New York, at
100.017 , a net interest cost basis of about $4.3796 \%$ and were reoffered to yield 2.50 to $4.25 \%$. The certificates were awarded
to P. W. Pressprich \& Co. of New York at a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 1,705$, equai to 100.06 , a basis of about $2.99 \%$ Reoffered at a price to yield $2.50 \%$
$10,000,000$ State of Minnesota bonds, consisting of $\$ 7,000,00041 / \mathrm{s}$,
due from 1937 to 1947 , incl., and $\$ 3,000,0004 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 1,000,000$ annually from 1934 to 1936 incl., awarded to $\$ 1,000,00$ headed by the Chase Harris Forbes Corp. Oo New York, at 100.158 , a net interest cost of about $4.20 \%$. Reoffered to State of Mis
$5,000,000$ State of Missouri $413 \%$ road bonds awarded to a syndicate a basis of about 4.26\%. Due on April 1 from 1950 to 1955 , incl. Reoffered at 104.25 to yield 4.16 to $4.20 \%$
$5,000,000 \mathrm{~N}$
 Reaseriay Co., of New York, and, associatese, at 101.69 , a basi
Read
of about $4.38 \%$. Reoffered to yield $4.30 \%$.
$5,000,000$ New York, N. Y., $51 / 2 \%$ home and emergency work relief warded at par to the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, both of New York, jointly. The security investment affiliates of the banking institutions re-offered the bonds at prices to yield from 5.23 to $5.56 \%$, according to maturity Boston, Mass., $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, comprising 23 separate issues,
awarded to a group headed by theyChase Harris Forbes Corp.;
of Boston, at 100.209 , a basis of about $4.48 \%$. An issue of f Boston, at 100.209 , a basis of about $4.48 \%$. An issue of
$1,500,000$ bonds is due in 1982 and subject to prior redemption on or after 20 years from date of issue, while the remaining
issues mature serially from 1933 to 1952, incl. Reoffered at prices to yield 3 to $4.40 \%$.
3,986,000 Newark, N. J., $534 \%$ street opening bonds awarded to a group headed by the Bankers Trust Co., of New York, at
100.359 , a basis of about $5.71 \%$. Due serially from 1933 to 100.359 a basis of about $5.71 \%$. Due seriall
$3,000,000$ State of California $41 / \%$ veteran's welfare bonds, due from
1937 to 1953 incl., purchased at public auction by a syndicate 1937 to 1953 incl., purchased at public auction by a syndicate nterest cost basis being about $4.30 \%$. Re-offered to yield interest cost ba
4.15 to $4.20 \%$.
Changes in dividend declarations in May were again numerous and again mostly of an unfavorable nature The following table, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

## favorable changes.

American Cigar Co.-Dividend on the common stock resumed by declara tion of $\$ 2$ a share payable June 151932.
Homestake Mining Co.-Monthly div. on the capital stock of $\$ 100$ par
increased from 65 c a share to 75 c a share
Newark (O.) Telephone Co.-Quar. div. o
increased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a share. Reliance International Corp.-Dividend on the $\$ 3$ conv. series, cumul.
pref. stock resumed by payment of 50 c a share Seaboard Oil Co of Dock resumed or 50c. a share
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.-Quarterly dividend of 10 c . per share on the
capital stock, no par value, payable June 151932 . This is the first paycapital stock, no par value, payable June 15 1932. This is the first pay-
ment since Nov. 151924 , when a dividend of 50 c . per share was paid, at which time the company was known as the Mexican seaboard Oil Co.

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.

Alabama Great Southern RR.-Semi-annual div on the $6 \%$ cumul. \& partic, pref. stock reduced from $4 \%$ a sh. to $3 \%$ a share. The semi-annual
div. on the common stock of $4 \%$ was omitted. Aluminum Industries, Inc.-Quar. div. on the
from 25 c . a share to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share. Altorfer Bros. Co., Peoria, III.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a sh. on the $\$ 3$ cumul.
conv. pref. American Electric Pod
American Electric Power Corp. (Del.).-Quar. divs. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on
the $\$ 7$ cumul. pref. stock, and $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock both omitted.
American European Securities Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the
$\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. American Gref. stock omitted.
American Gas \& Power Co.-Quar. divs. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $\$ 6$ series
cumul. 1st pref. stock and on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. stock, both of no par cumul. 1st pref.
value, omitted.
American \& General Securities Corp.-Quar. div, on the class A common
stock reduced from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to 10 c a a share. American Power \& Light Co. Semi-annual div. of $2 \%$ in common stock on the common stock omitted
American Public Service Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
merican Radiator
share on the no par common stock omitted.

American Sugar Refining Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced
from $1 \%$ a sh. to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. Arkansas-Missouri Power Co.-Quar. div. of $1 \frac{1}{4} \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.-Quar. div. of 15 c . a share on the $6 \%$ cumul.
pree. stock of $\$ 10$ par omitted. Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.-
pref. stock of $\$ 10$ par omitted.
Associated Co
Associated Co., Newark, N. J.-Semi-annual div. of 40c. a share on the common stock deferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Co.-Quar, div. on the capital stock of $2 \%$ a share
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Dividend on the common stock of $\$ 100$ par Atlas Powder Jan. 11 last a distribution of $2 \%$ was made on this issue. tias Powder Co.- Quar. di
50 c a sh. to 25 c . a share.
Babcock \& Wilcox Co.-Quar. div, on the capital stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a sh. to 50 c . a share.
Bankers \& Shippers Insurance Co. of New York.-Quar. div. of \$1
a share on the capital stock omitted. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. -Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from $2 \%$ to $18 \%$. from $2 \%$ to $13 / 4 \%$.
Bendix Aviation Corp.-Quar. div. of 15 c . a share on the common stock omitted.
Best \& Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the no par common stock
omitted. Blaw-Knox Co.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par common stock Bobbs-Merrill Co.-Quar. div. of 15c. a share on the no par common stock omitted.
Bon Ami Co.-Extra dividend of \$1 a share on the class A stock omitted. Borg-Warner Corp.-Quar. dividend of 25c. a share on the common
stock omitted. Boston \& Maine RR.-Dividend on the 7\% cumul. prior pref. stock Boston Wharf Co.-Semi-annual div, on the common stock reduced from $\$ 31 / 2$ to $\$ 3$ a share.
Bower Roller Bearing Co.-Quar. div, on the common stock reduced 250. a
E. J.) Brach \& Sons, Chicago.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock Broad River Power Co.-Dividend on the common stock omitted. A
distribution of $384 \%$ distribution of $33 \%$ on this issue was made in 1931 .
Budd Wheel Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share due at this time on the
1st pref. stock deferred.
Cabot Mfg Co. Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the comm.
compares with $\$ 1.50$ a sh. paid on this issue previously. Canadian Canners, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the conv. partic. pref. stock
reduced from 17 c a a sh. to 10 c . a sh., and omitted the quar. div. of 5 c . a sh. on the common stock.
Carman \& Co., Inc.- Quar. div. of 50 c a a share on the $\$ 2$ cumul. conv.
class A stock of no par value omitted. Central \& South West Utilities Co
preferred stocks ordinarily payable May 16 , have been rescinded. Divipreferred stocks ordinarily payable May 16, have been rescinded. Divi-
dends on these stocks are cumulative and must be paid before any
dividends are disbursed on the common stock.
Central West Public Service Co. (\& Subs.).-The New York Curb Exchange has been notified by the corporation that the dividend on
the class A common stock shall be paid only after the scrip dividend the cared o themmon thef stock hath been paid in rull in ceash. The corporation
das called attention to the fact that inasmuch as the pref. dividend rehas called attention to the fact that inasmuch as the pref. dividend re-
ferred to is not due and payable until Dec. 31 1932, it is evident that the May 1 stock dividend on the class A common cannot be paid prior to that date.
Chadwick-Hoskins Co.-Semi-annual dividend of $4 \%$ on the $8 \%$ cum. preferred stock omitted.
Champion Coated Paper Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced
(A. W.) Chase Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the $6 \%$ pref. stock reduced from ${ }^{(A . W 1.50}$ a shase to $\$ 1$ a a share.
(The) Chesapeake Corp.- Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 75c. a sh. to 50 c . a share. Cities Service Co. Directors on May 271932 decided that dividends on all classes of stocks-preferred, preference and
omitted after payment of the June 11932 dividend.
Cities Service Power \& Light Co.-Monthly divs. of $5811-3 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on
the $\$ 7$ cumul. pref., 50 c a a sh. on the $\$ 6$ cumul. pref. and 412 -3c. a sh. Cithes $\$ 7$ cumul. pref. 50 c a she. on the $\$ 6 \mathrm{C}$
on the $\$ 5$ cumul. pref. stock all omitted.
Cleveland Quarries Co. Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 25. a sh to 10c. a share, from 20 .
Colonial Finance Corp. (R. 1.).-Quar. div. of 171/2c. a share on the 7\% Columbia Pictures Corp.-Stock dividend of $21 / 2 \%$ ordinarily payable
April 1 , on the no par common stock omitted. Curn on the no par common stock omitted.
Commercial Credit Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
25 c . a share to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Community Water Service Co.-Quar.
1st pref. stock of $\$ 1.75$ a share omitted.
Consolidated Paper Co.-Quar. dividend on the common stock of 10 c . a share omitted.
Continental Chicago Corp.- Quar. div, on the $\$ 3$ cumul. conv. pref.
stock of no par, reduced from 75 c a share to 50 c a share stock of no par, reduced from 75 c
Continental Mortgage Guarantee Co.-Semi-annual div. of $\$ 2.40$ a
Crane Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. of $18 \% \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
Crane
omitted.
Crucible Steel Co. of America.-Quar. div. of $18 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. Crucible Steel Co. of America.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. pref. stock omited.
Crum \& Forster Insurance Shares Corp.-Quar. divs. on the class A Devoe \& Raynolds, Inc.- Quar. divs, of 15 c , a share on the class A and
class B common stocks omitted. Dictaphone Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par common
stock omitted. stock omitted.
(S. R.) Dresser Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the no par class A partic. conv. stock Deduced from $871 / \mathrm{cc}$. a sh., to 75 c . a share. The quar. div. of 50 c . Duff-Norton Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 25c, a share on the no par common stock omitted.
Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.-Quar. div. of $\$ 2$ a share on the capital stock omitted.
(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock

Durham-Duppex Razor Co.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 4$ cumul, prior pref-
stock reduced from 50c. a share to 25 c a a shar.
Empire Gas \& Fuel Co.-Directors decided to suspend dividends on all Eeries of preferred stock after the June 1 payment on these issues is made. Engineers Public Service Co.-Dividend on the common stock reduced
from 35 c a a sh. to 25 c . Adiv. of 40 c . a sh. was paid on this issue on J an. 2
Equitable Office Building Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common Equitable Office Building Corp.- Quar. div. on
stock reduced from $62 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to $371 / 2$ a a share.
Equity Savings \& Loan Co.-Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 6$ a share on the
capital stock omitted.
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the
common stock omitted. common stock omitted.
(Wm.) Filene's Sons Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
(George A.) Fuller Co.- Quar. divs, of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the $\$ 6$ cumul.
partic. prior pref. stock and on the $\$ 6$ cumul. partic. pref. stock both ceartic. A.
paritted.

Gamewell Co.-Quar. div. of 25e. a share on the no par common stock
omitted. omitted.
General Electric Co.-Quar. div, on the common stock decreased froma
25c. a share to 10c. a share. General
omitted Empire Corp.-Quar. div. of 10 c . a share on the capital stock Goneral $\mathbf{G}$
General Gas \& Electric Corp.-Quar. div. on the class A common stock
omitted. On April 1 last a div. of $3-200$ the of a share of class A common stock was paid on this issue.
General Motors Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from
50 c a sh. to 25 c a share. General Railway Signal Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced Gosnold Mills Corp-Our div. Harrin div. on the capital stock reduced Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 3$ cumul. class A stock reduced from 75 c . a sh. to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Hazeltine Corp.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2$ c. a share on the capital stock omitted Hercules Powder Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from Impo
Importers \& Exporters Insurance Co. of NewiYork.-Quar. div. on the Indiana Service Corp.-Dividend payments on the $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ cumul. praf. stock of $\$ 100$ parp-- ivividend
Insuranshand.
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.-Quar. div. of 7 c . a share on the no par common stock omitted.
International Cement Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the no par
International Power Securities Corp. - Semi-annual dividend on the no par $\$ 6$ cumul. pref, stock reduced from $\$ 3$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share. international Salt Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 75 c . a share to $371 / \mathrm{c}$. a share Jersey Mot share
Jersey Mortgage \& Title Guaranty Co.-Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1$
a share on the capital stock omitted. Johansen Bros. Shoe Co.-Quar. div. on the 7\% cumul. pref. stock Kimberly-Clark Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a sh. to 25 c . a share
(S. S.) Kresge Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from 40c,
a sh. to 25 c . a share.

Lamson \& Sessions Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref La
Landis Machine Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock of 50 c . a share Lane Bryant, Inc.-Dividend on the no par common stock omitted. On Jan. 11932 a quar. div. of 25 c . a sh. was paid
Leader Mercantile Corp.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref
Legare Co.e Ltd.-Quar. div. of $1 \frac{3}{4} \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ cumul. s. f Lessing's, Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 35c. a share
to 25 c , a share Loudon Packing Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.-Quar. div. of $15 / 8 \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. Louisville omitted. On Feb. 101932 a dividend of $2 \%$ was paid on this issue. Manhattan Shirt Co.-Quar. div. of 15 c . a share on the common stock
(B.) Manischewitz \& Co.-Quar. divs. on the no par common stock
reduced from $621 / 2$. a sh. to 45 c . a share.

Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.).-Quar. div. on the no par common
stock reduced from 50 c a share to $371 / \mathrm{c}$. a share.
May Oil Burner Corp.-Quar. div. of 10c. a sh. on the no par common May ock omitted.
McCall Corp.
MeCall Corp., N. Y.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from $62 / 2 / 2$ a.a sh. to 50 c. a share.
Merchants Fire Assurance Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $7 \%$
Merchants Fire Assurance Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock omitted. Mergenthaler Linotype Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced
from 75 . Mrom 75 c . a sh. to 40 c . a share.
Mesta
Mesta Machine Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from
50 c . a sh . to 25 c . a share. Meteor Motor Car Co.-Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the no par capital
stock omitted. ${ }^{\text {st }}$
Midland United Co.-Suspended dividend on the sèries A conv. pref.
stock ordinarily payable on June 24 . The Midand Utilities Co.. a substock ordinarily payable on June
sidiary, omited the quar. . inve. on the 7 and $6 \%$ cumul. prior lien and
the 7 and $6 \%$ cumul. class A prof. stocks payable on July 6 . Midland Utilities Co.-See Midland United Co. above, also Chronicle. Miller \& Hart, Inc., Chicago.- Quar. div, on the $\$ 31 / 2$ div. no par conv.
pref. stock reduced from 40 c . a sh. to 15 c . a share. Montgomery Ward \& Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $\$ 7$ cumul。 pref. stock omitted.
(John) Morrell \& Co., Inc-Quar. div. or the common stock reduced Mum
Munsingwear, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 35c a sh. Muskogee Co., Phila.-Semi-annual div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 75 c. a sh. to 50 c . a share. National Casualty Co., Detroit.-Quar, div. on the capital stock deNational Credit Co. -Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock reduced National Credit Co--Quar. dive.
from $\$ 1.75$ a sh. to $\$ 1$ a share.
National Electric Power Co.-Quar. divs. of $13 / 2 \%$ and $13 \%$ respectively. National Industrial Bankers, Inc.-Annual dividend of 50 c. a share National common stock omitted
on the
National Oxygen Co.-Quar. div. of $561 / 4$ c. a share on the $\$ 2.25$ cumul, class
National Public Service Co.-Quar. divs. of $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the $\$ 31 / \mathrm{cum}$. conv. pref. stock and $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on the $7 \%$ cumul. series A pref. stock,
and 40 a a sh. on the class A common and class B common stocks ali omitted.
National Standard Co. (Mich.).-Quar, div, on the no par common Neptune Meter Co.-Dividends o the class A and class B common stocks

New York Central RR.-Dividend due at this tims on the $\$ 100$ par, capital stock, omitted. A dividend of $1 \%$ a share was paid on this issue
on Nov. 2 last. New Yor last.
New York Investors, Inc.-Semi-annual dividend of $3 \%$ on the $6 \%$ Ohio Oil Co--Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 25 c . Oneida Community, Ltd-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock decreased from 433 c. a shan to 25 c . a shar
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.-Quar. div, of $\$ 1$ a share on the capital Patterson-Sargent Co., Cleveland.-Quar. div, on the no par common
stock reduced from 50 c , a sh. to 25 , a share Publication Corp., New York.-Quar. div. on the common stockTdecreased from 80 c . a sh. to 40 c . a share.
Purity Bakeries Corp.-Quar. div, on the no par common stock reduced
from 50 c a sh. to 25 c . a share.

Quissett Mill, New Bedford.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock omitted.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.- Quar. div, on the no par common stock
reduced from 25 c . a sh. to 15 c a a share. Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.-Quar, div, on
Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
reduced from $15 \%$ a sh. to $11 / 2 \%$ a share. Reymer \& Bros., Inc.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
stock omitted.,
Rome Co., Inc.-Quar. diy. of $134 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul pref stom Royal Dutch (Petroleum) Co.-Final dividend of $6 \%$ for the year 1931路 $7 \%$ paid for the year 1930 .
Ruberoid Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock decreased from
Rutland RR.-The directors
on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock ordinarily payable at this time. Scott Paper Co. - per. sto
shares omitted.
Scovill Mff. Co. - Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 50c. a
share to 371 c. a share share
Shepard-Niles Crane \& Hoist Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from 35 c . a sh, to 25 c . a share. Silver Brook Anthracite Co.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ cumul. conv. pref, stock omitted.
South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share
on the $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. outh Texas Cotton Oil Co.-Ouar
common stock omitted.
Southern Pacific Co.-Dividend on the capital stock of $\$ 100$ par omitted. On Jan. 2 last a distribution of \$1 a share was made on this issue. (A. G.) Spalding \& Bros.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par common

Spang Chalfant \& Co., Inc.-This company, which is controlled by the
National Supply Co. deferred action on its $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock diviNational On Appry Co. deferred action on its $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock di
dend. On April 1932 a quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ was paid on this issue. Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from 40c. a sh. to 30 c a share. Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska.
Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased
from 50 c . a sh. to 25 c . a share. Stix, Baer \& Fuller Co.-Quar.
mon stock omitted. -Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par comStuyvesant Insurance Co., N. Y.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the
capital stock omitted. Sun Realty Co., Los Angeles.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock of \$1 par omitted
Sutherland Paper Co.-Quar. div, of 10c. a share on the common stock
omitted.
Swift \& Co., Chicago-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from Swift \& Co., Chicago-Q
$2 \%$ a share to $1 \%$ a share
Thirty-Nine Broadway, Inc., N. Y. City,-Semi-annual div. on the preferred stock reduced from $\$ 3$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share
Thompson Products, Inc.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted.
Timken Roller-B
Tmken Roller-Bearing Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased
from 50 c a sh. to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share. Todd Shipyards Corp.-Quar. div
from 50 c . a share to 25 c . a share
Truscon Steel Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 175$ a
Two-Year Shares Corp.-Two-Year Trust Shares reduced from
Two-Year Shares Corp.-Two-Year Trust Shares reduced from 60c, a sh.
to 38c. a share; on the series B stock from 12c. a sh. to 3c. a share. Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co-Quar, div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 50 c a share to 25 c a share. Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp. -Quar
stock decreased from 50c, a share to 30 c , a share. Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cin, a share.
on the capital stock reduced from 60 c . a sh. sh to $471 / 2$. - Semi-annual div Union Pacific RR.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from $21 / 2 \%$ a share to $11 / 2 \%$.
Union Tank Car Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 40 c . a sh. to 35 c . a share. from 40c. a sh. to 35 c . a share.
United Chemicals, Inc--Quar. div. of 50 c , a sh. on the $\$ 3$ cumul. \&
partic. pref. stock omitted.
United Elastic Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 25c. a share to 10 c . a share.
United Fruit Co.-Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from
75 c a sh. to 50 c . a share.
United Industrial Corp. (Viag.).-Div. of $5 \%$ for year 1931, compared
with $7 \%$ paid for 1930. The entire capital stock is owned by the German with $7 \%$ paid for 1930. The entire capital stock is owned by the German
Government. United Screw
stock omitted. Bolt Corp.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the $\$ 2$ class A
United States Dairy Products Corp.-Quar. div. on the class A stock
reduced from $\$ 11 / 2$ a sh. to 50 c . a share. United States Elec. Power Corp. (Md.).-Quar. div, of $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ sh. on Universal Winding Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. Universal Windi
Ward Baking Corp. Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul, pref, stock decreased
from $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to $\$ 1$ a share. Warner Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the no par $\$ 7$ cumul. 1st pref.
stock omitted.
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.-Quar. div. of $961 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, a share due June 1
1932 on the $\$ 3.85$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. Western Auto Supply Co.-Quar. div. on the
Western Auto Supply Co.-Quar. div, on the class A and class B common
stocks reduced from 50 c . a sh. to 25 c . a share.
Western Real Estate Trust (Boston). -Semi-annual div. on the capital
stock reduced from $\$ 5$ a sh. to $\$ 4$ a share.
Westfield (Mass.) Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the capital Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common Stock decreased from 40c. a sh. to 25c. a share. the pref. stock at the new rate of $61 / 2 \%$ per annum pursuant to an agree-
ment with the Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd. Previously distributions at the rate of $8 \%$ per annum were made on this issue.
Windsor Hotel, Ltd.-Quar. div, on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. pref. stock reduced Zonite Products Corp.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 1$ par common stock decreased

THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING MAY.
There was no abatement of the weakness in the stock market during May, but, instead, the weakness was intensified, and further large declines in prices occurred on top of the prodigious losses previously sustained. New low records were established all around both for the year 1932 and the long-continued break in prices, the origin of which dates back to the time of the initial smash in October and November of the year 1929. There was little interruption to the downward movement during May. A few stocks showed a rising tendency the first few days of the month; otherwise the decline continued day after day with scarcely any letup of consequence, and with only an occasional rally, which never lasted long. There were repeated days of severe breaks when startling declines took place and yet there
were no periods of violent collapse such as mark the course of Stock Exchange values when the market takes a sudden downward plunge and when liquidation is precipitated on an extensive scale by reason of some event which in the estimation of the speculative world deals a bad blow at security values either in its immediate operation or its probable future results. Dealings were of only moderate volume, there having been only seven days during the month when the sales on the New York Stock Exchange reached or exceeded a million shares a day, and there was no sudden throwing over of stocks in large volume at any time, but stocks kept steadily dribbling out day after day, and in the absence of any considerable buying-general conditions being not such as to encourage buying either on speculative or investment account-prices kept drifting to lower and still lower levels. Possibly bear operations on occasions accelerated the downward movement in instances where operators detected vulnerable points, but there was never anything that could be said to resemble any drives against the market. Nevertheless, with market values falling day by day, the Nevertheless, with market values falling day by day, the
cumulative losses for the month were of great size-so much cumulative losses for the month were of great so make them among the most notable on record, especially in view of the prodigious antecedent declines. In the case of the 50 stocks included in the averages compiled by the New York "Times," there was a decline from 52.13 on May 7 as the high for the month to 38.64 on May 31 as the low, with the close on this final day of the month at 39.03 as against the close on April 30 of 49.35. The 25 industrial stocks included in these averages dropped from a high of 86.90 on May 6 to 66.09 May 31, with the close on the latter day at 66.82 against 81.73 the close on April 30, while the 25 railroad stocks dropped from a high of 17.41 on May 7 to 11.20 May 31, with the close 11.24 compared with the close on April 30 of 16.97. The New York "Times" points out that the average for the 25 industrial stocks May 31 was the lowest since 1917 , and that the average for the railway stocks and the composite average for the 50 stocks (including both industrials and railroads) on May 31 touched the lowest points since the compilations were begun, back in 1911. The "Times" also points out that at the low level on May 31 the decline during the three months of March, April and May, or, to be exact, since March 81932 , in the index of 50 stocks, has amounted to $51 \%$, and says that this is the largest percentage drop of any of the selling waves which have engulfed the stock market in the last two and one-half years. Previously, it is observed, the most severe break-that between September and November 1929 -had amounted to $47.3 \%$. The "Times" writer adds: "In attempting to explain the severity of the present decline, brokers have remarked that the situation has been caused by a shortage of buyers rather than by an overwhelming number of sellers. In this decline the number of odd-lot buyers who have sought bargains, as on each slump of the past, has not expanded as much as usual, it is pointed out. The brokers believe the resources of the odd-lot buyers have been depleted by previous investments."
It is to be noted that during May the weakness in the bond market was as conspicuous a feature as the weakness in stocks, and it should be added that the depression in the bond market was not confined to the second grade or low-priced issues. These experienced the severest declines, but the decline also extended to the high-priced issues, and some that had been regarded until recently as really giltedged. United States Government issues, which during April had developed a strongly rising tendency, induced by the large-scale purchases of United States securities by the Federal Reserve banks, also began to shade off. In seeking for the causes of the general depression in security values, they are found in the numerous adverse features which hare so long been hanging over the financial and industrial world, besides some new ones. In the first place there was a complete absence of any signs of improvement in trade and business, even the seasonal adrance in many lines of trade being lacking. Then the railroads, reflecting the growing depression in trade, continued to make very poor returns of earnings, notwithstanding the slightly higher rates for the transportation of freight which they have been permitted to put in force by authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and net earnings especially were disappointing in view of the $10 \%$ reduction in wages to which union labor consented. Then the budget deficit of the Federal Government kept steadily growing in magnitude, and the course of the tax bill intended to provide additional revenue so as to eliminate this deficit, was slow in its passage through the Senate and did not emerge from that body until, the night of the last day of the month, and then only as the result of urgent pressure on the part of President Hoover. Then the House of Representatives on May 2, by an overwhelming vote, passed what is known as the Goldsborough Bill, which directs the Federal Reserve authorities to use their control of credit and of currency so as to bring about the level of commodity values ruling between 1921 and 1929. This measure was regarded with great distrust, not only in Europe, but in the United States as well. Besides this, all sorts of propositions involving expenditures running into billions of dollars, and requiring corresnondingly large new issues of United States securities to provide means for assisting the army of needy persons and for engaging in gigantic projects intended to provide work
for the masses of unemployed and to inaugurate recovery in business were being urged in Congress with great strenuousness and persistency. These projects caused anxiety in Europe as in the United States. Europe also viewed with great distrust the open market operations of the Federal Reserve banks in their large-scale purchases of United States Government securities, the Reserve banks having the previous month embarked on the policy of buying an average of $\$ 100,000,000$ of United States securities a week, after having previously been purchasing Government securities at the rate of about $\$ 25,000,000$ a week. The result of all this was that there was once more a great flight fiom trawn from the United States in enormous amounts, and there being likewise liquidation of foreign-owned investments and the transfer of the proceeds to Europe as a matter of precaution against the possibility of this country being forced off the gold standard. This gigantic outflow of gold camich had been conging to all the other adt over the security marke and over trade and business, and it certainly furnished and ores for anxiety as the shipments continued in progress and, as noted elsewhere, reached an aggregate of no less than $\$ 235,600,000$, including $\$ 22,100,000$ added during the month to the earmarked stock of the metal held for foreign account.
At the beginning of May for a few days there was some manifestation of steadiness in stocks, encouraging the hope that some recovery in security values might be definitely in prospect for the early future, but this did not last long in view of the accumulating adverse features noted above. Even in these early days of the month the railroad list was under constant pressure owing to the action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the close of Ap:il in imposing upon the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway a requirement that fixed charges must be reduced before the Commission would approve applications on the part of the road for further loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This acted as a depressing influence, not only upon railroad shares, but also upon railroad bonds especially the low-priced issues. Then a very despondent fealing the course of things at Washington in Congressional circles. A rery bad impresWashington sion was created by the action of the House of Representatives on Monday, May 2, in passing the World War Widows' and Orphrans' Bill, authorizing an expenditure of $\$ 100$.000,090 (because so suggestive of improvidence at a time of financial embarrassment) over the next five years by the orerwhelming vote of 316 to 16 after a debate of only 40 minutes. A still worse impression was created, as already noted. by the nassage in the House on the same day of the Goldsborough Bill by a rote of 289 to 60 , directing the Regerve authorities to conduct their policy with a view to raising commodity prices to the level of the years 1021 to 1929 . As already stated, this last had the effect of creating new apprehensions abroad regarding the ability of the United States to maintain gold payments and let, as the first result. to a sharip rise in the foreign exchanges at New York on the leading Furopean centers, and also to ner withdrawals of gold for European account. Dividend reductions and omissions also played their part as in previons months in adding to the feeling of gloom and depression. One of these quite early in the month was that of the Genoral Motors Corp, which reduced its quarterly dividend on the common shares from 50 c . a share to 25 c . a share, after having three months previously reduced from 75 c . a share to 50 c . a share.
The rest of the month the many adverse featurees ennmerated above kept steadily coming to the front. On May 12 and May 13 there was special weakness on Washington advices that President Hoover looked with favor upon the Senate proposition for relief loans to States and for a bond issue to stimulate employment. Severe recessions occurred in Government bonds on May 12 as a result, and the stock market moved sharply downward under the same influence. A further depressing agency was a succession of adversa dividend announcements by some prominent railroads and other corporations. On May 11 the New York Central passed off the dividend list for the first time since the original consolidation of the various lines in New York State under the name of the New York Central \& Hudson River RR. This was in 1870-62 years ago. The company had been paying quarterly dividends, but the previous Dec. 9 had announced that until business conditions improved declarations of dividends would be made semi-annually instead of quarterly. The directors now found that dividend payments were altogether out of the question. On May 12 the Union Pacific RR, reduced its quarterly dividend from $21 / 2 \%$ to $11 / 2 \%$-that is, from a basis of $10 \%$ per annum to $6 \%$ per annum. There were numerous other dividend reductions and omissions, and the two named are mentioned simply because they stand out with especial prominence. On Monday, May 16, the news regarding the assassination of the Japanese Premier was a depressing feature, and Japanese bonds and the Japanese yen suffered sharp recessions. After an early slump, however, in the stock market on that day a rally occurred later in the day, mainly, it was believed, owing to covering of outstanding short commitments. A meeting of the Governors of the Federal Reserve banks occurred at Washington on May 17, and aroused some interest,
though the unemployment relief program in its various phases which was under discussion in Washington seemed to be regarded of more immediate concern and United States Government securities displayed weakness due to the fear of futher issues of United States bonds. As a matter of fact the United States securities were under more or less fact, the United state sough the announcement given out pressure at this time, though the annoeral R given out with reference to the meeting of the Federal Reserve Governors on May 17 had somewhat of a steadying effect on Government bond issues for the time being, inasmuch as it istated that open market purchases of Government securities would be continued. On May 18 news came that the American Tel. \& Tel. Co. had continued the quarterly dividend of $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$ on its stock unchanged, but this did not serre to prevent a sharp break in the stock of that company, and Atchison shares also displayed exceptional weakness, with Atchison general 4 s likewise suffering a sharp decline on the assumption that a small wheat movement was in prospect in Atchison territory owing to the damage to the growing wheat crop in Kansas and other Southwestern States tra versed by the Atchison System. Another depressing feature appeared on May 19 when the Atlantic Coast Line Rr. omitted its semi-annual dividend on the common stock, and it also appeared that Louisville \& Nashville RR. had like wise suspended dividend payments, to which might be added the further fact that on May 18 the Southern Pacific Co definitely decided to omit dividend payments on its Capital stcck the Feb 17 menting of the Board of Direccapis tors of that company it had bemecrea don further consideraticn of a curn found that a dividend was wholly out of the question owing to the steady sirinkage of traffic and revenue. Many other dividend reductions and omissions too numerous to mention here were also announced at this time.

In the meantime gold exports proceeded on a prodigious scale and exercised a dampening influence on all the security markets. The latter part of the nionth the earnings statements of the railroads began to come in for the month of April, and with scarcely an exception they failed to show improvement over the very poor returns of previous month Liquidation on a large scale now developed in the tonths. Liquidation Reynolds Tobacco, Liggett \& Myers tobacco stocks, with Reynolds Tobace, Lorifard, and American Tobacco suffering serere decure at The New York traction stocks were also under pressulidated this time, and other public utilities, including Consolidated Gas of New York, likewise moved sharply downward. Con currently, many of the commercial markets took an unfaror able turn, thereby adding to the prevailing gloom in the stock market. Thus, on Thursday, May 26, nearly all the commercial markets were weak, wheat prices dropping about 2c. a bushel, rubber breaking on heary offerings of rubber from Singapore in the London market, with the result of establishing a new low record, both there and on the New York Rubber Exchange. The price of rubber on the Board declined to 2.70 c . a pound, a drop of 13 points, and comparing with the previous low record of 2.75 c . a pound. The cotton market also manifested weakness the latter part of the month and this was accentuated as the result of news from Livernool on May 26 that Hornby-Hemelryk \& Co.. cotton and general produce brokers, and one of the ldest cotton firms in Liverpool, had announced its suspenion. On Saturday May 28 a new adverse feature develoned in the news that dividends had been suspended after the mose nems that 10 issues of stock of companies included i d be Cities Service System, one of the best-known public utilities in the country. The securities of this system are dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange, where the result was to cause a severe break in the prices of all the different issues, including bonds, as well as stocks, and this served as a further depressing influence on the New York Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange was closed on Monday, May 30. On Tuesday, May 31, a further severe downward plunge occurred, in part on the news that the Bruening Ministry in Germany had handed in its resignation, this ministry having been recarded as a conservative force in Germany, especially as against the radical element like the Hitlerites, and in part likewise on the deadlock on the tax bill which appeared to have been reached in the United States Senate - a deadlock, howerer, which President Hoover succeeded in breaking by his action in anpearing personally before the Senate and making a personal appeal, the outcome of which. howerer. was not known until after the Stock Exchange had closed for business The result of the new plunge downward was to leave nes. prices on the closing day of May at the lowest level stock prices on the month, and, in fact, at the lowest lerel of the long period of depression.
As already indicated, trading on the Stock Exchange was of only moderate volume, reaching an aggregate of only 23,136913 shares. This was the smallest of any month since October 1924. In May 1931 the sales totaled $46,659,525$ shares in May 1930. $78.340,030$ shares, and in May 1929, $91,283,550$ shares On the New York Curb Exchange the 1,203,0ti shs totaled 363,354 shares against $8,117.288$ shares in May 1931: 22.763,240 shares in May 1930, and 35,954,099 shares in May 1929. As indicating the general drift downward in prices, survey of our tabulations shows that no less than 828 shares established new low levels during the month for 1932 on the New York Stock Exchange, and 414 shares new low levels on the New York Curb Exchange.

MONTHLY REVIEW

| Month of May－ | 1932 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock sales－No．of shares | 23，136，913 | 46，659，525 | 78，340，030 | 91283．550 |
| Bond sales（par value）－ |  |  |  | \＄${ }^{\text {，}}$ |
| Railroad \＆miscell | 114，961，000 | 161，647，000 | 166，062，700 | 171，705，500 |
| State，munic．\＆foreign | 59，851，000 | 62，823，100 | 47，490，500 | 46，203，500 |
| Unlted States Govt | 86，809，400 | 14，237，900 | 6，879，000 | 8，968，450 |
| Total bond sales Jan． 1 to May 31－ | 261，621，400 | 238，708，000 | 220，432，200 | 226，877，450 |
| Stock sales－No．of shares | 153，717，978 | 273，349，666 | 416，075，460 | 468，320，270 |
| Bond sales（par value）－ |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad \＆miscell． | 639，446，300 | 759，752，000 | 902，778，500 | 753，515，000 |
| State，munic．\＆foreign | 305，795，500 | 316，203，600 | 285，602，500 | 259，150，150 |
| United States Govt | 333，546，500 | 73，173，050 | 47，570，000 | 53，930，050 |
| Total bond sales．．．．－ $1,278,788,300$ |  |  |  |  |
| VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE |  |  |  |  |
| Month of May | 1932. | 1931. | 1930. |  |
| Stock sales－No．of shares | 3，251，89 | 8，117，2 | 22，763，240 | 35，954，099 |
| Bond sales（par value）－ Domestic | 58,582 |  | 64，405，000 |  |
| Forelgn Government | $58,582,000$ $1,840,000$ | $81,843,000$ $2,874,000$ | $64,405,000$ $4,117,000$ | $31,357,000$ $2,730,000$ |
| Foreign corporate | 4；502，000 | 3，087，000 | 3，371，000 | 3，163，000 |
| Total bond sales． Jan． 1 to May 31－ | \＄64，924，000 | 87，804，000 | 71，893，000 | 37，250，000 |
| Stock sales－No．of shares | 21，580，144 | 55，021，235 | 117，127，915 |  |
| Bond sales（par values－ | \＄ | ${ }^{8}$ |  | ， |
| Domesti | 319，644，000 | 390，876，000 | 311，110，000 | 223，639，500 |
| Foreign Government | 11，874，000 | 11，734，000 | 22，750，000 | 16，838，500 |
| Forelgn corporate | 16，421，000 | 17，458，000 | 22，100，000 | 19，071，500 |
| Total bond sales | 347，939，000 | 420，068，000 | 355，960，000 | 259，549，500 |


|  | $8$ |  |  |  |  | \％ |
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## THE MONEY MARKET DURING MAY 1932.

There was a further intensification of ease in the money market in May，and a highly abnormal state of things developed during which rates for many classes of borrow－ ing sank to merely nominal figures．This was in face of gold exports which were appalling because of their magni－ tude．These exports continued all through the month and at an accelerating pace．Further below in our discussion of the course of sterling exchange we give the details of the gold shipments and will say here only that the takings reached unprecedented proportions，aggregating，according to the comprilations of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York，no less than $\$ 235,600,000$ ，this including $\$ 22,100,000$ addition to the earmarked stock．The further decline in money rates，in face of the prodigious outflow of the metal， would be inexplicable except for the fact that the Federal Reserve banks adhered strictly to their large－scale purchases of United States Government securities as part of their policy of injecting large masses of Reserve credit into the country＇s banking system．Indeed，it may be said that the gold exports，in part at least，were the direct effect of the Reserve banks＇easy money policy，since under the pro－ Reserve banks easy money policy，since under the pro－
visions of the Glass－Steagall Act they involved the use of Gisions of the Glass－Steagall Act they involved the use of
Government securities as part collateral for the security of Gederal Reserve notes，a policy which was regarded abroad with distrust，and as a weakening feature，especially as concurrently with this the Goldsborough Bill instructing the Federal Reserve banks to conduct Reserve operations with a view to restoring commodity values to the level prevailing in the years between 1921 and 1929 passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority．Not only that，but propositions galore for extending aid of one kind or another in relief of unemployment and for promoting business recovery，involving expenditures of such magnitude that they would require the issuing of Government obliga－ tions running into billions of dollars，were under discussion
in both branches of Congress and were being entertained even at the White House, though of course in modified form.
All this, it was held abroad, meant dangerous inflation and lebasement of the currency, and, as a matter of precaution, European Central banks, which for a long time had been engaged in withdrawing their balances in this country, now began making withdrawals on a prodigious scale, the huge gold shipments being the inevitable outcome of the fright which seems to have orercome the whole of Europe, leading o what looked like a veritable flight from the dollar, investors and capitalists joining the central banks in closing out their investments as well as their bank balances in this country. The Treasury bills which the United States Treasmy put out week by week found their way almost entirely into the portfolios of Federal Reserve banks themselves in the carrying out of their policy of large-scale purchases of United States securities, these purchases continuing at an average of $\$ 100,000,000$ a week until the last week in the month, when there was some reduction in the volume of these purchases. In the eight weeks from April 6 to June 1, the Federal Reserve banks increased their holdings of United States securities from $\$ 885,014,000$ to $\$ 1,575,-$ 200,000 , and, roughly, $\$ 525,000,000$ of this increase was in "certificates and bills," meaning certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills of discount, the amount of which increased from $\$ 481,929,000$ April 6 to $\$ 1,006,784,000$ June 1. The process by which the United States Treasury bills in the end reached the portfolios of the Reserve Banks themselves in the carrying out of the Reserve policy of largescale purchases of United States securities has been described under a separate heading in our discussion of United States Treasury Financing during the month, and it is needful to say here only that these United States Treasury bills were finally disposed of on a basis where the rate of return to the purchasers reached the abnormally low figure of 0.29 of $1 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis, the yield to the Reserve banks on a repurchase of the bills being even less than that figure, owing to the profit on the transaction accruing to the original purchasers of the bills. The long and short of the matter is that the effect of the forcing out of Reserve credit, when there was absolutely no demand for it in the requirements of trade and business, was to cause an accumulation of excess reserves, mainly in the Federal Reserve District of New York, and in order to find employment for this excess of funds the funds were invested in short-term Government paper as a ready means at hand. The Reserve banks in turn purchased the bills at inordinately low rates of return in order to maintain the liquid character of their own assets. The congestion of funds at the financial centers, on the other hand, further weakened the money market until it was found almost impossible to place loans even at previously unheard of low figures. It may be assumed, too, that the abnormally low rates played no little part in expelling gold, though much of the gold shipped represented movements of the metal made irrespective of ordinary considerations, the primary object being to get the balances held here out of the country back home or to some place where the question of safety would not arise. On that point it may be noted that the Federal Reserve banks on June 1 reported only $\$ 179,564,000$ of acceptances held for foreign account against $\$ 297,735,000$ April 27 and $\$ 335,312,000$ April 6. This, it will be observed, is a reduction of nearly $\$ 156,000,000$ in the eight weeks.

It should be noted that as a result of the extensive purchases of United States securities and the heavy gold exports, the Federal Reserve banks found themselves obliged to avail of the authority given by the Glass-Steagall Act and use United States Government obligations as part collateral for Federal Reserve notes. This was done for the first time in the week ending May 11, when $\$ 97,300,000$ of United States Government securities were pledged with Federal Reserve agents as collateral for such notes and was followed by the further pledging of $\$ 51,000,000$ in the week ending May $18 ; \$ 48,100,000$ in the week ending May 25 , and $\$ 66,-$ 900,000 in the week ending June 1, making the total amount so pledged on the latter day $\$ 263,300,000$.

As the direct result of the congestion of funds with the concurrently low interest rates prevailing, the New York Clearing House banks found themselves obliged on May 10 to give notice that, effective Friday, May 13, interest rates allowed by the Clearing House banks on the balances of depositors would be reduced by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. The new rates were $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on demand deposits, except those of mutual savings banks, on which $1 \%$ is paid, and $1 \%$ on time deposits. These are the same rates in force in the summer of 1931, which were the lowest on record. However, the actual return to depositors will be lower than at that time, because the Clearing House in the interval since then has put into effect a regulation providing that deduction must be made of that portion of the deposits which the banks are required to hold as legal cash reserves. This reserve is $13 \%$ in the case of deposits subject to call and $3 \%$ in the case of time deposits. Accordingly, under the new arrangement depositors receive interest only on $87 \%$ of their demand deposits and $97 \%$ on their time deposits. In other words, the merchant and the business man receives interest on his balances in bank on only $87 \%$ of the $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per annum to which he is entitled under the change in the case of the demand deposits and $97 \%$ of the $1 \%$ allowed on time deposits.

Rates of interest allowed on foreign deposits were also reduced. The Informal Committee of Bankers which governs rates of interest paid by the leading banks on foreign deposits voted on May 12 to reduce all rates $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$, effective May 17. The new rates, which correspond with those in force the previous summer and up to Oct. 16 of that year, were fixed as follows: On demand deposits, except those of 'foreign central banks, $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$; on demand deposits of foreign central banks, $1 \%$; on time deposits, $11 / 2 \%$.

The call loan rate on the Stock Exchange again remained unchanged throughout the whole month at $21 / 2 \%$. Outside the Stock Exchange, however, loaning all through the month was at important concessions from the official rates. In the first half of the month the outside rate generally, was 11/2@ $2 \%$, while the last half of the month not over $11 / 2 \%$, and on several days as low as $11 / 4 \%$. Time loans continued in poor demand, and, in fact, there was virtually no demand whatever. At the beginning of the month the range was $13 / 4 @ 2 \%$ for all dates, but the rest of the month the rate was nominally $11 / 2 \%$ for all dates. Prime commercial paper continued in good demand and with the supply insufficient to meet requirements. Quotations for choice names of 4 to 6 months maturity ruled at $31 / 4 @ 31 / 2 \%$ the first week of the month, then dropped to $23 / 4 @ 3 \%$. For names less well known there was a decline from $3 \%$ @4\% to $31 / 2 \%$. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on May 14 reported that leading commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 107,800,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on April 30 against $\$ 105,606,000$ on March $31, \$ 102,818,000$ on Feb. 29, and $\$ 107$. 902,000 on Jan. 31.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES.

| May | Rates on Mixed Collateral. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 60 Days. | 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 4 Months. | 5 Months. | 6 Mmihs. |
| $1 . . .-{ }^{1}$ |  |  | sun | day |  |  |
|  | 13132 | 134@2 | 13/3@2 | 134@2 | 134@2 | 14 @2 |
|  | 14@2 | 13, @2 | 134@2 | 134@2 | 134@2 | 134@2 |
|  | 13@2 | 14@2 | 13 | 134@2 | 134@2 | 134@2 |
| 8 | 13@2 | 13/302 | 13402. | 13/92 | 13@2 | 1\%@2 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Satur } \\ & \text { Sun } \end{aligned}$ | day |  |  |
| 9 | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 2$ | $13 / 1 / 2$ | 13/2 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| 10 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 \%$ | 113 | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| 11 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 1 / 2$ | $11 / 3$ | $11 / 2$ | 113 | $11 / 2$ |
| 13 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |  | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 13 |
| 14 |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 1 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| 18 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| 19 | 13 | 13 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| 20 | 13/2 | 11/2 |  | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | 11/2 |
| 21 |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| 23 | 13/2 | 11/2 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |  | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 113 | $11 / 2$ | 113 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $111 / 2$ |  | $11 / 2$ | 1313 | $11 / 3$ | 13 |
| 28 | 13/2 |  |  |  | 1/2 |  |
| 29 |  |  | Sun | day |  |  |
| 30 --..--- |  |  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{\text {Holi }}$ | day $11 /$ |  |  |
| 31 .-- | 11/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 13/2 |

CALL LOANS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| May 1932. | Low. | Hioh. | Renewal | May 1932. | Low. | High. | Reneral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sun | day |  | 17 | $21 / 2$ | $23 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
|  | $21 / 4$ |  |  |  | $21 / 2$ | 215 | $21 / 2$ |
| 3 | 2315 | 2115 | $21 / 5$ | 19 | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 5}$ | 219 | 21/2 |
| 5 | 21/2 | 21/2 | 21/3 | 2 | Satur | 23y | 2 2/2 |
| 6 | $23 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 22 | Sun | day |  |
| 7 | Satur | day |  | 23 | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| 8. | ${ }_{2}$ Sun | day |  |  | $21 / 3$ |  |  |
| 10 | 2316 | 21/2 | $21 / 2$ | 25 | 21/3 | 21/2 | 231/2 |
| 11 | $23 / 3$ | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |  | 21/2. | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| 12 | 21.15 | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |  | Satur | day |  |
| 13 |  | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |  | Sun |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | Satur Sun | day |  |  | ${ }_{21 / 2}{ }^{\text {Holi }}$ | day ${ }_{23 / 2}$ | $21 / 2$ |
|  | $21 / 2$ | 21/2 | 21/2 |  |  |  | 21/2 |

There were two changes in the rates for bankers' acceptances during the month of May. On May 5 rates were marked up $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ on all maturities in both the bid and the asked columns, but on May 11 they were reduced again $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ on all maturities in the bid and asked columns alike. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank the first week of May remained at $21 / 2 \%$ on maturities running from one to 120 days, and at $3 \%$ on maturities of 121 to 180 days, but then was marked down to $21 / 2 \%$ for all maturities. A further contraction occurred during May in the volume of acceptances held by the Federal Reserve banks both on their own account and for account of their foreign correspondents. On their own account the holdings fell from $\$ 45,874,000$ April 27 to $\$ 35,479,000$ June 1 , while the holdings of acceptances for foreign banks fell from $\$ 297$,735,000 April 27 to $\$ 179,564,000$ June 1. Figures made public on May 18 by the American Acceptance Council indicated a continuance of the decline in the volume of accept ances outstanding. A portion of this reduction, it was stated, might be ascribed to seasonal influences, but there was undoubtedly a growing tendency towards lower acceptance totals, particularly by New York City banks, said Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the Councll. The total outstanding decreased $\$ 32,251,844$ during the month of April, leaving the amount April 30 at $\$ 879,038,870$, at which figure comparison was with $\$ 1,422,021,675$ on the corresponding date in 1981. The "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank makes the following observa-
tions bearing upon the course of the acceptance market during the month:
'The discount market for bankers' acceptances was quiet throughout May. Early in the month a falling off in foreign demand for bills caused a slight increase in dealers' portfolios, and the dealers raised their rates by $1 / 4 \%$ from the low level of $7 / 8 \%$ for 90 day unindorsed bills established in the latter part of April. The higher rates were maintained by the dealers only from May 5 to May 10 , howerer, as their portfolios declined again within this period and the deposit rates of the New York Clearing House banks were reduced by $1 / 2 \%$, effective May 13 . Notwithstanding the lack of reinvestment demand for foreign account because of the low yields obtainable, few bills found their way into the discount market, due to the surplus funds which the New York City accepting and discounting banks had available for em ployment.
At the end of April the group of accepting banks and bankers that report their outstandings to the American Acceptance Council held $\$ 455,000,000$ of bills, an increase of $\$ 78 ; 000,000$ during the month. As the volume of bills outstanding declined $\$ 32,000,000$ during April to $\$ 879,000,000$, he proportion of bills held by the accepting banks rose from 41 to $52 \%$, or nearly as high a ratio as was reached last summer. Practically no bills have been offered to the Reserve banks recently, and in view of the low level of Federal Reserve holdings of bills for their own account and the decline in foreign correspondents ${ }^{+}$holdings, it appears ikely that the proportion of outstanding bills held by the accepting banks increased substantially further during May.' PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES


No change whatever occurred during the month of May in the rediscount rates of any of the Federal Reserve banks. RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK.

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 7. | May 14. | May 21. | May 28. |
| Call Loans on Stock Exchange- |  |  |  |  |
| Range for week (mixed and indus. collat.) | $21 / 2021 / 2$ | 21/2@21/2 | $21 / 2021 / 2$ | $21 / 2021 / 2$ |
| Week's average (mixed and indus. collat.) | 21/2 | 21/2 | 21/2 | 21/2 |
| Time Loans (mixed and indus. collateral)- |  |  |  |  |
| Sixty days.- | 134 | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| Ninety days. | 13 @2 | $11 / 2$ | 115 | $11 / 2$ |
| Four months | 13/42 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| Five months | 13402 | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| Six months | 13/42 | 11/2 | $13 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ |
| Commercial Paper- ${ }^{\text {Double and single names- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Double and single names Prime 4 to 5 months. |  |  |  |  |
| Prime 4 to 5 months...-- Good 4 to 6 months. | 314@31/4 | 23/4@3 |  |  |
| Good 4 to 6 months-.-.-.-.-...-- | 334@4 | 314 | 31/2 | ${ }^{12 / 4} \quad 31 / 2$ |

## THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND MEMBER <br> <br> BANKS-BROKERS' LOANS.

 <br> <br> BANKS-BROKERS' LOANS.}There were many features in the Federal Reserve statements which attracted wide attention. The continuance of large-scale purchasing of United States Government securities was one of these, the large gold exports with a drawing down of the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks was another, and the combined effect of the two in obliging the Federal Reserve banks to avail of the privilege granted by the Glass-Steagall Act in authorizing the use of United States Government securities as part collateral for securing Federal Reserve notes was a third point of interest. As already indicated elsewhere, the total holdings of Government securities by the 12 Reserve institutions after having increased from $\$ 885,014,000$ April 6 to $\$ 1,191,232,000$ April 27 further increased to $\$ 1,575,200,000$ June 1. The bulk of the increase was in the holdings of "certificates and bills," which, after rising from $\$ 481,929,000$ April 6 to $\$ 749$,386,000 April 27, further increased to $\$ 1,006,784,000$ June 1. There were moderate purchases also of United States Government bonds and of United States Treasury notes. The first mentioned item rose from $\$ 318,690,000$ April 6 to $\$ 346$, 399,000 April 27, and then to $\$ 396,794,000$ June 1. while the holdings of Treasury notes rose first from $\$ 84,395,00$ ? April 6 to $\$ 95,447,000$ April 27 , and then to $\$ 171,622,000$ April 6 to $\$ 95,447,000$ April 27 , and then to $\$ 171,622,000$
June 1. Gold reserves showed relatively little change in
the three weeks to April 27, but thereafter fell from $\$ 3,014$,534,000 April 27 to $\$ 2,751,067,000$ June 1. This necessitated resort to the privileges of the Glass-Steagall Act, and as a consequence United States Government securities for the cinst time sime the establishment of the Federal Resorve System were used as part collateral for the security of Federal Reserve notes, the Reserve banks having authority to use Government securities to the extent of $60 \%$ of the face value of the notes, the other $40 \%$ having to consist of the legal cash reserves required under the Reserve Act. In the week ending May $11 \$ 97,300,000$ of Government securities were thus used, $\$ 51,000,000$ more in the week ending May 18, $\$ 48,100,000$ in the week ending May 25, and $\$ 66,-$ 900,000 in the week ending June 1 , making the total so used on June $1 \$ 263,300,000$. However, notwithstanding the heavy losses of gold the reserves of the Federal Reserve System remained far in excess of legal requirements. The ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined declined from $67.9 \%$ April 27 to $61.4 \%$ June 1, but the legal reserve against Reserve notes is only $40 \%$, and against deposit liabilities but $35 \%$.
As against the large acquisitions of United States Government securities, there was a partial offset in a decrease in the holdings of acceptances, which declined from $\$ 45,874,000$ April 27 to $\$ 35,479,000$ June 1, and a decrease in the discount holdings, which fell from $\$ 531,824,000$ April 27 to $\$ 494$,601,000 June 1. The final result was that the total of the bill and security holdings, and which constitutes a measure of the volume of Reserve credit outstanding, increased from $\$ 1,773,745,000$ April 27 to $\$ 2,110,424,000$ June 1, at which figure comparison was with only $\$ 907,016,00012$ months before, on June 3 1931. The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation changed irregularly from week to week. but the amount on June 1, at $\$ 2,564,399,000$, compared with $\$ 2,526,572,000$ on April 27, and with $\$ 1,583,574,000$ on June 3 1931. Foreign bank deposits with the Federal Reserve banks fell from $\$ 49,598,000$ April 27 to $\$ 40,706,000$ on May 25 , but increased to $\$ 74,035,000$ June 1 , and the amount of acceptances held by the Reserve banks for foreign central banks declined from $\$ 297,735,000$ April 27 to $\$ 179,564,000$ June 1.
As for brokers' loans, these, as previously explained, are so small now that they are of little consequence. Suffice it to say that there was a further reduction in the total of these loans with the amount on May 25 at $\$ 409,000,000$ against $\$ 495,000,000$ on April 27. The monthly figures compiled oy the Stock Exchange itself also showed further contraction with the total of the borrowing. by Stock Exchange members May 31 reported at $\$ 300,397,222$ against $\$ 379$, 016,662 April $30 ; \$ 533,103,059$ March $31 ; \$ 524,663,758$ Feb. 29 , and still larger totals at previous dates.

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING MAY

Following the break in the pound sterling during April the course of sterling exchange during May was reiatively steady, but with the trend towards higher levels the rising tendency, however, being held in check, according to the belief in financial circles, by operations of the Bank of England and the British Treasury. On many occasions during the month the pound sterling was in demand in New York and in many other parts of the world, and it was the belief that the British Treasury and the Bank of England took measures to prevent any sharp advance not only in the New York. market but in leading European centers. The ordinary normal conditions of a seasonal character favors sterling exchange at this time of the year, but bankers also reported a considerable demand for exchange on London from the Far East, Oceanica and South America, as well as in the United States and Canada. The feature in the foreign exchange market during May was the wide sale of dollar exchange in Europe. There was apparently a renewed "flight from the dollar," and a marked disinclination of foreign funds to stay in the United States owing to the large-scale purchases of United States Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks, and also owing to nervous fears that radical legislation proposed in Congress would lead to unwarranted credit and currency expansion and might force the country off the gold standard. This fear evidently lay at the bottom of the large gold exportsexports of huge proportions which constitute the conspicuous feature in foreign exchange affairs during the month, as noted further below; export shipments from New York aggregated no less than $\$ 235,600,000$, including $\$ 22,100,000$ addition to earmarked stock; $\$ 5,900,000$ was taken for account of London. High officials in banking circles tried to reassure European investors that the American dollar was absolutely safe, but without having much effect in checking gold withdrawals. Such statements, according to news paper accounts, were made in official quarters in England, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain. The flight from the dollar was not reflected so much in sterling quotations as in those of French francs, Dutch guilders, Swiss francs and Belgian belgas. Doubtless sterling would have reflected prevalling apprehensions more strongly but for official intervention by the London authorities, who were apparently determined that rates for sterling should not be permitted, at least for the time being, to make any sharp advances. On numerous occasions there was evidence of a strong de mand for sterling in many centers, and quotations might have soared except for intervention on the part of the London authorities. Whether this intervention was accomplished directly through London bankers or through sup-
porting operations by banking authorities in other centers was not known, and not deemed of any great consequence as the directing action was believed to come from London. Despite frequent assurances by leading banking authorities in Europe, a marked disinclination on the part of foreign funds to come to the United States or to remain here continued throughout the month. London's own position was deemed secure, as is evident from the fact that the Bank of England on May 12 further reduced its discount rate from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$, making the fourth reduction in the Bank of England rate since Feb. 18. Open market discount rates in London likewise reflected a feeling of great security as well as oversupplies of loanable funds. Open market discounts for short bills in London were $1 \%$ on May 31 against 17/@@2\% on April 30, and 1 1/16\% for three months bills against 2@2 1/16\% on April 30. Gold continuel to reach the London market from South Africa, India ani other Asiatic countries, and the major portion of this is believed to have been taken for account of the British Treasury through the Exchange Equalization Account authorized by the British Parliament in April, in which month the Chancellor of the Exchequer received authority to borrow $£ 150,000,000$ for that purpose.
The outstanding event in sterling exchange during May was perhaps the purchase, on Saturday, May 14, of $£ 2,012,665$ of bar gold by the Bank of England, its first big purchase of gold since abandonment of the gold standard on Sept. 21 1931. This was not open market gold, and London bullion dealers professed ignorance of its source, but suggested that the metal had been accepted by the Treasury on exchange accounts. Later the Bank of England bought $£ 1,234,477$ of gold bars in the London open market, and still later acquired other consignments of the metal. According to press dispatches, on May 25, Major Walter Elliott, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain had no intention of returning to the gold standard "while gold prices behave as they are doing now." Mr. Elliott's statement was made in response to persistent demands by members of the Commons for a specific promise not to permit external events such as the United States reflation policy to precipitate a too hasty return to the gold standard. The Bank of England statement for the week ending May 4 showed a loss of $£ 16,492$ in gold; for the week ending May 11 there was a gain in amount of $£ 24,717$; for the week ending May 18 a gain of $£ 2,037,605$; in the week ending May 25 a gain of $£ 2,238,605$, and in the week ending June 1 a gain of $£ 3,580,620$.

Cable transfers on London, May 31, ranged at $3.68 \%$ (@ 3.70 $1 / 8$ against $3.653 / 4 @ 3.663 / \mathrm{s}$ on Monday, May 2. The first half of the month the sterling rate showed a declining tendency, and on May 14 cable transfers were $3.65^{1 / 4} @ 3.66^{1 / 4}$ ency, and on May 14 cable transfers were $3.6514 @ 3.661 / 4$,
but the rest of the month, and particularly in the closing but the rest of the month, and particularly in the closing
days, the trend was slowly upward. Owing to the steady transfer from dollars into sterling, rates for sterling futures ruled at a sharp premium at the close of May, this preminm for three months futures being $41 / 2 \%$. Canadian exchange continued at a severe discount, and on May 23 this discount was as much as $13119131 / 2 \%$; on May 31 the discount was 12@121/8\% against $107 / 16 @ 10 \% \%$ discount on May 2.

Repeated references have been made above to the huge outflow of gold from the United States, inspired by the fear that the country might be driven off the gold standard, as a result of Federal Reserve operations in the large-scale purresult of Federal Reserve operations in the large-scale pur-
chases of United States Government securities and the numerous schemes finding faror in Congress for the issue of numerous schemes finding favor in Congress for the issue of following statement, taken from the "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for June 1, the full details of the gold movement are indicated:
"A considerable reduction in the monetary gold stock of the United States occurred during May, totaling $\$ 216$,000,000 , the largest gold loss since last October. A major part of the movement reflected a transfer abroad of central bank funds which had been employed in the New York money market, carrying further the tendency for central banks to concentrate their reserves in their own vaults instead of keeping a substantial part invested in foreign money markets. On May 25 the monetary gold stock of the United States was $\$ 4,207,000,000$, which is about the same as the average level in 1928 and 1929, although since the autumn of 1929 the volume of foreign short-term funds in the New York money market has been reduced by about two-thirds, and foreign investments in American securities have been substantially reduced.
"Exports, which totaled $\$ 213,500,000$, consisted chiefly of shipments of $\$ 59,600,000$ to France, $\$ 70,500,000$ to Holland, $\$ 55,100,000$ to Switzerland, $\$ 19,000,000$ to Belgium, $\$ 5,900,000$ to England, and $\$ 3,400,000$ to Germany. A sizable part of the gold exported during the month represented the shipment of gold released from ciarmark, but as there were additional amounts set aside the total volume of gold held under earmark for foreign account on May 31 showed a net increase of $\$ 22,100,000$ for the month.
"As a partial offset to the losses of gold through exports and earmarkings, there was a total of $\$ 14,600,000$ of gold imported, of which $\$ 4,500,000$ came from Canada, $\$ 1,000,000$ from Peru, $\$ 500,000$ from Newfoundland, and $\$ 800,000$ from Mexico through New York; and $\$ 3,700,000$ from China, $\$ 2,400,000$ from $\$$ apan, and $\$ 800,000$ from Australia through
the continental and other foreign exchanges.
The Gontinental exchanges during May were all under the influmee of the fear which led to the renewed calling home of foreign balances in this country and likewise the closing out of many foreign investments here, and which eventrated in a gold export movement from the United States of phenomenal proportions, to which repeated reference ha: already been made. At the same time a condition of great ease in the European money markets prevailed, lqading to further reductions in discount rates in addition to those announced in previous months. Reference has already been made to the reduction on May 12 in the discount rate of the Bank of England from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$. The Bank of Ireland at the same time reduced from $4 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$. The Bank of Italy on May 2 cut its discount rate from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$, and on May 5 the Bank of Lithuania reduced from $71 / 2 \%$ to $7 \%$. On May 13 the National Bank of Sweden lowered its rate from $5 \%$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$, effective May 17, and on this last-mentioned day the Bank of Bulgaria reduced its rate from $91 / 2 \%$ to $81 / 2 \%$, and on May 25 to $8 \%$, while on May 19 the National Bank of Norway reduced from $5 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$, and on May 28 the National Bank of Deumark scaled down its rate from $5 \%$ to $4 \%$, the lower figure becoming effective May 31. On May 20 the Central Reserve Bank of Perı reduced from $7 \%$ to $6 \%$.

French francs were exceptionally firm, owing very largely to the flight of funds from the dollar. The Bank of France continued to draw down its foreign balances in this country in the form of gold, and its gold takings at New York for export were of exceptional dimensions, the shipments for the month to France having reached no less than $\$ 50$,600,000 , as noted further above. Utterances in French banking circles were strongly condemnatory of the so-called inflation policies which they seemed to think were being pursued by British and American banking authorities. cording to dispatches to the New lori "Times" May 9 , two articles on the dollar, which the dispatch stated were evidently inspired by the officials of the Fr'ench Treaswere evidently inspired by the officials of the French Treasury and the Bank of France, attracted much attention in Paris. One appeared in "Le Temps" and the other in "Le Journal des Debats." Both expressed faith in the stability of the dollar, coupled with criticism of the Federal Reserve's policy as tending toward inflation. "The purchase by the Federal Reserve of Treasury bonds," said an editorial in the "Journal des Debats," "has resulted in weakness of the dollar, and that was the subject of telephone conferences of the directors of the Federal Reserve Board with the principal European banks of issue. as well as the question of the international application of the policy of credit expansion." According to "Le Temps" the rise in the British pound early in the previous week, which showed that dollars were
being sold a gainst pounds was being sold against pounds, was stopped by the intervention in the market in Paris by the Bank of France, which bought dollars heavily. Generally speaking, according to the New York "Times" dispatch, what the Treasury and the Bank of France officials expressed in the inspired articles was simply a reflection of the two great pillars of French financial philosophy, the fear of inflation and profound respect for gold metal.

Cable transfers on Paris touched $3.953 / 16 \%$ on May 28, a new high figure for the Jear. The rate May 31 was $3.947 / 8 \cong$ 3.95 as against 3.941/s@3.943/8 on May 2. The Bank of France in its return for the week ending May 6 showed a gain in gold holdings of $477,750.198$ francs; for the week ending May 13 there was a further increase of $311,660,240$ francs: for the week ending May 20 an increase of $255,474,930$ francs, and for the week ending May 27 an increase of 563 ,268,563 francs.
The German mark fluctuated rather erratically and was inclined to move lower at a time when the other Continental exchanges showed a rising tendency, and the last week of the month the mark dereloped decided weakness, and especially on the closing day, May 31, probably because Chancellor Bruening had the day before handed in his resignation and that of his entire cabinet to President von Hindenburg at the instance of the latter. Cable transfers on Berlin, after moving up from 23.76 May 2 to 23.90 Mav 11. and hovering around the latter figures for several dars. dropped to 23.65 May 27 , and on May 31 showed a range of $23.621 / 2 @ 23.68$. The pressing problem in Germany appeared to be that of transfer or the ability to obtain the necessarv foreign exchange. German authority stated that there were few cases of German long-term loans abroad on which interest charges were not being earnen. and that there would be no difficulty were payments made in marks instead of foreign currency. During the first four months of the calendar year the German export surplus was not sufficient to meet all the devisen requirements, and the Bank of Germany was compelled to pay out approximately 170.000000 marks in gold and foreign exchange. During that period, however, requirements were unusually large hecause considerable amounts of the foreign delt falling due under the standstill agreement were repaid. In the gold outflow from this country Germany did not fail to participate there were repeated small shipments from this side to Germans. month was $\$ 3,400.000$. Much mystery to Germany for the these shipments inasmuch as markery appeared to surround nominal and quoted rates did not touch the pold export point for shipments of the metal from New York. export

Berlin dispatches, May 4, reported that the Bank of France had informed the Bank of Germany that the $\$ 90,000$, 000 Central bank credit which matured on June 4, and in which the Federal Reserve banks, the Bank of England, and the Bank for International Settlements, each for one-quarter of the amount, were participants, had been extended for another period of three months. The other three participants joined in the extension, though the Bank of France insisted on the amortization of $20 \%$ of the debt. The Bank of Germany, in its return for the first quarter of May, recorded a loss of $7,724,000$ marks, but for the second quarter showed an increase of 374,000 marks, and for the third quarter an increase of $4,800,000$ marks, with $6,437,000$ marks further increase in the fourth quarter of the month. The note circulation of the Bank of Germany decreased 137,192,000 marks in the first quarter, $67,919,000$ marks in the second quarter, and $183,671,000$ marks in the third quarter, but with an expansion of $221,288,000$ marks in the final quarter.
An Austrian transfer moratorium was foreshadowed in a note addressed by the Vienna Government to the League of Nations and made public about the middle of the month but was at the end of the month postponed awaiting action on the part of the League of Nations. The action would be tantamount to a suspension of service on most external loans, and perhaps on all of them. Asserting that the country was facing bankruptcy while the great Powers debated the political possibilities of a Danubian Union, the note stated that further months cannot be allowed to elapse without the beginning of a program corresponding to the urgent needs of Austria. The note concluded with a plea that the League and its Financial Commission offer counsel n this dilemma. The Austrian schilling, however, for exchange did not show any fluctuations of importance. Italian exchange was slightly easier, and cable transfers on Italy, May 31, were 5.131/2@5.141/8 against 5.151/2@5.161/2 on May 2. The Italian Treasury conversion operation, which asked for one billion lire, and for which a total of four billion was subscribed, was regarded as encouraging in demonstrating an abundance of liquid funds and the public confidence in Government finances. The Greek Government failed to remit funds to pay the May 1 coupon of the Greek Govern ment 40 -year $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds (refugee loan of 1924). This loan amounted to about $\$ 60,000,000$, of which about $\$ 6,000,000$ was placed in the United States
and the remainder in London and in Athens. Cable trans fers on Greece were quoted at 0.63@0.70 May 31 against $0.78 @ 0.82$ on May 2.
The exchanges on the countries neutral during the war were all strong under the influence of the large withdrawals of funds and balances in this country, and which led to such a large outflow of gold from the United States. Swiss francs and Dutch guilders were especially strong, and both countries doubtless furmished a haven of refuge for much of the gold withdrawn from this country; $\$ 55,100,000$ gold was shipped during the month to Switzerland, and $\$ 70$, 500,000 to Holland. And cable transfers on Switzerland on May 31 were quoted at a range of $19.581 / 2 @ 19.61$ against $19.411 / 2 @ 19.431 / 2$ May 2, while cable transfers on Holland were 40.56@40.59 May 31 against 40.501/2@40.53 on May 2. The orders for Swiss francs both here and abroad were said to be due to the transfers of private individual accounts either from the closing out of deposit accounts or the liquidation of security holdings. The funds were sent to Switzerand despite the fact that Swiss banks pay no interest on foreign accounts in order to discourage the influx. Such funds simply seek safety.
The Scandinavian currencies also manifested a rising tendency, and this was true even as regards Sweden, notwithstanding the losses suffered through the Kreuger \& Toll disaster in which Swedish interests were so largely involved. Kreuger \& Toll, the parent company of the vast interests which were headed by the late Ivar Kreuger, filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 24 and applied for annulment of the provisional moratorium granted to it by the Swedish Government. The Swedish Investigating Committee, in a report issued May 20 , recommended that the concern be declared bankrupt. The report revealed that Ivar Kreuger, the so-called "match king," who committed suicide in Paris on March 12 1932, died practically penniless and owing $\$ 168,300,000$. Associated Press accounts from Stockholm, May 4, stated that Ivar Kreuger had been summoned while in the United States to appear before representativos of the National Bank of Sweden and banks in Berlin on March 15, when he committed suicide in Paris on March 12, the Banking Committee of the Riksdag reported. The report censured the management of the National Bank, the Riksbank, for the enormous credits granted Kreuger. The Swedish crown for cable transfers was 18.99@19.10 May 31 against 18.34@18.40 on May 2. The Danish crown for cable

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

transfers, after selling below 20.00 on May 14, was quoted at 20.15@20.25 May 31 against $20.02 \frac{1}{2} @ 20.10$ on May 2. The Norwegian crown, however, after an advance the early part of the month, showed a declining tendency the latter part. As against 18.56@18.65 May 2, the range for the Norwegian crown May 31 was 18.47@18.55 on May 31 . The low point 18.32@18.45 May 14. Spanish pesetas continued their upward movement, and the rate for cable transfers on Spain May 31 was 8.24@8.27 against 7.88@7.911/2. This was taken as indicating growing confidence in the Spanish Republic.
Exchange on South American countries showed no changes of any great consequence except that the Brazilian milreis developed strength on an improvement in the general condition of the country; cable transfers on Brazil were quoted at 7.25@7.59 May 31 against 6.71@7.95 May 2, and the Peruvian sol suffered a sharp drop on the announcement on May 17 that the Peruvian Congress had approved a bill relieving the central bank of its obligation to exchange notes for gold under the "Kemmerer law." In other words, Peru suspended gold payments. The Bank was authorized to restore the operations of the gold standard when "the Board of Directors believed the time has come to re-establish the gold standard" and upon the approval of the Finance Minister. Under the new measure the Central Bank of Peru may buy gold in any form and foreign drafts, but independently of the gold backing of the sol. The sol for checks May 31 was quoted at $22.25 @ 25.00$ against 28.00 on May 2.
The exchanges on the Far East were weak on the decline in the price of silver, while the Japanese yen was at the same time independently weak. The Japanese Premier was murdered by an assassin on Sunday, May 15, which necessitated a change in political control, but even before this there were reports that the fiduciary note issues of the Bank of Japan were to be heavily increased and also that the Government would undertake control of foreign exchange. The yen for checks was $32.10 @ 32.50$ May 31 against 32.47@32.62 on May 2. On May 16 the yen sold as low as 31.10@31.35. The Hongkong dollar for checks sold up from 23.12@23 11/16 May 2 to 24.00@24.44 May 12, while the price of silver was rising, but then dropped to 23.28@2313/16 May 23, as the price of silver slumped; the close May 31 was at $23.56 @ 2315 / 16$. The Shanghai tael for checks was 30.67@311/4 May 31 against 30.14@30.63 May 2, but in the meantime had sold at 31.26@31.88 May 12. Ru-
pees on Bombay were $27.55 @ 28.35$ May 31 in comparison with 27.25@27.63 on May 2. Silver in London, after rising from $1611 / 16$ pence May 2 to $175 / 16$ pence May 17, dropped to $16 \%$ pence May 21 , and was $1615 / 16$ pence Mas 31 .


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES.


## New York Stock Exchange

## RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING MAY 1932.



The tables on pages 16 to 38 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during Mayi and range since Jan. 1. They need no extended Introduction, as they are selfexplanatory. The tables embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. Theblack-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 1909, all quotations for interest-paying bonds are at a price to which accrued interest must be added. The exceptions to the rule are income bonds and bonds on whioh Interest is in default. A few other bonds, like the Holland-American Line 6s, for special reasons, are also quoted "flat,' but where this is the case the quotation "flat" will be found against the name of the issue. This method of quoting bonds became effective Jan. 21909.

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


|  | BONDS <br> N. Y. 8TOOK EXCEANGE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 . \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | ICES IN MAY. |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bid. Ask. | , |  | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices  Sale Prices. <br> 80 Jan. 23 8934 <br> Apr.   |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) ${ }^{96}$ Ste |  | 94 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 23 } & \text { Sale } \\ 22 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{24}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 15 & 171 / 2 \\ 81 / 2 & \text { sale } \\ 5 / 2 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cl} 113 / 13 \\ 51 / 4 & 13 \\ 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7^{72} \text { Sale } \\ 991 / \text { Sale } \\ 191 / 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1031 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 20 & \text { Sale } \\ 16 & \text { Sale } \\ 151 / 2 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 151 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & 16 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & 371 / 2 \\ & 397 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14 Sale <br> $661 /$ 70 <br> 2978  <br> 3518 sale <br> 31  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 2397 / 8 \\ & 38, ~ s a l e \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 38 & \text { Sale } \\ 361 / 2 & 48 \\ 36 & 43 / 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  | 351/4 37 37 Sale |  | 361/8 Sale |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1778 Sale <br> 3978 45 <br> --- 55 | $\begin{array}{ll} 36 / 2 & 433 / 4 \\ 461 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 14 & \text { Sale } \\ 45, & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $35, \quad 57$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 25 \frac{3 / 4}{2 a l e} & \text { Sale } \\ 22 & \text { Sale } \\ 32 & 398 \\ 35 & 39 / 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2418 & \text { Sale } \\ 12 \% 8 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}12,8 & 17\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Caldas Dept of (Colombia) 7 148_-1946 J J <br> Canada (Dom) Gold 4s.............-1960 A O <br> 30 -year gold 5 s . $\qquad$ 1952 M N | 10 15 <br> 7414 Sale <br> $891 / 2$ Sale <br> 86 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 783 / \text { sale } \\ & 953 / \text { Sale } \\ & 94 \% \text { Sale } \\ & 76 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 86 & \text { Sale } \\ 75 & 771 / 2 \\ 131 / 2 & 15 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 131 / 2 & 15 \\ 33 \\ 2978 & \text { Sale } \\ 291 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 29 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 291 / 4 \text { Sale } \\ & 291 / \text { Sale } \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}123 / 20 \\ 121 / 4 & 13 \\ 120\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May $31141 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ma |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 7 \\ 6 & 81 / 4\end{array}$ | d | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 2 \text { May } 26 \\ & 33 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}\text { 26 } & \text { Sale } \\ 7 & \text { Sale } \\ 9 & \text { Sal/ }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 70 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ May 18 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Col | 2484 Sale |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & 137 / 8 \text { May } 4 \\ & 1316 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 27 \\ 273 / 4 & \text { May } 23 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $137 / 8$ May 4 30 Jan. 13 <br> 1312     |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 20 \% \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{201 / 8}^{20}{ }_{241 / 2}^{26}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 21 } & \text { May } \\ \\ 50 \\ 52 & \text { May } \\ \text { May }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{15}$ May ${ }^{20}$ |  |  |
|  |  | - | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 51/21/ } & \text { Sale } \\ 12\end{array}$ |  |  | Ma | 15 May ${ }^{15}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $357 / 8 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 91 May <br> 71  <br> 77 May <br>   <br> 1  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & \hdashline 78 \text { sale } \\ & 37 / / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}63 & 671 / 2 \\ 71 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ | 657171$351 / 29 y$May31 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 39 & \text { May } 25 \\ 81 / 2 & \text { May } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Cundinamarca (Dept Colombla) External a f 635 s ................... 1959 M N | 371/2 sale $121 / 2$ 86 86 Sale | $373 / 4$ 6 6 | 7r ${ }^{7}$ Sale | 75 ${ }^{5 / 8}$ May 28 |  | $35 / 8 \text { May } 2317 \text { Jan. } 14$ |
|  |  |  | 1/6 Sale |  |  | 9034 May 3  <br> 89   <br> $771 / 2$ May 2 <br> $701 / 4 a y$ 10  <br> 60 May 2  <br> 67 May  <br> 41 May 23  |  |
|  |  |  |  | --.. $74 \frac{1}{2 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771 / 8 \mathrm{May} 21 \\ & 671 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | -33 Sale <br> 33 37 <br> $331 / 2$ 38 <br> 89 Sale <br> $833 / 4$ Sale <br> 77 a- <br> $791 / 2$ Sale <br> 22 25 <br> 38 Sale |  | -32 May 24 | ${ }^{37}$ May 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $321 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$. |
|  |  | 423/314931/2 | $\begin{array}{ll}49 & 52 \\ 537 / 8 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{ll}42 & 49 \\ 44\end{array}$ | 41 May | $501 / 2 \mathrm{May}{ }^{3}$ | 41. May 26 56\% Mar. 28 |
|  |  |  | 537/8 Sale |  |  | $541 /$ May 17 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73,00 | 36-year 5Ko of 1930 $\qquad$ 1965 D German Republic extl 7s ---German Prov \& Communal Bke949 A O 0 | 29 ${ }^{\text {61/2 }}$ Sale Sale | 345\% Sale | ${ }^{27}$ 27\% $/$ Sale | 24144244 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (Cons Agric Loan) Graz (Municipality) 8s. Grt Brit \& Ire., 20-year $\overline{5} 50$ Regiatered. $\qquad$ F A | $\begin{array}{lc} 19 & 211 / 2 \\ 22 & 30 \\ 911 / 2 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{4011 / 8}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 7015}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $19{ }^{1}$ Sale |  |  |  | 17 21/2 May 26 | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $77 \quad 1$ |  |
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N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS






N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGF-BONDS





# New York Stock Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING MAY 1932.



N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-STOCKS


| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCE EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | RICES IN MAY |  |  |  | ANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{I n}{\text { In }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | May 2. | May 31. | Lowest． | Highest． | Lowest． | ighest． |
|  | Shares32,4003,770038,3008,60067,80014,50014,5008,300$2,756,800$ | Calt Packing Corp | Bid． Ask． <br> $81 / 1$ Sale <br> $3 / 8$  <br> $31 /$ Sale <br> 63 Sale <br> $113 /$ Sale <br> 1678 $171 / 2$ |  |  | Sale Prices． 41／2 May 31 | Sale Prices <br> 578 May 10 <br> 18 <br> 14 |   <br> Sale Prices． <br> $41 / 2$ May <br> $1 / 4$ Feb． | Sale Prices． <br> $117 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .13$ <br> $1 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .15$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | C |  |  |  | 13 May 27 May 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { May } \\ & 238 \\ & 28 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 / 2 \mathrm{Jan.} 13 \\ & 71 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{63} 3^{2}$ Sale | 63／May 31 | ${ }^{8} / 4 \mathrm{May} 2$ | $63 /{ }^{3}$ May 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{2}$ Apr．Apr． 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sale | ${ }^{24}{ }^{2}$ S Sale | 243 May 31 | 30.4 May 10 |  | 30 $43 \%$ May Jan 18 |
|  |  | C | ${ }^{65}$ 1／3 Sale |  |  | 30 May 17 | 41 May 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \text { May } 17 \\ 41 / 2 \text { May } 26 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,756,800 \\ 4,200 \\ 124,700 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $431 / 2$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ca | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 / 3 \\ 60 & 10 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { May } 3 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $10.10{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \text { Jan. } 12 \\ & 11 / 2 \mathrm{May} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 & \text { Jan. } 18 \\ 4 & \text { Feo. } 11 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1否 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18\％838 |  | $1 / 8$ $11 / 8$ <br> .- $11 / 2$ |  |  | 11／2 May 1 1 1 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{121}^{8} 1515$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ 2．May 19 |  |
|  | $5,1$ |  | 43／45050 |  |  | $70^{21 / 2}$ May 25 |  | $70^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{16}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $7{ }^{3 / 4} 7{ }^{41 / 2}$ | $701 / 80$ |  | 84.4 May 9 |  |  |
|  | 214，600 |  | 11／6 Sale | 5 5 3 4 Sale | ${ }_{1}^{4} \text { Sale }$ |  | 715 May 17 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20，000 | $241,300$ |  | 161／2 Sale |  |  | Ma | 97\％May 6 | May 31 | 205\％Jan． 14 |
| 1，300 |  |  | 7 |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{28} \mathrm{May}^{\text {May } 25}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21} 3^{\text {May }}{ }^{10} 10$ | 1，May 25$2_{3} / 3 \mathrm{May}$8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}93 \\ 9 & 1018 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  | $8{ }^{1}$ May 27 | $1{ }^{10}{ }^{3}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }} 5$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 117 / 8 \text { Jan. } 22 \\ 14 \text { Mar. } 12 \\ 9 \quad \text { Mar. } 28 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 183\％ |  |  |  |  | 8 May 27 |  |
|  |  |  | 137／8 sale |  |  |  |  |  | $10^{\text {7／2 Jan．}}$ Mar． 18 |
| 127，9 |  |  |  |  |  | － 15.8 May 23 |  | 15 Apr． 13 |  |
|  |  | re | （100 |  |  |  | 191／May 6 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {City }} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}183 / 8181 / 2 \\ 551 / 288 \\ 50 & 80\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 56 & \text { Sale } \\ 50 & 80 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{48} 8_{3}{ }^{\text {May }}$ May 26 | $50{ }_{5 / 3}$ May 25 | $48{ }_{3} \frac{1}{4}$ | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }} 14$ |
|  |  | City |  |  |  |  |  | 3／8 |  |
|  | 9，400 |  |  |  |  | 10 | $131 / \mathrm{May}^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{95}^{151 / 2} 160$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 270 | $\begin{array}{r} 722,900 \\ 16,200 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{1065 \%}$ S63100 | 9434 Sale | $891 / 2$ sale |  | ${ }_{97}{ }^{\text {May }} 11$ | $881 /$ May 4 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 122,600 \\ 9,500 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 141／4 Sale |  |  | 4434 May 19 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{71 / 2}{ }^{\text {P }}$ Sale |  | 70 |  |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | sale |  | 10 | 60 Ma | 7 |
|  |  | Col |  |  |  | 10 | 6 | Jan． 11 | Apr． 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |
|  |  | Columbla G \＆E1 Preferredioo | 10 | sale |  | 52. | ${ }^{571 / 2} \mathbf{M a y}$ May 6 |  |  |
|  |  | Cumbian Carbon－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 321 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1^{41 / 4}$ May 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May ${ }_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1218 | 13 |  | 13 May ${ }^{13}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％preferred－－－－－－－－－100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Onerer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | arran |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | May 28 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5，10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 810 |  |  |  |  | 191／2 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2，280 | Onso |  |  |  |  |  | 79 |  |
|  |  | Conso |  | Sal | Sal |  |  | $51 / \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{87}^{4 / 8}$ Sale |  |  | 6 | $96^{7 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar． 24 |
|  |  | Consolldated Textile－－－－－．．－＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | as8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | 8 |
| 6，1 |  |  | $42^{\text {／2／}} 44^{1 / 2}$ | $31^{1 / 2}$ Sale | 30 多 | $01$ | $33$ | $\begin{array}{rlr} 381 / 3 & \text { Apr. } \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$ | $8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15，500 | Cont |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77 | Conti |  | ${ }^{8} 8$ Sale | Sale |  | $1 / 2$ | ${ }^{6} 818$ May 27 |  |
| 78,100 13 73 | 398 | Contli | ${ }^{6}$ ，${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sale Sale | ${ }^{5}$ 3／8 Sale |  | ${ }^{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{May}^{\text {May }} 4$ |  |  |  |
| 73，5 |  | Corn |  |  | 12 | 26 | ， | 硅 | $47 \%$ Mar． 8 |
| 11, |  |  | 125 |  | 106 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 22 | 1918．Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cosl | $101 / 218$ | $17{ }^{17}$ |  | 165 May 16 | 1834 May 20 | 1014 Jan． 5 | 1918 M |
|  | 20. | 右 | $133 / 4148$ | $93 / 4$ | ${ }^{2} 7$ 缺 Sale |  | ${ }_{11}^{238}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }} 18$ |  | 15 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 1，30 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 May 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 25. |  | $231 / 2 \mathrm{Ja}$ | \％ |
|  |  | Crucible Steel of Amer－－－．io | $22^{1 / 24}$ | $11 / 2$ |  | ${ }^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | $10^{1 / 4}$ May ${ }^{25}$ | 1／4 May ${ }^{25}$ | 2314 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 15 | 15 y M | 497 J |
|  |  | Cuba |  |  |  |  | 118 May ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | 1 姩 J ${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ |
|  |  | Cuba |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 8,600 |  | Cudat |  |  | $20^{3 / 2}$ sale | $\begin{array}{r} 31 / 2 \text { May } 26 \\ 20^{26} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 y \\ & 281 / 2 \text { May } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Curtls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | P | 73 797／8 | $611 /{ }^{1}$ Sale |  | 521／2 Ma |  | 52.14 | 6 Jan． 14 |
|  | 401， |  | ${ }^{13} 18$ S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Sale | Sale |  | M | 2 | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ May ${ }^{1 / 8} 5$ | 有 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67，Ma |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{69}{ }_{71 / 2} 70$ |  |  | 563 May 25 | 58. May 16 | $561 / \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{76}$ Mar． 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | May 31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Ma | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 21 \\ & \text { Apr. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8，600 | ，400 D |  | Sale |  | Sale |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 41,500 D |  |  |  |  | $63 / 4$ |  | 63 |  |
| 00 | 27，900 D | Detroi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00 | ，40 | Devoe \＆Raynolds A．－．－．－－io＊＊ | 10\％Sale | 90 80 85 |  | $7{ }^{7}$ May | 101／M | 7 M |  |
| 15，000 | 59，500 |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{80}$ 12 ${ }^{85}$ |  | 70 | 80 M | 70 May 24 |  |
|  |  | Particlpating 6\％Pref－．25 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 $1 / 2$ May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 73 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14 | 13， 5 Salie |  |  | ${ }^{13} 43 \mathrm{Jan}$ Jay ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  |  | 88 |  |  | Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 88 |  |  |  | May 10. | 644 May 4 | 41／6 May 10 | $121 / 3 \mathrm{Feb}$ |



- No par value


[^0]| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCE BXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jrin. } \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN MAY． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { May. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2 | 31. | Lowest． | Highest | Lowest． | liohest． |
|  | Shares，13,1002,84011,300148,90059,15041,60032,6002,80033240,1008900$9 ., 580$53,600496,42510,700 | Leblah Portland Coment Par．${ }_{-100}^{50}$ |  | Bid．Ask． | $\overline{\text { Bid．} \quad \text { Ask．}}$ | Sale Price． | Sale Prices |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 49 49 |  | Ma |  |
| 2，800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31 sale | $3{ }^{3} 34$ | 5 | ${ }^{\text {Apr．}}$ May 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | T／8 Sale | 6 | 15\％ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 14\％${ }^{6 / 8}$ |  | $10^{3 / 8}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 151 |  | ${ }_{7}^{151 / 8} \mathrm{May} 27$ |  |
|  |  |  | 27273／2S2ale72 |  | 101／Sale |  | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & \text { May } 17 \\ \text { 24 } \\ 60 & \text { May } \\ 60\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Loews Incorporated oews Inco Proforred $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 23 } & \text { Sale } \\ 58 & 59\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 4 \text { May } \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & \text { May } \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 2 \mathrm{May} 31 \\ & 4 \mathrm{May}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 11，8 |  | Lott 1ncorporated．．．．． |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 2 \frac{1}{2} & \text { Sale } \\ 245 \\ 24 / 2 & 251 / 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $21 / 8$ Sale | $2_{1 /} \operatorname{May}_{\text {Mav }}^{26}$ | $23 \text { May } 17$ | $2_{1} \operatorname{May}_{\operatorname{Mav}}^{26}$ | ${ }^{43} 18 / 8$ Mar． 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18 Sale | $163 / 3 \mathrm{May} 23$ | $2^{26}{ }^{1 / 2}$ May 9 | $16{ }^{1 / 2}$ May 23 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 150 \\ & 15 \\ & 750 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1021 Sle |  |  | $102{ }^{1 / 2}$ May May 31 |  |
|  |  |  | 7314 8ale | 81／2／Sale |  | ${ }^{80}{ }_{9}$ | 86 |  |  |
|  |  | Coumana | ${ }^{16}$ |  | Sale | $8^{3 / 4}$ May 18 | ${ }_{10}^{1} 36$ May ${ }^{23}$ | $9_{3} \text { May }$ | $18^{18} \mathrm{Mar} .8$ |
| 6，000 |  | Louloville Gat \＆Elec A．－－－－＊ | ${ }^{20}{ }^{\text {20，}}$ S Sale |  |  |  |  |  | $233 /{ }_{5} \mathrm{Mar}$. |
|  |  | Ludtum Stoen． |  |  | － | $\begin{array}{r} 127 / 8 \text { May } 31 \\ \mathbf{2}^{1} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 8 ， |  | McCalir Corp－－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－＊ | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 25 \\ 18 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 18 \\ 15 & \text { Sale } \\ 15\end{array}$ | （10 Sale | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & \text { May } \\ 31 \\ 10 & \text { Mas } \\ 16 \\ 10 & \text { May } \\ 19\end{array}$ |  | 10．May ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 1 |
|  |  |  | 15 180 | （13 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { Sale } \\ 10 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & \text { May } \\ 13 \\ 13 & \text { May } \\ 2\end{array}$ | 101010MayMayMay19 |  |
| 1， |  |  |  |  |  | 22 May 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  | McI |  |  |  | ${ }_{281 / 2}^{13}$ May 25 | 1490，May 12 | $1_{13}^{13 / 2}$ May ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{\text {3 \％J Jan．}}$ Mar．${ }^{7}$ |
|  | 33 |  |  | － | cer $281 /$ Sale |  | ${ }^{393}{ }^{3} \mathrm{May} \mathrm{Ma}^{6}$ | 131／2 May 31 | 163 Mar． 16 |
|  | 78 |  |  |  | 31／8 Sale | $31 / 8$ May 31 |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ May 26 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 2 \\ 103 \\ 142 & 28 \\ 142 \\ 62 y & 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{11 / 2}{ }^{2}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $11 / 81818$ |  | $15 / 2$1515 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 157 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ S0 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { Sale } \\ 60\end{array}$ | ${ }_{571 / 2}{ }^{\text {May }}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | 571／2 May 3 | ${ }^{1521 / 2}$ Feb．${ }^{17}$ |
| ${ }^{2} 160$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $60^{1 / 2}$ May 5 |  |  |
| 25,200 30.000 | 100 | Mack Truck Inc．．．．．．．．．．－－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊） |  | 13，Sale |  |  | 14. |  | 1830 Mar .4 |
|  |  | Matise |  | cer ${ }^{3 / 8}$ Sale |  |  |  | 213 May 31 |  |
| 2,5 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 43$ Sale |  | 5 | $4{ }^{4}$ Appr． 14 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $5^{5 / 8} \quad 90$ |  | $5^{1 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ | $5^{1 / 2}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {May }} 13$ | ${ }^{\text {J Jan．}}$ Mar． 18 |
| 120 |  | Manatí Sugar－－．－．－．－．－－100 |  |  |  | 1／8 May | 1 May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{2}$ мay ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Man |  |  | Sale |  | $4 \frac{12}{4} \mathrm{May} 10$ |  |  |
|  |  | Mar |  | Sale | Sale | 63 | 9 | 龶 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ |  | ${ }^{7} \frac{1}{2}$ May | M |  |
|  |  | Ma |  |  | 3售年Sale | $3^{2 / 3}$ | May | 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $13,70$ | $48,900$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{91}{ }^{91 / 2}$ Sale 100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121 / 2 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 137／8．May |  |  |
| 2，500 |  |  |  |  | sale | 11／2 May ${ }^{1} \mathbf{M}$ | ${ }_{31 / 2}^{2}$ May ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{11 / 2}$ May ${ }^{\text {Apr．}} 14$ | Jan． 14 |
| 3， |  | Melv |  | 13 |  |  | 11 | M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | sale |  |  | $51 / \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， | $173 / 8 \mathrm{Ma}$ | M |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mav |  |  |
|  | 21.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} 113,2 \\ 42, \\ 4, \end{aligned}$ | Mid． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | Sale ${ }^{2}$ | Sale | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / \mathrm{May}^{2} \\ & \mathbf{M a y} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3,400 900 |  | Mdiand |  | 33／4 Sale | $15^{2 / 2}$ Sale | 30 May | 35 May 2 | $30^{2 / 4}$ Apr． | 9 |
|  |  | Mi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Minn | 20 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  |  | Pref |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ May ${ }^{27}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 21.3 Sale | S Sale |  | 2315 Ma | $13^{3} \%$ Ma |  |
| 4，3 | 37，7 |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ sale |  | 31／2 Sale | chay May 31 | $7{ }^{7}$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{May} 31$ |  |
|  |  |  | $4 \text { Sale }$ |  | 20.180 | 20 ${ }^{1} / \mathrm{May}^{\text {May }} 20$ | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{1} 18$ May 20 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 24, \\ & 19, \\ & 19, \end{aligned}$ | Moto Meter |  |  |  | $11^{8 / 8}$ May |  |  | $\text { Jan. } 9$ |
|  |  |  | 51／8 ${ }^{23} 18$ |  | $1{ }_{2}^{3} / 4$ Sale | ${ }_{23}{ }^{3} \mathrm{May}$ | 1414．May | 31 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .2$ |
|  |  | ulin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Munsingw |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16，700 | ${ }^{205}$ |  |  |  |  | 101／2 May | 5 May 10 | $121 / 2$ |  |
|  | 311，300 | Nash Mo |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 16 \\ 103 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National |  | ${ }_{21 / 8}$ | Sale | 11／4 May 2 | $2{ }^{4}$ May 17 | 11 May 25 | Jan． 14 |
|  |  | Nat Ar ${ }^{\text {Natlonal }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | （ ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 5$ |  |
|  |  | 7\％proferred National Breui |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| 140,70 | 54 | National 7 prererced． |  |  |  | ${ }^{271 / 8} \mathrm{Ma}$ | $361 /{ }^{3}{ }^{2}$ May 11 | 1／8 Ma | ${ }^{\text {J Mar．}}$ J 13 |
| 24,867 375,300 | 1887，46 | Nat Cash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 375,300 300 | 1，285； 2 ， 80 | Nat | Sale | 22\％Sale | Sale | ${ }_{15}^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | 15 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ May 31 | $313 / 8$ Mar．${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  | 7\％ |  | 3 |  | $3^{3 / 8}$ May | $3^{3 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{8} 1$ |
| 7,600 1,100 |  | S2．50 | 18 |  | ${ }_{20}^{15} \%$ S Sale | 143／3 May | ${ }^{18} 51 / 2 \mathrm{Naz}$ | ${ }_{20}^{1419} 1$ |  |
|  |  | St |  |  |  | 2 | 25／2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 53, Sale $1021 / 4$ Sale Sale | $\begin{array}{cc}58 \\ 1001 / & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | 5 | 49 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59，7 | 40 |  |  | 4 Sale | 73／4 Sale |  | 127／8 Ma | May 31 | 163／8 Mar． 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}7,300 \\ \hline 800 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 68$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 / \mathrm{M} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 45.40 | （ | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & \text { Sale } \\ 12 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 20 | 13138 | 131／2 May | 18，May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1{ }^{4} 13$ May ${ }^{\text {M }}$ May | 5 |
| $9,5$ |  |  | 7 S sale |  |  | ${ }_{3} 3_{1} \mathrm{May} 26$ | $5 \%$ May 44 | ${ }_{3}^{5} 12$ May 26 | $10^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 25，600 | 176，800 |  | 31／35 ${ }^{3}$ | 3188 Sale | ${ }_{2}^{13}{ }^{13}{ }^{2}$ Sale | 1狺 May ${ }^{16}$ | 113 May 16 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8 Sale | 2／2 Sale | 2／2 May |  |  | Ja |
|  |  | Newport ${ }_{\text {Clas }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Newton Steel |  |  |  |  | May |  |  |
| 1，900 |  | New York Air |  | $5{ }^{5}$ |  | Ma | $5_{6}$ May | A |  |
|  |  | York Dock | 15.45 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ 6 Apr． 13 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{18}{ }^{18}$ Sale | 15 Sale |  | M |  |  |  |
| 2 |  | Shipbuila | $8{ }^{49} 1$ | Sale | $21 / 2$ | $2^{2}$ May | 25 May 16 | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ May 16 | 9 |
|  | 1，650 |  |  | Sale |  | ${ }_{70}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | 351 May | 30 May | ${ }^{58}{ }^{3} \quad$ Mar．${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9034 May 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 130 |  |  |  | Feb． 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



- No par value.

- No par value



# New York Curb Exchange 

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE



For footnotes see page 53


[^1]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGREGATE SALES.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{NEW YORK
CORB EXGHANGE} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan. } \\
1932 .
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN MAY} \& RANGE SINC \& CE JAN. 1. \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{I n}{\text { May. }}
\] \& Since
Jan. 1. \& \& \& May 2. \& May 31. \& Lowest. \& Hiohest. \& Lovoest. \& Highest. \\
\hline Shares. \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& Indus. \& MISC. (Con.) Par \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline Bid. \& Ask. \\
\hline 173 \& 30
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bid. Ask.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Bid. \(\quad\) Ask.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\hline \text { Sale Prices. } \\
24 \& \text { May }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sale Prices.
\[
24 \text { May } 4
\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Sale Prices. \\
\({ }_{291 / 2}\) May. Mar. 31 \\
1818 Feb. 15 \\
16188. Feb. 24
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline 200 \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
173 / 4 \quad 30
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
-11-16 \\
-1-18
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& 1-16 \(11-16\) \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& ---- 18 \& -.-.- \(171 / 2\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline 0 \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
3 / 8 \& 1^{3 / 8} \\
3 \& 1^{3}
\end{array}
\] \& \& --3/4 \({ }^{-1 / 8}\) \& \& 1-"May \(2 \overline{6}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\text {Faic }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(16-173\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{--...- --..-} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(10 \overline{1 / 2}\) May \(2 \overline{6}\)} \& i2 \(1 / 8\) May 11 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \(\underset{\text { Fajard }}{\text { Fanny }}\) \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rr}
5 \\
2 \% \& 11 / 2 \\
2 \% \& \text { sale }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{lll}
5 \& \text { Apr. } \\
2 \& A \& \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
9900 \\
1,000 \\
1
\end{array}
\] \& Fanste \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
13 \& 2 \\
3 \& 5 \\
3 \& 5 \& 5 \\
2
\end{array}
\] \& (1) \& \& \& - \(\overline{3} /{ }^{\text {May }}\) - 10 \& \& \begin{tabular}{llll} 
\\
\\
4 \& Mar. \\
4 \& Feb \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 100 \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \(5_{8} \mathrm{May}^{5}\) \& \&  \& \({ }^{3} 41 / 2\) Jan. \({ }^{2}\) \\
\hline \& 1.400 \& Fecera \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(1)} \& \(4{ }^{1}\) \& \({ }^{-1}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{414 May 27} \& \(141 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}\) J \({ }^{\text {and }} 13\) \\
\hline \& \& Flar A \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6 \\
\& 7 \text { S/ Fan. } 13 \\
\& \text { Feb. } 15
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& nce Coco \& \& \& \& \& \& 5 5, May 25 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 / 8 \text { May } 5 \\
\& 61 / 2 \text { May } 3
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& F \& Fire \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 31 / \text { May } 26 \\
\& 110 \text { May } 26 \\
\& 10 \text { May } 28
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13^{0 \% 8} \text { May } 20 \\
\& 10 \\
\& \text { May } 28
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 118 \text { May } 26 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 10 \\
\& \hline \text { Man. } 11
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
612 \text { May } 3 \\
88 / 3 \text { Feb. } 25 \\
13
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 May 28 \\
\hline 700 \& \& Fishm \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{rll}
2 \& \text { sale } \\
7 \% / 8 \& \text { sale }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
1 / 2 \& 1 / 1 / 8 \\
51 / 8 \\
\text { sale }
\end{array}
\]} \&  \& - \({ }^{-16}\) \& 184 May 26 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& May \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
31 \\
5^{1 / 8} \text { Apr. } \text { May } 31 \\
12^{8}
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 15 / \mathrm{Apr} \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
15 \\
{ }_{2} \\
25 \\
\mathrm{Mar} . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Pord Motor Co, Ltd, \& 43/4 Sale \& 37/8 Sale \& 25\% Sal \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{ccc}
21 / 2 \& \text { May } \& 31 \\
4 \& \text { May } \& 13 \\
1 / 8 \& \text { May } \& 31
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 37 / \mathrm{May}_{2}^{2} \\
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
415 \text { May } 12 \\
3-16 \text { May }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \({ }^{200}\) \& \& For \& \& 3-16 Saleer \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
2 \\
1^{1 / 4} \& \left.\begin{array}{c}
23 / 3 \\
\text { Sale }_{6}
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 3, \& 29,500 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Foun } \\
\& \text { clas } \\
\& \text { coor }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{cc}37 / 6 \& \text { Sale } \\ 7816 \\ 1 / 8 \& 1 / 2 / 2\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(311 / 2\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
31 / 2 \text { May } 31 \\
1 / 4 \text { May } 26 \\
5 / 8 \text { May } 28 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
378 \text { May } \\
7-16 \text { May } \\
11 / 8 \text { May } \\
\hline 1
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline 1, \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8 \\
8 \\
5
\end{gathered} \text { May } 190
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& Garlock Pac
Ceneral \& \& 23, \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \\
\& \hline \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 51 May 10 \&  \\
\hline \& \& Ceneral Al \& \& 23812 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Ceneril \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{63/4
16
\(71 / 2\)
Sale} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
61 / 8 \& 638 \\
7 \& 85 \\
21 / 2 \& 5 \\
25 \& 5-16
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 57 / \text { Sale } \\
\& 5_{3}^{3} \text { Sale } \\
\& \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc|}
\hline 1 \& 61 / 2 \& \text { May } \& 19 \\
7 \& 7 \\
\hline \& \text { May } \& \text { May } \& 11 \\
4 \& \text { May } \& \text { May } \& \text { May } \\
4 \& 38 \& \text { May } \& 2
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 81 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .9 \\
\& 6 \mathrm{Jan} . \\
\& 71 / 2 \\
\& 7 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .20 \\
\& \text { Mar. } 14
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \[
28,100
\]
\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,500 \\
400
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \[
00
\] \& 4,4000 \& Gen \(\mathbf{F}\) Gener \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 2,900 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
3/8/ Sale \\
\(1^{2}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1/1 May 24 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1993\% \({ }^{-2 \overline{2} \overline{3}}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 81 / y^{2} \\
\& 3 \text { sale }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{61 / 8}\) Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ccc}7 \& \text { May } \\ 3 \& \text { May } \\ \& 31\end{array}\)} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Glo \& \& \& \& \& \& 3 May 31 \&  \\
\hline \& \& Godch \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
5 \text { May } \\
17 / \mathrm{Max}^{2}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
5 \& \text { May } \\
11 / \\
1 / 8 \text { May } 28 \\
1 / 8 \\
\text { Mar. } 18
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Mar. } 30 \\
\text { May } 21 \\
\text { Man. } 2 \\
16 \text { Jan. } 16
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \& \[
100
\] \& Golden Goldm \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-130 Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{i-1 Sale} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 / \mathrm{May} \\
\& 11 / \mathrm{May} \\
\& 28
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline 900 \& \& Gold Sea \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 May 611 May 6}} \& \[
1 \text { May } 6
\] \& \\
\hline 10 \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \[
\text { Apr. } 8
\] \\
\hline \& \& Gotha \& \({ }^{\text {salaie }}\) \& \({ }^{7} 18\) \& -6. 9 \& 7. May \({ }^{\text {M }}\) \&  \& \({ }_{3} 3 / 4 \mathrm{Man}\) May 26 \& 1234 Mar .11 \\
\hline \& 900 \& Grand \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2
\(111 / 2\)
May
2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(141 / \mathrm{May} 2\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{111/2 May 31} \& \\
\hline \& \& Graym \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc} 
40 \& 52 \\
116 \& 52 \\
Sale
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{lll}
210 \& \text { May } \& 20 \\
1121 / 4 \& \text { May } 27 \\
103
\end{array}
\]} \& \(1171 / 2\)
130

May \& 12.4 \& <br>
\hline 1,630 \& \& Gtan- \& 138146 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Gt Lakes Dr \& Dock com-.- ${ }^{\text {G/ }}$ \& $\overline{10}^{-7}{ }^{-10}$ \& \multirow{2}{*}{\[
\| $$
\begin{array}{ll}
\| 126 \\
118 / 4 & \text { sale } \\
\text { sale }
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{lll} 
& \text { May } 17 \\
96 & \text { May } 31
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \& 6 M \& ${ }_{96}{ }^{\text {May }}$ M <br>

\hline 25 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 96 May 31 \& ${ }_{121} 1 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ May 31 \& ${ }^{96} 12 / 3$ Man. 12 <br>
\hline \& \& Grier \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& $$
0
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $21 / 2$ May 25 \& $21 / 2$ May 25 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Hacl \& \& \& \& \& \& $$
13
$$ \& \[

1^{4}
\] <br>

\hline \& \& Hammond Clio \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Ammder \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Happi \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{21}^{4}$ Jan. May 25 \& Jan. 26 <br>

\hline \& \&  \& \& $$
51 / 4
$$ \& \& ${ }^{2}$ \%/8 Ma \& \& 21/2 May 25 \& <br>

\hline \& \& Hepren \& \& \& \& 18 Ma \& 183 May 19 \& 18 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 号 \& \& \& \& 18 May 26 \& 18. \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 151/8 Sale \& \& $21 / 8$ May 16 \& ${ }_{95} 15$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Houd } \\ \text { Con } \\ \text { Hule }\end{gathered}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 11 \& $9 \quad \begin{array}{r}\text { Mar. } \\ \\ 20\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 析 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{43 / 8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& 30 May 16 \& ${ }^{30}{ }_{4}^{3} / \mathrm{M}$ \& 33 $115 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ Mar. ${ }^{11}$ <br>
\hline \& \& Hycro \& - ${ }^{61 / 3}$ Sale \& \& \& ${ }^{43 / 8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& 2 \& $4{ }^{4}$ Jan. 11 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{2} .350$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Mum \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 44 Jan. 7 <br>
\hline \& \& $\mathrm{Imp}_{\text {A }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Imperia \& \& \& \& \& Mä \& 123 \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {Indust }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 16 \& 19 <br>
\hline 2,60 \& \& Insuli \& \& \& \& \& \& M \& <br>
\hline \& 20 \& Insur \& \& $0^{6} \overline{3}$ Sale \& \& \& \& 18180 May 31 \& 40 <br>
\hline 2,900 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 1$ \& 5s Sale \& $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ May 6 \& \& $7^{1 / 2}$ May ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 5$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& Int \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{15}^{27}$ Man. \& 30 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 1$ \& A <br>
\hline \& 1,400 \& Int \& \& - \& \& \& \& Jan. 7 \& F <br>
\hline \& , 100 \& Inte \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{3} \mathrm{y} \mathrm{Jan}$ Apr. 18 \&  <br>
\hline \& \& Int \& \& \& \& \& \& 5-16 Apr. 13 \& <br>
\hline ,200 \& 14,500 \& \& \& 10.10 \& ${ }^{10}$ \& 6 Ma \& ${ }_{6}^{1 / 8}$ May 26 \& ${ }_{6}^{10}$ JJan. ${ }^{5}$ \& $118 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ Apr ${ }^{2}$ <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 6
$23 / 4 \mathrm{May} 16$ \& ${ }^{6}{ }_{3}^{6} \quad$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 13 \& $73 / 8$ Feb. 16 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 5$ <br>
\hline \& 9.400 \& \& 13/4 \& \& \& \& \& 1 M \& <br>
\hline 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& 11/2 May 25 \& 5 13/2 May 25 \& $11 / 2 \mathrm{May} 25$ \& 85 <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{\text {Jon }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& K1 \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& Jan \& Jan. <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 4 May 26 \& 41/4 May 26 \& Jan, \& Jan. <br>
\hline 1,100 \& 16,50 \& res........ \& $3 / 413 / 2$ \& 11/4 \& \% $1 / 21$ \& 1 May 12 \& $211 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ \& 1 Feb. 1 \& 15/8 Mar. 30 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | NEW YORK CURBEXCHANGB | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ J n .2 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN MAY． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{n} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | May 2．May 31． |  | Lowest． | Highest． | Lowest． |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares. } \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ |  | INDUS．\＆MISC．（Con．）Par Kress（S H）\＆Co spec pfoli Kruakal \＆Kruskal com | Bi | Bid． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Pricess } \\ & 10 \text { May i2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices } \\ & 10 \text { May } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 10 Jan． 19 |  |
| $\square$ <br> 3,800 <br> 100 |  |  | \％ |  |  | －8－－ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Lakey Found |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{May}$ Mar， 28 |  |
|  |  | Landers Frary \＆ $\mathbf{C}$ Lane Bryant Inc－ |  |  |  |  |  | 28\％$\%$ Feb． | 301／4 Fe |
|  |  | $7 \%$ pref with war Lefcourc Realty co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 800 \\ 0000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  | $\frac{1}{6} \frac{M}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{May} 27 \\ & 65 \% \mathrm{May} 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Lerbe |  |  |  | 5\％M |  | 5\％\％M | 123 |
|  |  |  | 33／8 413 |  |  | 1 May <br> 6 May |  | 1. May 5 |  |
| 10，800 |  | Ludo |  | $3 / 4$ Sale |  | 1／2 May ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | 缺May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ | ，M | 2 |
|  |  | Mangel Stores Corp－ $6 \% \%$ pref with com pur w． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00 |  | Mannind Bown Mapes Cons Mf |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 400 |  | й |  | 11／8 ${ }^{-1}$ | 291／4 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 00 | 14，500 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ma} \\ & \mathrm{Ma} \\ & \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ |  | $21^{1 / 2} \quad 22$ | $20^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Sale ${ }^{\frac{5}{6}}$ |  |  | 201／2 May 25 | 28 \％／8 Jan． 14 |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 May 28 | 171／2 May 4 | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{16}$ | 17 |
| 2,1000 |  | Mc | $44^{----18}$ | $42{ }^{2} 5$ | 32 $1 \times 10$ | 32 | 0 |  |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 May 18 | 2 | $2{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15 Ma |
| 500 |  |  |  |  | 13／8378 | 114．4 May 27 | 214 May 27 | 11／4 May 27 |  |
| 700 |  | Mesabis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Metal \＆Mini |  | 1／8－－1／2 |  | $\mathrm{If}_{6}$ May 9 |  | 30 Mar． 29 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  | $31 / 2$ May 17 | Apr | $31 / 2$ May 17 |
| 200 |  |  |  | 11／4 43／4 |  | 1314 May 28 | 8 | $5$ | 18 |
|  |  | Midland Unite <br> Midvale Co <br> Miller（I）\＆So |  | 15， 415 | （10） |  |  |  | 15，Mar． 18 |
|  |  |  | $60 \quad 6{ }^{2} 1 / 2$ | $1 / 4$ 2 <br> -1  | 11／2 8 | 55 Ma |  | $5^{1 / 2}$ Mar． 21 | 21／2 Jan． 15 |
| 700 |  |  |  | Sale |  | 4 Ma |  | ${ }_{2}^{4} 1 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ | M |
|  |  | Mo |  |  |  | 60 |  | ${ }^{60}$ | Mar． 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 128 |  | $12^{1 / 2}$ May ${ }^{5}$ | 81／ | $5^{3 / 3} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }^{10} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{10}$ |  |  |  |  | ， | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{May} 12$ |  | $3{ }^{\text {Apr．}} 1$ |
|  | 14，300 | ${ }_{\text {Nac }}$ |  |  |  | 3\％May ${ }^{2}$ | $31 / 8$ May 2 | $3{ }^{5}$ \％May ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | 40.400 | Natcoonal | e | 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，700 | National |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,700 200 | Vat Natio |  | 1975\％Sale | 19 |  |  | 1834 Mpry 27 |  |
|  |  | Nat Cont |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 11 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | Commo $\$ 2$ conv |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Nat | $\begin{array}{ll} 98 & \text { Sale } \\ 98 \end{array}$ |  | Sale |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 / 8 \mathrm{May} 31 \\ & 101 \\ & 1 / \mathrm{May} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ， | $9^{78} \text { Jan. }$ |
|  |  | Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 |  |  |  |  | 183 |  | 151 |  |
|  | 10.900 | Nationa |  |  |  | 18，M M |  | $15 / 3$ May ${ }^{\text {apr }} 14$ |  |
|  |  | National |  |  |  |  |  | May 6 |  |
| ， | 1，700 | Natlona | 1548 | 15 | $12^{18 / 8}$ Sale | 12\％May 14 | ${ }_{12}^{23 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ | 俻May 31 | 10 |
|  |  | Nat Secur Invest |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Febs }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1／8 Sale |  |  |  | 5 May 25 |  |
|  |  | Nat |  |  |  |  |  | $8{ }^{4}$ |  |
| 2，100 |  |  |  | $2 \overline{0}^{-\cdots}{ }^{-1}$ | 18 Sale | ${ }_{18}^{18} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { May } \\ 3\end{array}$ |  | Apr．${ }^{6}$ |  |
| 300 | 4，90 | Natio |  |  | －－1／－－－ |  |  | Man． 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,0$ | Nehi Co <br> Neisner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Nelson |  |  | ${ }_{4} 11 / 2$ | 31. 43 43 May |  | 3／2 May 416 4 |  |
|  |  | Nestle |  |  | $41 / 2$ | May |  |  | Jan． 15 |
|  | 3,600 | Newb |  |  | 12 |  |  | $18{ }^{121}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {anay }}{ }^{4}$ | $1931 / \mathrm{Jan} .22$ |
| －200 |  |  |  | $7 \overline{0}^{-}$ |  | 67 May 27 | $70^{\prime 2}$ May 2 | 125／May 19 |  |
| 1，100 | 8.100 2,900 | New M |  | －1／2 Sale | $3 / 8$ Sale |  | －1／2 May | －Feb．${ }^{9}$ | Jan． 20 |
|  | 1．378 | $\mathrm{New}^{\mathbf{N}}$ |  | $11 / 2$ | 1\％／818 |  |  | 3 Jan． <br> 15  <br> 15 Apr． | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 8$ |
|  | 200 |  |  |  | ${ }^{-0}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {N Y M Ship }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 12,300 \\ 900 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 108，062 | Niagara Share Corp（Md）＿ 10 | sale ${ }^{2 / 4}$ | $113 / 2{ }^{13 / 2}$ Sale | 11／2 |  |  | 31 16 27 |  |
| 8，200 | 16，000 | Preferred－－－－－－－－－－－100 |  |  |  |  |  | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ Apr． 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $51 / 8$ May 27 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{May} 3$ |  |  |
| 2，0 | $\stackrel{39}{13}$ |  |  | $2^{1 / 2}$ Sale | 2 | 2 May 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jar． 12 | Jan． 15 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,300 \\ & 1,600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 261／2 $331 / 2$ |  |  | 1／3 Apr． 21 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 / 4 & 23 / 2 \\ 5 & 625 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{-1-}$ | $21 / 2$ May 25 | $\begin{array}{cc}  \\ 25_{5}^{5} \text { May May } & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 300 | 2，90 |  | －$\overline{3}^{-\cdots}$ | $\overline{2}^{6}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ | 25.27 | 26 |  |  | 94 Apr． <br> 36 Jan． <br> 15  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oilstocks ${ }^{\text {O }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 8 \text { Jan. } 16 \\ & 21 / \text { Mayy } 26 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}2,900 \\ 3,100 \\ \hline . .\end{array}$ | 4,700 1,700 1,77 |  |  | 1\％ $21 / 8$ | $1{ }^{1 / 8} 2^{3 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 77 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Feb. } 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & { }^{13} \\ & \text { Mar. } 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $8,700$ | Pan American Airwaye ． Paramount Motors Corp Parke Austin \＆Lipscomb－ |  |  | 131／6 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 131 / 5 \text { May } 26 \\ & 3 \% \text { May } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 41 / 8 \text { May } \text { May }_{27} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 121 / 2 & \text { Jan. } & 28 \\ 338 \\ \hline 8 & J a n . & 8 \end{array}$ | 163 Mar． <br> $6 / 4$  <br> 18  |
| $1,400$ |  | Conv partic pref |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，050 |  |  |  | 145\％Sale | 131／2 Sale | $\begin{array}{lll} 13 & \text { May } \\ 20 & \text { May } \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 153 / M_{\text {May }} \\ 31 \\ 31 \end{array}$ | 111／2 Apr．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $10^{22 / 2}$ Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { May } 40 \\ & 10 \text { May } 20 \end{aligned}$ | $177_{5}$ | ${ }^{20}$ May ${ }^{10}$ | 155／Man．${ }^{7}$ |
| 00 |  |  |  |  |  | $141 / 8$ |  | $141 / 8 \mathrm{May} 26$ | 9 |
| 00 |  |  |  | $18 / 4$ Sale | 1／4 |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 5$ J Jan． 22 |
| 230 |  | Penderoll Mfa Co $\qquad$ 100 |  | 1 | 1／4 sale | －${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 25\％May | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{11 / 8} \text { May } 31 \\ & 37^{J a n}, 25 \\ & 233 / 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |

For footnotes see page 53

| aggregate Sales． |  | NRW YORECURB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Janc. } \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN MAY． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { San. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | May 2. | May 31. | Lowest． | Hiohest |  | Highest． |
| 7,500 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares }{ }^{\text {H20 }} \\ 8,700 \\ 56,590 \\ 56,590 \\ 5,400 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 60,000 \\ 20,800 \end{array}$ | INDUS \＆\＆MISC．（Con．）Par Per Milk $7 \%$ pref．．．．．．．． 100Philip Morris Inc new＿．．． 10 |  | Bid．Ask． | Bid．$\quad$ Ask． <br> $\overline{2} \overline{3} \bar{z}$ <br> Sale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 8 \\ & 81 / 2 \text { May } 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sale Prices } \\ & 80 \\ & 3 \text { May } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 80 \\ & 21 / 2 \text { Apy. } 25 \\ & 21 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { le Prices. } \\ & \text { M Mab. } 11 \\ & 4 / \text { Mar. }_{10} 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $7,500$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 148 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 21 / 2 & 8 a l \\ 13 \frac{1}{2} & 163 / 8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $14^{21 / 2}$ May 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 45 / \mathrm{Mar} .10 \\ & 158 \mathrm{JJan} .20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2，4 |  | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | $10^{*} 14$ |  | $8{ }^{5 / 8}$ Sale $^{3 / 4}$ |  | $9^{1 / 8}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| 2，4 |  |  |  |  |  | M | M | 4 | ${ }_{42}^{5}$ \％Feb．${ }^{\text {Feb．}} 16$ |
|  |  | P10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4，5 |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{P}}$ | 2\％／8 | le |  | ${ }_{13}^{13} 4$ May 27 | ay 2 | 4 M |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,850 \\ 12,8800 \\ 3,400 \\ 2,600 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | Pitts \＆Lake Erie RR－－－－－50 | $32 \quad 38$ | 281／4－－－－ | $223 / 8$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，500 |  |  |  | 2 | $10 \quad 121 / 2$ |  |  |  | 123／4 Mar． 4 |
|  | 200 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 / 14 & 2 \\ 2^{1 / 8} & \text { Sale } \\ 52^{53} \\ 1 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ \hdashline y_{32}^{1} & \text { Sale } \\ 21 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  | 1 May 16 |  |
| 2，1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 / \text { May } 161 \\ & 52^{1 / 3 a y} \text { May } 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $17 / 8$ May 26 | 2 |  |  |
|  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 $23 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ ． | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} / 2$ Jan． 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 May | 80 | 70 May 26 | $\frac{\text { ar. }}{} 14$ |
|  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 4} 101 / 4$ |  | 2389 Sale | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text { May }{ }^{2} \text { 2 } \\ \text { May } 19 \\ 1 / 2 \text { May } 2 \\ 3_{16} \text { May } 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 11，800 | 34,200 2,900 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rad } \\ & \text { Rain } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | （eather Reanbow Luminous P | 11／4 ${ }^{-1 / 2}$ |  | －1／8 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 / 2 \text { Jan. } 14 \\ 14 \\ 3-16 \text { Man. } 11 \\ 1 \% \text { Jan. } 27 \end{gathered}$ |
| 100 |  |  | $14 / 48$$31 / 4$sale |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 16 \\ \hdashline-- & 3 \end{array}$ | 14 May 12 | 14 May 12 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 135 & \mathrm{Apr} & 29 \\ 135 & \mathrm{Apr} & 14 \\ 2 & \text { Feb } & 26 \\ 1 / 4 & \text { Mar. } & 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 / \text { Jan. } 27 \\ & 181 / M^{5 a r} .8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | －－－－ | …．． 1 |  | M／May |  | $31 / 4$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |
| $2 \cdot 7 \overline{7} 0$ | 22,100 |  | 若 |  |  | May ī |  |  | 3－16．Mar． 21 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cll} 1 & 11 / 8 \\ 1 / 8 & \text { sale } \\ 1 / 8 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ 3 Feb． 24 | 3－16 Mar． 21 |
|  | 73，200 | Republic Gas Co |  |  |  |  |  | 1－16 Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{316}$ May 2 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 19 & \mathrm{Aanr} & 4 \\ 19 & \text { Apr. } & 4 \\ 1 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} . & 13 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{28}^{3-16 ~ F e b . ~}{ }^{\text {J }}$ |
|  |  | Richman Bros Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Richmond Radiator Common |  | －－－－－－－－－－－－－ | －－－－－－－－－ |  | $1^{1 / 4}$ May 20 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,0001,300 | $7 \%$ conv preferred－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 121 \\ 1 / 8 \\ 1 / 4 & \text { sale } \\ 1 / 2 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{Jan} .28 \\ & x 131 / 2 \mathrm{Man} .17 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81／Jan． 12 |
| 1,1 |  |  |  | －－－－－－ $\mathbf{- a}^{--}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ruse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3：4 Sale | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|ccc} -\overline{2} \overline{6} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right\|$ | $1 \frac{1}{8} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 16 \text { May } & 6 \\ 23 / 3 \\ 40^{3 / 4} & \text { May } & 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{275}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,850 \\ 167,200 \\ 210 \\ 1,100 \\ 200 \\ 50 \\ 10,400 \end{array}$ |  Schiff Co com Schulte Real Eatate Co |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \mathrm{May} 20 \\ & { }^{1 / 4 / 4 \mathrm{May} 26} \\ & 20^{2} \text { May } 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 150 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 May 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1／4 | 5 <br> $1 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1，700 |  | B，com Securities Allied Corp－ |  |  | is Sale | 19 |  | 1814 May 19 |  |
|  |  |  | 7  <br> 10 Sale <br> Sale  <br> $251 / 2$  <br> Sale  | $\begin{aligned} & 53 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & 218 \\ & 2518 \\ & 25 / 4 \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 41／2 May 31 | 5\％\％May 2 | $45 / 2 \mathrm{May} 31$ | $19 \%$ Jan． 25 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 58,100 \\ 2,000 \\ 7,300 \end{array}$ | Non voting stock－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35,6002,400 | co seege |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 4 \mathrm{May}^{2}$ |  | 2 Jan． 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9,100 \\ & 1,500 \\ & \hline, 500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | －3i |  | ${ }^{1 / 2 / 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \text { May } 2 \\ & \mathbf{1}^{2} \text { May } 26 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1近 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 63 ， | Selby Shoe Co com－ |  | \％Saie |  | 8 May 1 | $8_{6}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $1 /$ May | $1{ }^{18} 8$ |
|  | ${ }^{26,3}$ | ${ }_{\text {Allot }}$ | ale | Sale |  | 293／Ma | 35 May | 28.8 Apr． 14 | 42 Mar 17 |
| 3 3，10 | 33 ，40 | Sentry |  | 8 |  |  | 1／2 May | ${ }^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Ap}$ |  |
|  |  | Seton Leather com－－．．．．．．＊＊＊＊＊＊＊） |  |  |  | 10 May 21 | $3{ }^{3}$ May 12 | 10 May 21 | 20 Jan． 20 |
|  |  |  | e |  |  |  |  | $6^{1 / 2}$ Apry ${ }^{\text {May }}{ }^{4}$ | $121 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} .9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，975 |  |  |  | 41／8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Signature Hoslery com vtc．．． |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{0} \mathrm{~A}_{1}$ | $18$ |
| 1，600 | 8，200 | Silica Gel Corp com v t c．．．－ <br> Simmons Boardman |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,500 10,305 | $\mathrm{Pub}^{\text {Pub }}$ | 11 |  | 75 Sale | 75 | ${ }_{06}^{5}$ May | 75 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Sim}_{\text {Am }}^{\mathrm{Am}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ May 16 |  |  |
|  | 6，940 |  | 40 Sale |  |  | $108{ }^{125 / 8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{251 / 2}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }} 3$ | $108^{15 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  |  | Smith |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,650 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11／4 Jan |  |
|  |  | Snider Pac |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jar．}} 5$ |
|  |  | 佰 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Spanioh \＆General Corp Ltd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1,1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 1,800 \\ & 1,200 \\ & 1,200 \end{aligned}$ | Am ded rcta ord bearer sha Am dep rcts ord res ehs．． 11 znlesel．Mays Stern on of 100 | （1／8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,200 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{19}{ }^{3 / 4}$ May ${ }^{\text {M }}$ 23 | ${ }^{1} 6$ | M | ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 200 |  | Standard Cap S Seal |  |  |  | 22 May | 24 | 22 5 May 24 |  |
| 500 | 1，600 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ma | Apr． 7 |
| 2，200 | 14，400 | Standard Invest ${ }^{\text {Standard Mot Cone }}$ |  |  |  | Ma | 1／8 May 18 | Ma | 1／2 Feb． 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |
|  | 8.6 |  | －${ }^{13 / 3} 1010{ }^{21 / 3}$ |  |  | Ma |  | Apr． 22 | ${ }_{8}^{2} \%$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }} 11$ |
| 100 |  | 63\％\％cu |  |  |  | 75 May | 5 May | $5^{5}$ Apr．${ }^{\text {Al }}$ Mar． 19 | $80{ }^{11 / 6 ~ M a r . ~}{ }^{23}$ |
|  |  | Stein Cos |  | Sale |  | $71 / 4$ |  | May 2 | 81／4 Jan． 29 |
| 100 100 |  | Straes |  |  |  |  |  | Mar．${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{9} 1$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jab }}$ |
| 200 | 1，1 | Stromb |  |  |  | Ma | May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ | Mar． 29 | 431 Jan． 5 |
| 2.400 | 21，100 | Struock（Stor Car |  |  |  | May | 11. May 6 | Ma | ${ }^{1331 / 4 J J a n . ~}{ }^{19}$ |
| 400 700 | 4，000 | － | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 183 \\ 22 & 24 / 5\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{181 / 2}^{1}$ | ${ }_{181 / 2}^{1}$ May | $19 \%$ May | 1 | 24 Jan． 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 Mar． 15 |  |
| 89，80 | 145,873 107,100 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 10, ~ M a y y 28 \\ 13, ~ M a y 28 \end{array}$ | 20 May | 10 May 28 |  |
| 1，3 | 4，600 |  | $23 / 23$ | sale | $121 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10, ~ M a y ~ M a y ~ \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 21／4 May | 1844 | 3 Jan． |
|  |  |  | $31 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{9}, 300 \\ \overline{5}, 600 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 8$ May 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 硅 |  | $81 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}151 / 2 & 191 / 2\end{array}$ | 157／May ${ }^{2}$ |  | Ma |  |
| 300 5,600 |  | Tobacco Prod Exporta－．－－${ }^{\text {Tobaco }}$ | ${ }^{3 / 8} 8 \mathrm{Sal}^{1 / 8}$ |  | 1／8／Sale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \％Jan． 11 |
|  |  | Tobacco Secur Trust Co Ltd | $51 / 215$ |  |  | 1／4 May 6 |  |  |  |
| 100 |  | Amdep rcts def reg－－－－－．ss | 53／2 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67，80 | $\overline{s p}^{*}$ | $214 \quad 21 / 2$ | 1\％s Sale | $11 / 2$ Sale | $11 / 2$ May 23 | $1 \% / \mathrm{May}$ | 1／2 May 23 | 3／3 Jan． |
| 3，600 | 6，300 | ash A common．．．． | 13／2 Sale |  | 7／8 Sale | 1／8 May | 114．May | 7／8 May | $21 / 4$ Jan． 14 |

For eatnetes eee page 53.



For footnotes see page 53.


| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | NEW YORK <br> CURB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN MAY． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ay 2. | May 31. | Lowest | High | Lowest． | Highes |
| Share | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 1,700 \\ 3,100 \\ 38,700 \\ 253,500 \\ 3,700 \\ 19,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OTHER OIL STOCKS(Cond.) } \\ & \text { Indian Terri lum Oil Co.... } \\ & \text { Nonvoting class A } \end{aligned}$ |  | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask． | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices．$21 / 2 \text { May } 17$ |  |
| 400 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 41 / & 5 \\ 44 \\ 41 & 51 / 4 \\ 91 / 4 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 27 / 8\end{array}$ | $11 / 2$ | $21 /{ }^{1}$ May 17 | $2^{3} 4$ May 11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} .12 \\ & 41 / 2 \mathrm{JJan} 15 \\ & 4 / \mathrm{J}^{2} \mathrm{Jan.} 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,900 \\ 65,500 \end{gathered}$ |  | Int |  | ${ }^{176} 8$ | cile ${ }^{1 / 6}$ Sale |  | y 4 |  |  |
| 1,500 |  | Leonar |  | －1／8－－7／4 | －－1／ | －May |  |  |  |
| 1,700 10,200 |  | Lon O |  |  |  | 115 May 28 $3 \%$ Niay 31 | 4\％May 2 | 33，Apr． 8 | $23 \text { Jan. }{ }^{3} 5$ |
|  | 283，800 | Mag |  |  | －3－－－－ | 3\％\％Miay 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Marisay |  | －${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{2} 5$ \％Sale |  | $2{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 / 4 \text { Jan. } 22 \\ 2_{1 / 2} \text { Feb. } 8 \\ \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | （Michigan |  |  |  | 5\％May 31 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} { }_{2}^{2 / 8} & \text { Feb. } \\ 2 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .25$ | 13 Jan． 11 |
| 2，100 |  | Mo-Kas |  |  |  |  | $1 / 4$ May 2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 / \text { Jan. } 115 \\ \text { 3-16 Jan. } 15 \\ 1 / 8 \text { Mar. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Mountain |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & 1 / 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6,300 \\ 8,900 \\ 800 \\ 200 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,6 \\ & 35,6 \\ & \hline 19,6 \end{aligned}$ | Muuntain Nationa！ |  |  | $213{ }^{-1}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \mathrm{~A} \text { Ap. } 12 \\ & 8.9 \text { May } 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3^{88} \text { Jan. } 13 \\ 13 \frac{1}{3} \text { Jan. } 14 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nancons } \\ & \text { New } \\ & \text { Northr } \\ & \text { North } \end{aligned}$ |  | 垎 $11 / 2$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 1 Feb． 24 |
|  |  | North |  | ${ }^{318} 8{ }^{1 / 8}$ | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{Sal}^{1 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $17,$ | ${ }_{\text {Pacific }}^{\text {Pande }}$ |  |  | 3／8 Sale | 31，May 11 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \text { May } 31 \\ 1 / 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Pa |  |  |  |  | 6行 May ${ }^{14}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $45{ }^{\frac{14}{4} \text { S Sale }}$ | $4^{1 / 4}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  | $41^{1 / 4}$ Mana ${ }^{14}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | － | － $1 / 4{ }^{1 / 2}$ | － $14{ }^{-1 / 2}$ |  | $4{ }^{1} \mathrm{May}^{\text {a }} 13$ | ${ }^{4} 18 \mathrm{Apr} .26$ | 1. May 20 |
| 100 |  | Rich |  | －15\％ | －－－－－ |  |  |  |  |
| －${ }^{-1}$ |  | Royalty ${ }^{\text {Ryan }}$ |  | － $1 /{ }^{-1}$ | $--\frac{3}{3}$ Sale$31 / 8$ Sale $^{1 / 2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 8 \text { May } 16 \\ & \text { 3哖 May } 24 \end{aligned}$ |  | A Arr． 28 |
| 6,3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31／8 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  |  |  | 140 Mar． 12 |
| 1，900 <br> 1,900 |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{610}^{4} \text { May } 4$ |  |  |
| 4.20 |  | Texon | －5ij ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | （1） |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \text { May } 12 \\ & 79 \mathrm{May} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9.800 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | -316 May 16$11 / 3$ May 9$1 / 8$ May 24 | 130．7 May |  |  |
| 1800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 8} / 8 \mathrm{Fe}$ | 9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,600 \\ & 1,675 \end{aligned}$ | Bunker Hill \＆Sulilivan．．．． 10 Boting trust certificates | 24 | is ${ }^{-\cdots}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | －－－－－－－－－ | $15 \%$ <br> 15 <br> 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 171 / 4 \text { May } 10 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153 / 8 \text { May } \\ 15 \\ \text { May } \\ 1 / 4 \\ 1 / 4 a y \\ 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 20^{\text {Apr. }}{ }_{2}^{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| 900 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400 \\ 400 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{\frac{3}{8 / 8}} \mathrm{sale}^{5 / 8}$ | 3／8 518 | 1／8 $1 / 4$ | 1／4 May 26 | 3／8 May 24 |  | ${ }^{8} 8$ Jan．${ }^{\text {J Jan．}}{ }^{21}$ |
| 600 |  |  |  |  | （1） | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 3_{16} \text { May } 25 \\ 29^{3 / 8} \text { May } 16 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 / \text { May }^{55} \\ 29^{5} \text { May } 49 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －${ }^{1 / 8}$ | － |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \text { May } \\ 14 \text { May } 9 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 3，700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}41 / 4 \\ 18 & 6 \\ 3 / 2\end{array}$ | $\cdots{ }^{-1 / 8} \cdots$ | $-x_{8} \cdots-\cdots$ | －i／Mā̀ ī |  |  |  |
|  |  | Palcon |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\mid 1 / 8 \text { May } 11$ |  |  |
|  |  | Hecla |  |  | $23 \%$ Sale |  |  | 23 23 May 26 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | Hollinger | ${ }_{2}^{43} 8$ | 11／2 Sale | ${ }^{3} 14{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  |  | 8 M |  |
| $300$ |  | Hud |  | 1／2 sale | 1 sale | 4 May 16 | 9 | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，100 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,66 \\ 1,26 \end{array}$ | Lake Shore |  |  | 22－ | 221／4 May 31 | 24 May 20 | 22行 May 31 | $26 \frac{16}{26} \text { Mar. }$ |
|  |  | Moting Corp of Can．．．．．．．．${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |
| 3 ， | 24.200 31,500 | Vew Jersey Zin | 22－Sale | ${ }_{8}^{19}$ | 181／Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \mathrm{M} \\ & 189 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{143}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ap | ${ }^{285}$ |
|  |  | NY \＆Hond Rusario M．．．．it， | 133618131／4 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | $121 / 2$ May 19 | 13 的May 12 | 12 缺 Maz | 1418 |
| 32, |  | Niplss |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{5 / 8}{ }^{5}$ May 16 | 3／2 ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| 2 | 207 | Prion | 2 |  | 27／8 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9 |
|  |  | Premier |  |  |  |  |  | \％Ma |  |
|  | 6．70 | Roan |  | － $41 / 2$ Sale |  | 31／2 May 31 |  | $3{ }^{1}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{13,20} 1$ | 81,46 | St Ant | 136 Sale |  | 116 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale | 116 May <br>   <br> $11 / 8$  <br> $1 / 8$  <br> 18  |  | ${ }^{1 / 16}$ Jan | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5，6 |  |  |  |  |  | May 2 |  |  |  |
| 18，900 |  | Sylva | 4 | 315 | $2{ }^{3} / 4$ sale | Mā | Tay |  |  |
|  | 4 | Tono |  | $23 / 6$ Sale |  | $2^{\text {May }}$－ | $2 \overline{3} /{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $11 / 8 \mathrm{Ap}$ | \％ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78.000 11.400 | Wend |  |  |  | 8 |  | 17 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}6,900 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | 11,400 1,200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{2}{ }_{16} \mathrm{May}$ May | $\text { May } 27$ |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan． 13.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9，000 | 10,000 927 6,000 | Abbotrin Pairles 6s．．．． 1942 | － sai | 78 | 701／4 Sale |  |  | Ap | 965\％Apr．${ }^{84}{ }^{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | Ap |  |
|  | 301，000 |  |  |  |  | 95 Ma |  | 91 Ap | 934 Jan． 22 |
| 13，000 | 150，0 | lab |  | 901／2 Sale | 90 | $891 / 4$ | 61 May 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}85 \\ 81 & \text { Fer }\end{array}$ |  |
| 278．000 | 1，442，000 |  | 961／2／ sal |  | 83\％ 3 S | 61 May | 66 May 2 | 81 May 66 | ${ }_{981 / 8}$ Jan． 8 |
| 169，000 | 405,000 53,000 | Aluminum Lid 58. |  | 623／4 Sale | \％ | 55 May | 6234 May 2 | 55 <br> 27 | $\begin{array}{lll} 74 \\ 40 & \text { Jan. } 12 \\ \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 11 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 135．000 |  |  | $3 / 4$ Sale |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 19 \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 82.000 | 270 | Amer \＆Continental $58 \ldots 1943$ |  |  |  | 2／4 Ma |  |  |  |
|  | 917 |  |  |  |  | Ma | 㖪 | 62 江 M | 423／Mar． 9 |
|  | ， 386 | Amer Gas \＆Elec deb 58.2028 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 124，000 | 545,000 | 5 |  |  |  | May | 2314 May | 12 Ma | ${ }^{47}$ \％Jan． 22 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 579,000 \\ 32,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,687,000 \\ 345,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 7612． Sal | $1 e$ | 41 Sale | $38, ~ M a y ~$ <br> 83 <br> 16 | $\begin{array}{ll} 63 & \mathrm{May} \\ 913 / 4 & \mathrm{May} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 38 & \text { May } 28 \\ 80 & \text { Jan. } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 823 / \mathrm{Jan} .14 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1，1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 299,000 \\ 44,000 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$ |  | Amer S |  | Sale | sa |  |  | ${ }^{46}$ A ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Amer }}{ }^{\text {amer }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{20}$ May ${ }^{25}$ | 203／8 May 21 | ${ }^{20} 5$ | ${ }_{22}^{47}$ Feb．${ }^{29}$ |
|  |  | 61／88 |  |  |  |  |  | 72 | ${ }^{221 / 4} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Mar}^{19}$ |
| 185，00 |  | ${ }^{\text {Apppala }}$ |  | $881 / 2$ Sale |  | $721 / 4$ | $881 / 2 \mathrm{May} 2$ | 7214 Ma | 2 Mar .23 |
| 113,00 202,00 |  |  |  |  | Sale sale | ${ }_{3}^{3} \quad$ May | M | $21 /$ | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{59}^{31} 4$ | M |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99\％苼May 20 |  |  |
| 164,000 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For other footnotes see page 53.

or footnotes see page 53


[^3]

ror footnotes see page 53.



* No par value. $n$ Sold under the rule. $r$ Sold for cash. a Deferred delivery sales. $x$ Ex-dividends. $y$ Ex-rights.
 Jan. 27 , Welch Grape Juice, 25 at $371 / 4$ Feb. 2, Bulova Watch pref., 10 at $121 / 4$; Feb. 4, Russian Govt. $51 / \mathrm{s}$, ctfs., $19211, \$ 1,000$ at $11 / 2 ;$ Feb. 8 , Public



 Syracuse Lighting 5 s series ${ }^{\text {B }}$. 1957 .
"Deferred delivery" sales affecting the range were made as follows in 1932: Jan. 2. Beacon Oil deb. 681936 with warrants, 89000 at 94 ; Jan. 2,

 Feb. 1 , Tri-Utilities Corp. deb. 5 s

197. 


 at 5: April 14, Central Public Service deb. 51/2 2 2. W. W. 1949, $\$ 5,000$ at 3; April 14 , Northern States Power $7 \%$ pref., 100 at 64 ; April 15, Fairbanks. Morse




# New York Produce Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

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



[^4]| aggregate sales |  | NEW YORE PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Janc } \\ 1981 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN MAY. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { In }}$ May. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | May 2. | May 31. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares } \\ 36,700 \\ 3,000 \end{gathered}$ | Shares200,20011,500700200100400200 | Shortwave \& Television Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd. Splitdori Electric. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid. } \begin{array}{c} 3 \text { Ask. } \\ 52 \mathrm{c} \\ \text { Sale } \\ 60 \mathrm{c} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 51 / 2 \text { May } \\ 50 \mathrm{C} \\ \text { May } 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \text { May } \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \text { May } 20 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} -100 \\ 1000 \\ 100 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ |  | Studebaker ChemicalSuper Corp of America B-~ <br> Swed lish Ball Bearing--100 $\mathbf{k}$ Sylvestre Utilities A | $\overline{2} .5 \overline{0}-\overline{3}-50$ | ( 4.00 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.85 \text { May } \\ 12 \\ 1 / 2 \\ \text { May } \\ \text { May } \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.85 \text { May } \\ & 12 \\ & 1 / 2 \text { May } \\ & 212 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 300 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,900 \\ 100 \\ 300 \end{array}$ |  | --.--------- |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 43 / 4 & 6 \\ 43 \\ 43 / & 6 \\ 10 \mathrm{c} & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ 1.00 & 2.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53 / 4 \text { May } 17 \\ -5 \frac{1 / 2}{2} \text { May } 10 \end{array}$ | $53 / 4 \text { May } 17$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 2 \text { Apr. } \\ & 410{ }^{2} \\ & 5^{1 / 2} \text { May } 109 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| -1,500 |  | A-m Reed Gold Mining-...- ${ }^{*}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline .40 & 1.55 \\ -50 & 1.25 \\ 3.35 & 3.70 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 14 c May 26 | 15c May 10 |  |  |
|  |  | Treawellil Yukon--------1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.50 Jar. }{ }^{2} \\ & \text { 3.62 Mar. } \\ & \text { 31/8 Apr. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 300 | Trustee Standard 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 850 \\ & 100 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | U S Elec Lt \& Pow tr ctf B--* US Fidelity \& Guaranty. -Utilitlea Hydro \& Raild w wUtilities Hydro \& Rails war-- | 3.68 Sale | $2.50 \quad 2.65$ | $1.87 \quad 2.10$ | 2.30 May 19 | 2.30 May 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  | - | --71/4 | $\cdots{ }^{-7}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{3} 0 \overline{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  | -1/6May | $1 /{ }_{16} \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
|  | 5,500 1,000 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} .{ }_{30}^{12} \quad 60 \\ 60 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | 5 c 25 c | $\begin{array}{rr}5 \mathrm{c} & 45 \mathrm{c} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} & 30 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ |  | --- - | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ 30 \mathrm{c} \text { Apr. } \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 \mathrm{cc} & \mathrm{Feb} . \\ 30 \mathrm{Cpr} . & 4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ |
| 100 |  |  |  | 1/21 $11 / 2$ | 1/4 $\quad 8$ | Cay | 1/2 May 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \text { May }^{1.56} \text { Mar. } \\ 7^{5 / 3} \text { Mar. } 23 \\ 7^{\text {Mar. }} 7 \end{array}$ |  |
| 45,200 | 3,000 | Western Televisio | - | - $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8}$ Sale | 13/8 sale | 34 May 20 | $2 \overline{2}$ May ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | 0 | Wi |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 1,700 | 1,700 |  |  |  | $17 / 8$ Sale | 15\% May 26 | 214 May 17 |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 21 / 4 & \text { May } & 17 \\ 24 \mathrm{y} & \mathrm{Jan} . & 20 \\ 24 \mathrm{c} & \text { Apr. } & 26 \end{array}$ |
| 5,5000 | 60,500 | Zenda Gold |  | $20 \mathrm{c}^{8} \mathrm{Sale}$ | $11 c^{1 / 2} 16 c^{1 / 8}$ | 15c- | 20 c May |  |  |

*No par value.

## Chicago Stock Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORDRANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE



| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan.2 } \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN MAY. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | May 2 | 31. | owest. | Hiohest. | Lowest. | Hiohest. |
| Sharse. <br> $-a-0$ <br> -340 <br> 600 <br> 20 <br> 750 <br> 1,150 |  | Muncle Gear Co cl "A' $\mathbf{A}^{\prime}$ Common |  | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}{ }_{3 / 8}{ }^{\text {ask }}$ i/2, |  | Sale Prices. | Sale |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ---75 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 18 Mar. 26 35 May 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (33/8 May 31. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 33^{3 / 8} \\ 13^{3} \text { May } \\ 1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | tional Batery Co pref...-* |  | (er | $\begin{aligned} & 11.15 \\ & 18 / \text { sale }_{3 / 8} \\ & y_{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 13 \\ 13 / 2 & \text { May } \\ 11 \\ 14 & 4 \\ 14 a y & 4 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,1 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}, \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & \text { Jan. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Natlonal Leather com---10 |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr. 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 1 / 2 \text { Janar. }{ }^{14} 9 \\ & 24 \text { Jan. } 12 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | -8 |  | $184 \text { May } 13$ | $13 \frac{\mathrm{May}}{\mathrm{May}} 13$ | $13 \text { May } 13$ |  |
|  | 950 |  | $150243 / 2$ | [.1. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & \text { Jan. } & 14 \\ 2 & \text { Jan. } \\ 45 \\ 40 & \text { Jan. } & 2 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Un! |  |  | 1 Sale* | 99, May 31 | 12 |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Unto |  | $11^{1 / 2}$ sale | (1) | 10$10 / 4$MayMay31 |  | $10.1 \mathrm{Man}^{\text {Mar. }} 4$ |  |
| , 650 |  | North Amer | $\begin{array}{ccc} 55 / & \\ 171 / 200 \\ 18 & 20 \\ 1 & 85 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 314 May 3 |  |  |
| 450 | $1,000 / \mathfrak{N}$ | Nor Amer Ga8 \& Elec |  |  |  | 5 Ma |  |  | $6 \% / J a n . ~$ <br> 5 <br> $54 \%$ JJan. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,000 | North | $\begin{array}{cc} 1^{1 / 2} & 2 \\ -21 & 85 \\ -21 & 8,01 \\ 50 & 5012 \end{array}$ |  | 983 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 75^{1 / 4} & \text { Apr. } & \text { Feb. } 17 \\ 9 & \text { May } \\ 24 \\ 24 & \text { May } & 25 \\ 814 & \text { May } & 9 \\ 21 / 2 a y & 10 \\ 41 / 2 & \text { aay } & 3 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | North |  | (10-7 ${ }^{-15}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 \\ 31 / 28 \\ 41 / 2 & 5 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 1018 & \text { May } \\ 314 \\ 51 / 2 & \text { May } & 25 \\ 519 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 60 & \text { Feb. } & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 500 \\ 55 \\ 63 / 8 \\ \text { Japr. } \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 50 & 70^{51 / 2} \\ 60 & 7^{5} 14 \\ -59 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 11 \\ 14 & 15 \\ 5 & 6 \\ 21 / 2 & 8 \\ \hdashline 51 / 2 & 85 \\ \hdashline 5 a l e \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 11 / 2 & 8 \\ 1^{4} & 223 / 4 \\ 4 & 51 / 2 \\ 5^{1 / 8} & 20 \\ 51 / 2 & 20 \\ 5 \text { sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  | 3/3 May 27 | $11 / 2 \text { May } 24$ | $14^{1 / 2}$ May 27 | 2 Mar. 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13/2 22 |  |  |  | $16 \text { Jan. } 11$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{51 / 2} 80$ | - | ---.------ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}, 12 \\ & 20 \\ & 784 \mathrm{Mar} . \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -51/2 May ${ }^{-7}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 20 & \mathrm{Mar} . \\ 5 & \text { Apr. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Catar }}$ |  | -19-- sabe ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{63}{ }_{3}$ Apr. ${ }^{2} 4$ | $631 /{ }^{2}$ Apr. 14 |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { R1 }}{ }$ |  |  | --..-18 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pine | ${ }^{4} 1 /$ Sale |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { May } 26 \\ & 1 / 8 \text { May }_{31} \\ & 1 / 4 \text { May } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2713} 6$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 18$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Potyer }}^{\text {Potymer }}$ |  |  |  | 1 $11 /{ }^{1 / 4}$ May 17 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}3 & \text { May } \\ 37 & \text { May } \\ 31\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 121 12 | 544, 54ale S8, Sale Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 37 / 4{ }^{31 / 4} \text { Sale } \\ & 53 \quad 460 \\ & 63 \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 593 / 2 M^{5} & 5 \\ 54 & \text { May } & 2 \\ 68 & \text { May } & 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 6\% |  | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & \text { Sale } \\ 75 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 May 26 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 81,901 \\ & 14,45 \\ & 14.450 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 69^{1 / 8} & \text { Sale } \\ 101 & \text { sale } \\ 11 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 131 / 2 \end{array}$ | - 69 |  | $6^{1 / 2} \text { Feb. } 28$ |  |
|  |  | Railroad Shares Corp com.............Rath Packing Co com...... |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 801 / 2 M a y_{2}^{2} \\ 107 \text { May } 10 \\ 3 / 8 \text { May } 16 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $1071 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .21$ 15 Jan. 13 |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 100 \\ 150 / 2 & 105 \\ 15 & 16 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 16^{3 / 8} \text { May } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { May } \\ 1 / 8 \\ 1 / 8 \\ \text { May } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Reytheon MP Rellance Internat Corp $\mathbf{A}$ | $11 /$ sale |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1 / 4 \text { Sale } \\ 13^{1 / 21 / 2} \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 撛 Mar. ${ }^{29}$ |  |
|  | 2,60 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}70 \\ 70^{4} & 75\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 83388 |  | 8 Ma |  | $75^{2 / 2}$ May 24 | $85 / 2 / \mathrm{Mar} .14$ |
| 100 |  | ${ }_{\text {Ross }} \mathrm{G}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}$ J Jan |  |
|  | 3,450 |  | 9\% ${ }^{\frac{1 / 4}{4}} 100^{\text {a }}$ | $7^{1 / 8}$ | $53 / 46$ |  |  | 1/8) | 8 |
|  |  | Sa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | S |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & 15 \end{array}$ |  | $73 / 2$ May 18 | 11 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 5 | Seab |  |  | ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  |  | $5^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | $51 / 2$ |
|  |  | Signod |  |  |  | $4{ }^{5}$ ¢ May 16 | 55 May 2 | $4{ }^{5}$ | 8 Jan. 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| 200 |  | So |  |  |  |  | 3 | ${ }^{5}{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| 500 |  | So | 143/3 163 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 18 Apr. ${ }^{\text {may }}$ |  |
|  |  | So |  |  | $1 / 4$ | - - $_{\text {- }} \mathbf{2} \overline{7}$ | 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,050 |  |  |  | - | ${ }_{1 / 4}^{1 / 4}$ | , |  | , |  |
|  |  | Standard |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 813$ JJan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{2} 81 / 3 \mathrm{Ja}$ |
|  |  | Ste |  |  |  |  |  | Jan. 18 | d |
|  |  | Storkline Fur conv pref_-.-25, Super Mald Corp com_--- |  |  |  | 3/4 May 26 |  | ${ }^{\text {reb }}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{6 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan. ${ }^{4}$ |
|  |  | Suth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Swift Internacionai-.-.-.--15 |  |  |  |  |  | $91 / 4 \mathrm{May} 28$ | 25: |
|  |  | Telephone Bonc \& Share ${ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | M |  | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{95}^{44}$ Jan. ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Tenn }}^{\text {First }}$ prom |  |  |  | 40 |  | 40 May 24 |  |
|  |  | Th |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| 100 |  | 12 |  |  |  | May 12 |  | - | ${ }^{13} 4$ |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  | i May $\overline{\text { ¢ }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Union Carbide \& Carbon.--********* |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{32}{ }^{1}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {apr. }} 20$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | , |
|  |  | United |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 113 Fob. ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan. 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20. | 2 |
| 68 |  |  | $100 \quad 11$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} 163 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 95 & 103 / 4 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{95}{ }^{133 / 4}$ Sale |  | 98 May 11 | M |  |
|  |  | U |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | U |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ May 31 | $1{ }^{13} 8$ May 11 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sale | Ma |  | 214 | $117 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ ( 19 |
|  |  | Uti | $1 \%$ 12 |  |  | Hay 16 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | $2{ }^{4} \mathrm{May} 1$ | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Ja}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { andin } \\ \text { vikik } \\ \text { Cor } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 22 251/2 |  | ${ }^{-1 i}{ }_{2}^{-1} \quad 25$ |  |  | ${ }_{17}{ }_{3}$ May ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 18$ | $\begin{array}{cc}23 & \text { Feb. } \\ 4 & \text { Feb. } \\ 19\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Vors |  |  |  |  |  | Ap | AD |
|  | 11,0 | ${ }_{\mathbf{V}}$ | ${ }_{21}^{141 / 4}$ Sale |  |  | - | $4{ }^{71 / 4}$ May 6 | ${ }_{15}^{6} \mathrm{Ap}$ | Ja |
|  | 6,650 9,60 | Wabl |  |  |  |  |  | $151 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{2318}$ |
| 9,870 |  | W |  | 1/2 Sale |  |  |  | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} .11$ | $11 \%$ Jan. ${ }^{14}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 Sale | 1 May 31 |  | ay 31 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{11 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{4}^{13 / 2}$ Mar. ${ }^{\text {Feb. }} 1$ |
|  |  |  | 60 | ${ }^{1}$ | 50 |  | 59 May | 50 Ma | ${ }^{4}$ |
| 100 |  | Waukesha | 30 $\begin{gathered}\text { 34 } \\ 1\end{gathered}$ |  |  | 20 May 12 | 20 May 12 | ${ }^{20}{ }_{1 / 4}{ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}$ Ja |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $43 / 2$ |
|  |  | Western ${ }^{\text {G }}$ |  |  |  | $8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 188 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Willama Oil-O-Mat com..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37/2 Feb. 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $10{ }_{3 / 4}{ }^{111}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 / 8 \mathrm{May} 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 1/2 May 17 |  |

# Philadelphia St'k Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE




## Boston Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE


- No par value a Assessment paid. $x$ Ex-dividend.


No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend

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

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE



## Baltimore Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ja \& \& \begin{tabular}{lr} 
\& 193 \\
Shares \& 63, \\
---- \& 481,
\end{tabular} \& \& \[
633
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { May } \quad B o \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1 \text { to }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}1932 . \\ \hline 8,00\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1931.0 \\
\& \$ 3,000 \\
\& 28,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{GREGATE SALES．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{PITTBBORGE
BTOCE EXCHANGE STOCKS} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Price } \\
\& \text { Janc. } \\
\& 1332 .
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN MAY．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ANGE SINCE JAN． 1.} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
I_{\text {In }} \\
\text { mayy. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& May 2. \& May 31. \& Lunost． \& Highest \& Lowest \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hiphe} \\
\hline Shares． \& \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \(\frac{\text { May } 2 .}{\text { Bid．Ask．}}\) \& Bid．Ask． \& Sale Prices． \& Sale Prices \& \multirow[t]{8}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
10 \& \text { sale } \\
13
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－－：－－－：－} \& －－－－－9－91／8 \& 91／May 10 \& \(9{ }^{1 / 3}{ }^{\text {May }}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& －1粦－－－－－ \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \&  \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,123 \\
\& 1,345 \\
\& 1,34
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
P1
\end{tabular} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \&  \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Blaw－K \& \& \& \& \& \(41 / 2 \mathrm{Mayr}\)
5 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Cornotie Matale Co．．．．．．．．－10 \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \\
\hline 6，168 \& \&  \& \& \(7 \%\) \％\({ }^{\text {sale }}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{6} / 8\) Sale \({ }^{-1}\) \& \& 6 \& \& \({ }^{81 / 4 / 4} \mathrm{Fan} .13\) \\
\hline \& \& Cinanall McK \＆Henderson－＊ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 660 \& 5，908 \({ }_{40} \mathrm{D}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 41412 \& 41／4 5 \& 43／4Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4 May 14} \& 43．4．May 21 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{8}^{4} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Man}\) Mar． 27} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{51}{ }^{1 / 9}\) Jan．Jan． 27} \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－1} \& \& \& －－－．－．－－－－ \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Follansbee Bros pref．．．－－－． 100 Hachmeister－Lind Co Preferred \& \& \& \& \& －－．．．－．．．．．．．－ \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& －－：－： 65 \& \&  \& 71／4 May 1 \&  \& 56 Feb． 29 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 2方 \& \(\mathrm{V}^{7} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\) Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{2}^{2--}\)} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
-\begin{array}{ccc}
2 \& \text { May } \& 24 \\
23 \& \text { May } \& 28 \\
43 \& \text { Mav } \& 18 \\
40
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{rrr} 
\& \left.\begin{array}{rrr}
2 \& M a y \& 2 \\
50 \& \text { May } \& 18 \\
421 / 2 \& \text { May } \& 12 \\
45 \& \text { May } \& 2
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& \&  \& \(80^{---5}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
3 \\
80 \\
80 \\
8
\end{array} \text { Jan. }{ }^{\text {Fan. }} 95
\] \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 421／2 Sale \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{61}^{80}\) Jan．\({ }^{\text {Jan．}} 28\) \\
\hline 17，162 \& 5，270 \& Lone Star Gas． McGrady Rodsers pref \& \({ }_{36}^{83 / 4}\) Sale \& \(41 / 2\)
30

Sale \& 4 Sale \& $33 / 4$ May 28 \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& $1 /{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan} .14$ <br>

\hline 460 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\square^{-}$Sale ${ }^{-1}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|-5 \overline{7}-7^{-1}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Na \& \& \& \& \& May \& \& 9 Jan． 15 <br>
\hline \& 11. \& Premix \& \& －．．．－${ }^{1-1}$ \& －（1）${ }^{7} 1 / 2$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& $101 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$. <br>

\hline \& 2，40 \& Pltaburg Braving－－．－．－－－50 \& －－－－－－－ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（1）} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\\
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { ryis sale } \\
01 / 8
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4 \text { May } \\
7 \\
201 / \mathrm{May} \\
3 \\
3
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& $10{ }^{\text {c／}}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Me }}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Prtabu \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3}$ F Feb．${ }^{4}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
13 & \text { Sale } \\
21 \\
2 & \text { Sale } \\
63 \%
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{133 May

2 May
67

6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 
& 15 y & \text { May } \\
3 & \text { in } \\
7 & \text { May } & 9
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& 11，035 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{| Ruud Manufacturing Shamrock United Engine $A$ Fdy United States Glats Co Vanadium Alloy Steel Waveris Oil Worko cl A． |
| :--- |
|  Worthington Ball Bear B．．－＊ |} \& \multirow{7}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{cc}
1 & 2 \\
101 / 2 & \text { sale } \\
18 & -.-- \\
12 & -14 \\
\hdashline- & 3
\end{array}
$$\right|

\]} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| 6 | May 18 | 7 | May 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
9 & \text { Apr. } & 6 \\
1 & \text { Feb } & 4 \\
53 / & \text { Apr. } \\
12 & \text { May } & 27 \\
1 & \text { May } & 27
\end{array}
$$\right|
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{通} <br>

\hline 1，685 \& \& \& \& 6 Salo \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{｜cc｜} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
12 \quad \text { May } 27
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 641 \\
& 143 \mathrm{May} 10 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& <br>

\hline 1，68 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{23} \mathrm{y}$ J Jan． 19 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $12^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$. Apr． 29 \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ Jan． 6 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 3，992 \& \& \& \& $22^{-\sim}$ Sale \& 18\％$\overline{\%}$ Sale \& 181／9 May 31 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
11 \\
\hline 1
\end{array}
$$ \& \& ${ }_{25}^{16 \%}$ Feb．${ }^{\text {Feb．}} 15$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $61 / 3$ Feb． 10 \& Feb． 10 <br>
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Central Tube Co Copperweld Steel} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5 May 18} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$7{ }^{-1 a y}$} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 104 \mathrm{Jan} .28 \\
& 10 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
$$} <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3，000} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$75^{2} \mathrm{c}^{-1} 50{ }^{-1}$} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 15 c May 7 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Mayflo \& \& \& －－－－6－6－ \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {70 }}$ \％May 11 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& 2，29 \& \& \& 2－sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－ 13 y Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 10 c |
| :--- |
| $1 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ |
| 18 |
| 1 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
20 \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{May} & 23 \\
2
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& <br>

\hline 6，468 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
16,455 \\
8,000 \\
\mathbf{P P}_{\mathbf{P}} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { West Public Service－．．．－100 } \\ \text { BONDS．} \\ \text { Pirtahurah Brewing on } \\ \text { 1949 }\end{array}\right|$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3} \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$2{ }^{2} \frac{1}{4}$ Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$4^{4}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& $$
56 \quad \text { Jan. } 27
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Los Angeles Stock Exch.

## RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE



* No par value.

| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | los Angeles STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } 22 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN FEBRUARY. |  |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since. } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | eb. 2. |  | 29. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| $49$ | Shares. <br> 232 | So Counties Gas 6\% Pror. Par. | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 81 / 2 & 91 / 12 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|rr\|} B i d . & A s k \\ 79 & 89 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bid. } \\ 76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ask } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 79 \\ 7{ }_{7} \\ \text { May } \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | Sale Prices. $791 / 2$ May 17 | Sale Prices. <br> 79 May 12 |  |
|  | $21,385$ | Southern Pacific Co -----100 | -24\% Sale | 12 1231/2 |  | Sale $^{75}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}7 \\ 165 & \text { May } \\ \text { May } \\ 81\end{array}$ | 123 2012 May May | ${ }^{7} 75 / 8$ May 26 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 27,900 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | 228,000 |  | 243/4 Sale | 173 Sale <br> -14  | 16 \% | Sale | 16/8 May 9 | $201 / 2$ <br> 9 | $12^{5 / 8}$ May 31 | 12 Feb |
| 300 | 2,100 |  |   <br> 5 10 <br> 35 60 | 47\% 7 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & \text { May } 25 \\ 25 & \text { May } 18\end{array}$ | ${ }_{25}^{47 / 8 \text { May } 16}$ | 45 May 25 <br> 25 May | ${ }_{55}{ }^{\text {J Jan. }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r}722 \\ 42,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Title Insur \& Trus | ${ }_{23}^{35}$ Sale | $\overline{31 / 8}$ sale |  |  | $23 / 8$ May 31 | 38/8 May 6 | $21 / 8$ Jan. 21 | 6 \% Fe |
| 14,100 | 4,300 | Union Oll Associates | ${ }_{385}^{11}$ Sale | $83 / 4$ Sale |  | Sale | 725\% May 31 | 325 ${ }^{83 / 4}$ May 17 | 325 Jan. 4 | $12{ }^{\text {3/3 J Jan. }}$ |
| 22,500 | 97,200 | Union Bank \& Trust Co...15 | $231 / 4$ Sale | 10 Sale |  | Sale | 83/ May 31 | 1018 May 2 | $8^{3 / 4}$ May | 133/4 Jan. |
|  | - | Van De Kamp's Bakeries ${ }^{\text {_ }} \mathbf{2 5}$ |  | $81 / 2 \quad 15$ |  |  | $61 / 2$ May 26 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{May} 26$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {May }}$ | 11.12 M |
|  | 1,400 | Weber Showcase \& Fix pfd--10 | $4-10$ | $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 2 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  | 6 May 13 | 6 May 13 | Jan. 27 | 7 Ma |
| 600 | 1,600 | Western Pipe | 1617 |  | 7314 | $81 / 4$ | $81 / 2 \mathrm{May} 20$ | 103/8 May 21 | 81) | 10 \% $/ 8 \mathrm{May}$ |

- No par value


## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


No par value $e_{e}$


[^5]
## Detroit Stock Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORDRANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

| Stock Sales． | 1932. | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{May}_{--}$ | 157，962 | $261,314$ |
| Jan．1 to | $1,147,161$ | $1,764,909$ |


|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DETBOT } \\ & \text { BTOCE EXCHANGE } \\ & S T O C K S \end{aligned}$ | （ Patce | prices in may． |  |  |  | Range since jan． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mal 2．May 31. |  |  | Hioneat | Lowest． | Hohest． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ate }}^{\text {Sale Prices．}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Comeres．M． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{13} 4$ Mays ${ }^{\text {May }} 27$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | Cuideab |  | 笙发 | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  | （tarer |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120， |  |
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|  |  | er Batere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 近 |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reo Motor com．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． River Raisin Raper com．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | cilut |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|cc\|} 14 & \text { May } \\ \hline 27 \overline{1 / 2} & \text { May } \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hay 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 124，May ${ }_{5}$ | $2{ }_{8 \% \%}{ }^{20} \text { May } \frac{6}{\text { May }}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 337 \\ 27 \end{array}$ |  |

[^6]
# General Quotations 

OF BONDS AND STOCKS

In the earlier part of this publication complete records of the dealings on the leading stock exchanges of he 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.
Steam Railroad Stocks_

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds...
Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks.-............... 91

Public Utility Bonds.
Public Utility Stocks Page
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { P-75 } \\ \hline-\quad 80 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Industrial \& Miscellaneous Bonds..........--- 83
nsurance Stocks and Scrip. Page
$86-112$

Roal Estate Bonds._.................... 86
Investment Trust Stocks and Bond Quotations from all stock Exchanges are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue. As Frchange began with Jan. 21909 to quote all bond prices an this rule. The reader will understand, therefore, that unless the letter "f" is prefixed mark the price includes the Interest, should there be any.

The letter "f" prefired to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price-that is, that the accrued intereat forms part of the price, and The letter " $f$ " prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation in a lefault, the price is alway "plat," and no designating mark is employed to indicate the fact.
Quotatione for equipment bonde are based on average maturities
Quotation Quotations ior guarantesd stocks ore cent except bank stock prices, which are quoted per share unleas otherwise atated.
thus (d) are per share. All others are per cent except bare merely nominal, but in all It should be borne figures artained from sources which are considered rellable.
cases the figures are obtained from sources which are considered rellable. ${ }^{\prime}$ " for gold, "gu" for guaranteed, "end" for endorsed, "cona" for consolldated The following sbbreviations are often fund, "l g" for land grant. "op", for optional.
conv" for convertible, is in the letters showing the interest period indicatea the month when the bonds mature.
The black-faced type in
NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked " $f$ " and income and defaulted bonds.


Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $\boldsymbol{l}$ London. $n$ Nominal, 3 Sale price.

sotion.-nd oond priter are "and interest" oxoept whore markod " f " and inoome and doraultod bonds.


Báale. $f$ Thus price Iacludes accrued Interest. $n$ Dollare par 1.000 franc bond. $k$ Last sale. $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $s$ sale orico.


[^7]E.-All bond prioen are s'and interent" oxoept where marked "s" and income and dutaultod bonde.


## Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds

NOTICE．－All bond prices are＂and interest＂except whore marked＂p＂and income and defaulted bonds．

| stocks and Bonds．Par． | Bid． | Ask | Stocks and Bonds．Par． | Bid． | Ask． | Stocks and Bonds．Par． | Bid． | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A B $C$ Trust sertes F |  |  |  | Per | share． |  | Per | ${ }^{\text {share }}$ |
| Aldred lnvest Tr 41／3 Dec 1967 | 25 | $30^{3 / 2}$ | Stamped |  | 3／4 | Old Ohares units， |  |  |
|  |  |  | Elec Share |  |  |  | \％／4 | 83／6 |
| Allance Invertment ©orp．－．－－（ $\dagger$ ） |  |  | －1ec sharenordings oorp com－（ $\dagger$（ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allied Int Investing Oorp co |  | 2 | Equitable Inv common |  |  | Second preferred－．．．．．．．（t） |  |  |
| Am Bank Stk Tr Shares | 21／8 | 2\％ | ${ }_{\text {Units }}$ |  | 10 | Petroleum Trading | 4 | 8 |
| American British \＆Cont | 2 |  | Equity Trus | 1．55 | 1.85 | Phoenix Sec CorD． |  |  |
|  | $4{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{52}^{8}$ | Federated Preferred | $10^{3 / 2}$ | 1014 |  |  |  |
| Amer．Oapital Cord |  |  | Frnanclal Inve |  |  | － |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ | 2 | Power \＆Rai | 1 | 3／8 |
| \＄5．50 prior |  |  | Fixed Trust Oil Shares |  |  | Public Utillity Holding com ${ }^{\text {w }}$ |  | ， |
|  |  |  | Flxed Trust Shares serie |  |  | Common without warrants－（t） |  |  |
| American \＆Oontinentail oror－ |  |  |  | $12^{4 / 4}$ | 12\％ 86 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }}^{58} 1943$ Oomposit Trust | 13 |  | Warrants |  |  | Rellance Inte |  |  |
| Amer Hlec Sec p |  | 12 | Fundam | $23 \%$ |  | Preferred |  |  |
| American European Secur | $64^{258}$ | $67^{31 / 4}$ | General Am |  | 15 | Representati | 4.68 | 4.93 |
| amer Founders Corp com | 64 | 67 | Preferred（with Warrants） | 25 |  | Research In |  |  |
| Warrants．－ |  |  | General America | 18 | $20^{-7}$ | Royalties Manag |  |  |
| 6\％preferred | 10 | 14 | General Pubilic Ser vilce com．－．－（t） |  |  | Second int sec Corp a com－－（ + ） |  |  |
| Oonvertible pr |  |  | ${ }^{\$ 6} \mathrm{fi}$ |  |  |  |  | 16 |
| 1700 ths |  |  | Gen＇1 Realty \＆Utities | 5 \％ | $61 / 8$ | Socond Nat inv Corp unit ctrs |  |  |
|  | $21 / 8$ |  | German Oredit \％ |  |  | Preforred | 法 | － |
| O\％mmon clase B－ | $30^{1 / 8}$ |  | Pref．allot | $61 / 4$ | 8 | Securities O |  |  |
| Amer Insuranstocks ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 1 | 2 | Granger Trading O |  |  | \＄6 prifered |  |  |
|  |  |  | Greenway Oor | 90 | 10 | Selected Amers |  | 50 |
| Amer ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | Guardan Invest |  | $1 / 2$ | Selected Income Sha |  | $231 / 2$ |
|  |  |  | Convertible |  |  | Sole |  |  |
| Preferre |  |  | Guardian In |  | 10 | \＄5．50 prior stock |  |  |
| Aspociated Stard． | ¢ | $3{ }^{3}$ | 86 units． |  |  | Allotment ctfs（stam |  |  |
| （lantic \＆Pac In |  |  | \＄3 untsg－：－ |  |  | Selected Management Trustee Bh | 2.30 | 2．80 $41 / 2$ |
| Untta．－ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ D brenturare | 27 | $37^{1 / 2}$ |  |  | 泿 |
|  |  |  |  | 25 | －－ | 43／3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$－－－－ | 44 |  |
| Warrants |  | 1 | Huron Holding Cor |  |  | ${ }_{68}^{58}$－wit |  |  |
| Atlas $\begin{gathered}\text { Preferred } \\ \text { Utilit }\end{gathered}$ | 20 | 24 | 5\％preforred class |  | 35 | Shenandoah Oorp commmon－－（t） |  |  |
| \＄3 preferr |  |  | Incorporated Investors | 10 |  | Southern Bond \＆Share |  |  |
| Aviation Sec Oorpor ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Incorporated Invee | 1.20 | 1.45 | Oommon A |  |  |
| Bancamerica－Blair | 11／8 | 13／8 | Indus \＆Power Securities |  |  | \＄3 preferred aliot |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bancomit }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Oorp } \\ & \text { Bankers Nat } \\ & \text { Nivesting }\end{aligned}$ | 10 | 14 | （ Insuranshares Co．of D | 414 | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | Spancer Trask Fund Inc－．－．－－（ $\dagger$（ |  | 1／2 |
| Bankers Sec Oorp o | 1 | 3 | Insuranshar | $1 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ | Standard Amer． |  |  |
|  |  |  | nsurance Securitie |  |  | Standard Coll |  | 1／8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Banketacks }}$ |  | 1 | nsull Utility Inves |  |  | Standard Holding |  |  |
| Olass B． |  |  | \＄5．50 pr pref wit |  |  | \＄5．50 preferred |  | 5 |
| Preferred |  | 43 |  |  |  | Deb 5 s Mar 119 | 51 |  |
| Basic Industry ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | ${ }_{1 \%}$ | 4\％ | Int Sec Corpo ${ }^{\text {am }}$ Am | 4 | 314 |  |  |  |
| Beacon Participations I | 75 | 1.25 |  | －－－ | －－ | Standard 011 Trus | ， |  |
| Oapital Administration |  |  |  | 6 | 11 |  | $33^{2 / 2}$ | 35 |
| Class B ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21／2 |  |  |  |  | Sterling Sec co |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cum pref ser | 71 |  | Internat Socu |  |  | Oommon |  | ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |
| Wlithout warranti | 71 | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | Secured gold 6s 1943 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ont }}{ }_{\text {Class B }}$ | $91 / 2$ | $\underset{2}{12}$ | Secured gold 5s 1933 Socurd 5 s 1943 |  | 86 | Super |  |  |
| Oentury Trust ${ }^{\text {Sisar }}$ | 1 | 11. | Investment Oo of Am co | 1／2 | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Class $\mathrm{C}^{\text {－}}$ |  |  |
| 63／9\％prep |  | 14 |  | 3 |  | Thlass Nation |  |  |
| Onain ${ }_{\text {Prefore }}$ |  |  | Investment Trust of $\overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Y}$ coill | 23 | 3 | Tri－Continent | 3／8 | \％ |
| Chartered Inv |  | 2－ | Invest Trust Assocrates com－（ $\dagger$（ | 5 |  | W\％cum pr |  | 491／8 |
| Ohelsea Exchat | ${ }^{39} 1$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | Debenture 5 S serles |  | 73 \％ | Trust |  |  |
| Olas8 B．．． |  | $1 / 4$ | Debjs ser Blat |  | 70 |  |  |  |
| Colonial Investorssha |  |  | Investors Trustees | 2 |  | Trustee Stan |  | 1．45 |
| Oontinental Metro |  | 2.000 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Leaderses }}$ B |  |  | Trustee Stan |  |  |
| Oontinental Secur Corp com＿－（t） |  | 15 | Series |  | 方 | Sreries B － |  | 1／8 |
| Debenture 58 May 1 | $\overline{3} \overline{5}$ | 40 | Major Shares |  |  | Trust Shares of Americ |  |  |
| Without warraa | 30 | 35 | Massachusetts Inv | 105\％ | 11\％ | Twentleth Contu |  | 1／8 |
| Preferred B |  |  | Motawk Investing Co | $20^{--}$ |  | Two－Year Tr shares． | $3 / 4$ | \％ |
| Convertible preferred－－－100 |  |  | Mutual Investment Tr |  |  | United Founders common．．．－（ $\dagger$（ |  |  |
| orporate Trust shares old series |  | 1.40 | Mutual Management | 1.55 | $2 \%$ | United Bank Trust |  |  |
| Corporation Secur ${ }^{\text {Acte }}$ | 5 | 1.40 |  |  |  | United Insur Trust． |  |  |
| Oommon－ |  | － |  |  |  | U S \＆British Interna | 16 |  |
| Credit Allance clas | 61 | 63 | National Re－investing סorp－－－7－ |  |  | Preferred |  |  |
| Orum \＆Forster Inc | 8 | 79 | National Trust Shares | 38 | 3 缺 | U S Elec Light \＆ | $101 / 2$ | $121 / 3$ |
|  | 70 6 | 78 | Natlonwide Sec Oo tr ctf | 20 c |  |  |  | $21 / 4$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred | 60 | 65 | N $\mathbf{Y}$ Bank \＆Trust ${ }^{\text {Sh }}$ | 21／8 | $25 / 8$ | $\checkmark$ Warrants．．－ |  |  |
| Oumulative Trust Shar | 2 | $23 / 8$ | Vlagara Snare Corp | $4 \overline{4}$ |  | U \＆\＆Foreign Selecur | 10 | 13／3 |
| Deposited ${ }^{\text {Dankur }}$ Shs | ${ }_{1}^{1} 175$ | $2{ }^{2} 8$ | North \＆South Amer Oorp cl A $\dagger$（ | $11 / 2$ | 50 3 |  | 3014 |  |
| Deposited Bank Shs | 158／8 | 2 | Class B |  |  | －Certificates of d |  |  |
| B shares．${ }^{\text {a }}$－－－ |  |  | North Amer |  |  |  |  |  |
| D | 25 | 1.7 | ${ }^{1956}$ | 1.35 | 1.50 |  |  | ／ |
| Eastern Utilit |  |  | thern Socurit |  | 50 | Oniversal | $11 / 2$ |  |
| Deb 5 S 1954 with warr Mss ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | Oolony Invest Trust com－（ $\dagger$ ） | $1 / 2$ | 11／2 | Utilitles Hydro \＆ R |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Jtility Equitles Corp |  |  |

[^8]
## Public Utilities

Includes street and electric rallways, gas, electric power, water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companies.
motice. - All bond prione are "and laterest" axoept where marked "pr" and inoome and defaulted bonds


[^9]

$b$ Basis. $f$ This prico Includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. rOanarlian price. $s$ Sale price.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
worios. -all boad prices are "and Interest" oxoept whore marked "of" and Income and aefarited bonda.



[^10]

[^11]
sotiom.-All bond prioes are "and Interest" except where maried "q"and inoomen and doisuited boina





[^12]
## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading＂Industrial and Miscellaneous Securitios＂we include all issues which do not appear under the previous two headings，namely＂Railroads（Steam）＂and＂Public Utilities．＂In the case of stocks，how－ ever，we put＂Textile Manufacturing，＂＂Insurance，＂＂Mining，＂＂Real Estate and Land，＂＂Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companies＂under separate heads，then follow with the rest of the＂Industrial and Miscellaneous．＂ yotion．－All bond pricos are＂and interest＇excopt whore marked＂p＂and tncome and defaulted bonde．

| Bonds． | bid． | Ask． | Bonde． | bid． | Ask． | Bonds． | di． | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 85 \\ 18 \\ 65 \\ 66 \\ 60 \\ 58 \\ 21 / 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  1st mtge guar 4s 1940 Work |  | 65 | Ouba Oane Products＿ Dob 6a 1950＿－＿JdJ | 136 | $1 / 6$ |
| Abpotts Dair les deb 6s 1942－M\＆S |  |  | Bohemlan（F＇Hrst）Glasa Worke－1at $7 \pm 1957$ without warr－J\＆J 1at 7． 1957 without warr | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 36 | Ouban Dominican Sugar Oo－ <br> lst lien a $\mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{4} / \mathrm{B} 1944$ | $21 / 6$ |  |
| 1 st M 581953 ser A |  | 97 |  |  | 75 9 9 | Certiflctes or deposit．－．．．－ | 21818 |  |
| Abraham \＆Straus In |  | $181 / 8$ 70 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 78 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | 92 82 9 | Stmpd with sik purch marr．－ |  |  |
| Acadia sugar 5 s 1946 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50-1 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Oudahy Pack of 591946 －je | 98\％ | 693 |
| Adaum ${ }^{\text {coll }} \mathrm{tr}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | Datrymen＇s League OO－oper Assn |  |  |
| Ajar Rubbers 188 |  | 14 | Oonv deb $61 / 1881939 \ldots . . . J^{8 / D}$ | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ＇ | －－－ |
| Alst cona |  |  |  |  | －－－－ |  |  |  |
| Alabama Mill 18 is |  | RR ${ }^{5-}$ | Burfalo \＆ | $\cdots$ | －－－ |  |  | 15. |
| Alata Gold Mines |  | ${ }_{13}^{13} / 8$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \overline{5}-\mathbf{-} \\ & 3976 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $100^{-7}$ |
| Deb 6月 1926 ser |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abany Perr Wrapping Corp－ |  | 32 | Bush Term Aldgs ist 5\％－60－A\＆O | ${ }^{26} 11 / 2$ |  | $6 \%{ }^{6}$ note 32 （Am part ctfs）M\＆sDeutsche Rentenbank | 58 | 61 |
| Alber |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20^{-9} \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 241／2 |  |
| Alliled Packers deb |  |  |  | ， $311 / 2$ | $381 / 2$ | Farm Ln f f 6 Oct Oct $15^{\prime} 60 \mathrm{~A} \& 015$ |  |  |
| 1 lit M $\&$ coll |  |  | Oady Nam Paciong Corp－ Oons deb 581940 |  |  |  | 65／2 | 11. |
|  | 661／2 | 69 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 80 \\ 76 \\ 3 \\ 55 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | 59 <br> 87 <br> 77 <br> 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \% \\ & 50 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | －－－－ |
|  | 661／2 |  |  |  |  | Oominon ${ }^{\text {Oanarer }}$ |  |  |
| lat 17 |  |  |  <br>  |  |  | Dominlon Glass 6，1933．．－J\＆D2 |  |  |
| aminum |  |  |  |  |  | Domin Iron \＆Steiel |  |  |
| duminum Ltd sig |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 100 |
| 1 st e f 7 s 1937 | 70 | 78 | Oanad Oons Rub 6s 194B－－A\＆O Oanadian Oottons 5 E 1940－．J\＆J2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deb 6 d 43 ger $A$ with war＿T\＆A | 25 | 3533 | 1st M 6s 1949：Paper－＿J\＆J | 3412 | 3713 | Donnacona Paper－${ }_{\text {cot }}$ |  |  |
| rican |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{50} 9$ |  |
| onvo f deb 6 |  |  |  | 801／2 | 83 |  |  |  |
| er Ohain deb |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 49 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | rk |  | 1st mtge sink fund 68 1942＿J\＆D <br>  | $\stackrel{50}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} / 6$ |
| Amer Ofanamid deb 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer lce Co deb 58 |  | 7012 |  | 73 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{215}$ |
|  | 55\％88 | $557 / 8$ | Wlthout warrants ${ }_{\text {Water }}$ |  | $8 \overline{17}$ |  | 20 |  |
| Oonv ${ }^{51 / 8} 1949$ | 71 $1021 / 2$ | 710315 |  Oentral Foundry May | 88 70 | ${ }^{99} 8$ | $7 \%$ notes 1931 with warr－J J\＆D |  | 15 |
| American Metal Oo |  |  | Oertain－teed Prod Corp－－Deben of $51 / 5 \mathrm{E}$ 1948．－M\＆ | 23 | $231 / 8$ | lat \＆Oill $51581942 \ldots . . .480$ |  | 35 |
|  | 75 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Plano 6s |  |  |  |  |  | European Mtge \＆Invest－ | 3635／8 | ${ }^{4} 0^{-1}$ |
| ner Kadlator |  |  |  <br>  | 931／2 |  |  |  |  |
| $\triangle$ merica |  |  |  |  |  | 1 st $171 / 281950$ ser A |  |  |
| SinkIng fund deb |  | 85 |  | 63 | 70 | 1 st | 255／8 | 1／4 |
| $\triangle$ mer Seating conv |  |  |  |  |  | rabrica Fin |  |  |
| mer |  |  | Oor |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }}^{\text {Amer }}$ |  |  | Ohic Jet co | 88 | $87$ | Sirbanke Morre \＆© O－ | 38 | 391／2 |
| ${ }^{8} \mathrm{f}$ deb | 100 |  | Deb ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |  |  | Famous Playera Oanada Oorp－ | 62 | 66 |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ | 91 |  | Onlcago ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68 | 70 | WIthout |  |  |
| Am T | 98 |  | Childe |  |  | 20 －year de |  |  |
|  |  |  | Chil Cop | 21 | 45 | Federated M |  | 70 |
| Deb |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
| $A^{\text {mer mer Wire }}$ Writ Fabrice | 20 |  | d | 55 |  | estone 0 |  |  |
| －mer Writ 10474 | 12 | 15 | Oil | 19 |  | tone |  |  |
| noskeag Mfg 6 ¢3 |  |  | Oommander－Larabe |  |  | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{~F} 5$ |  |  |
| 10－Unilleat Cone |  |  | 1的mtge 681941 | 25 89 8 | 100 | kub |  | 514 |
| Armour |  |  | Oomm tr C 514681935 | 87 | $33 / 4$ | Flsk Tire | 131／2 |  |
| 1 1st |  | 52 | Oomm＇1 Invest Tru |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Flels }}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { armour }}{\text { gold }}$ |  | 66 | Conv deb ${ }^{\text {conv }}$ deb 519 | $83 / 2$ | 84 | Flour |  |  |
| armatr |  | －6 |  |  |  | Oonv | 46 | 49 |
| ${ }_{\text {arpoid Print }}$ |  | 49 | ${ }^{513 / 9}$ | 30 | 31 | $18 t$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Oommon wealth subsidiary Corp－ | 39 | 41 | Fox Film Oorp deb |  | 33 |
| ${ }^{\text {Genoral }}$ |  |  | Oomputin |  |  | Fram |  |  |
|  | 20 | 975 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | SInkIng fund gold 881941 J＊s | 8 | 106 89 | Francisco sug 724 s 19 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 84 20 20 |
| Aseucliatua slimuon |  |  | Oonsol Arric Loan $61 / 8$ |  |  | Traser Co deb 0 ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}{ }^{6} \%$ \％gold notes | 143／4 |  | See Ger \＆Com Bks（For Govts） |  |  | French Nat Mail SS Lines $6 \mathrm{~s} \cdot 52$ | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 04 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\triangle$ Oertificatee of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| at |  |  | Oona |  |  | Ganue |  |  |
|  | 341／8 | $911 /$ | Oonaol |  |  | Garloc |  |  |
| Atiantic Steel 18 Et f 6 s 1941 －J J S | ${ }_{94}$ |  | Oonsol |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Gelk }}^{6}$ | $273 / 4$ | $271 / 2$ |
| Atlas Plywood Cor |  |  | Oonsol |  |  | General American Inv | 70 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Conv deb }} 53$ | 31 <br> 82 |  | 18t \＆\％rer ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  | General A mer Tan |  |  |
| aban \＆Katz O |  |  | 1 |  |  | Equip $51 / 68193$ |  |  |
| 6\％\％note | 90 |  | Deb 581943 wlth wart ．．J\＆ |  | 87／6 |  |  |  |
| $5 \% \%$ notes 1133 | 60 |  | 䃀 5151937 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1st M conv e f 681840 ．．．J8D | ${ }^{25}$ | 30 | Gen Bakidg deb 51／68 1940－A880 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Oontinental sugar 781938 －F\％A | 103 | 104 | Gen |  |  |
|  |  | ／ |  |  |  | cen |  | 40 |
| ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | $5 \%$ serisal notee 1832 |  |  | Gen |  |  |
| Deb 8 P 681 Without | 48 |  | 5\％serial notes |  |  | Gen | 30 |  |
| Bayway ferm |  |  | \％\％serial notes 1935 |  |  |  | 25 <br> 24 |  |
|  | ${ }_{93}^{10}$ | ${ }_{93}^{15} / 2$ | Ooskrove Meehan Coal |  | $5 \overline{8}$ | Genera |  |  |
| Beattie Sugar |  |  | Oredit Alluace Oor－ |  |  |  | 10 | 14 |
|  | 88 | 80 98 | Deb 53／ 1938 with w |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| Belkon－${ }^{\text {Ban }}$ |  |  | Deb gr 5 \％ 18 | 47 | 53 | en |  |  |
| Beneficla |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | 20－year sink fund 6e 1047－J\＆D | $713 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| st | 75－－1 | 74 |  |  |  | 6\％serial notes 1936 |  |  |
| Mary |  |  | $-\frac{M \& s}{M} \approx N$ | $\begin{aligned} & 481 / 2 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 49 | $5 \%$ serial notes 1936 ＿．＿－M\＆S | $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |


notios.-All bond pricell are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds







## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks



[^13]




[^14]INDUSTRLAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


[^15] stoek and Curb Exchanges. + Without par value.


[^16]
$\dagger$ No par value. $d$ Price per share, not per cent. $r$ Canadian price.

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks



## United States and Municipal Bonds

In reporting below pricer for state and municipal securities, we give bid and asked quotations wherever they can be obtained however, is to quote municipal securities on the basis of the return they yield per annum. Therefore in most cases it will be found that instead of actom Thus $4.35 \%$ means that the particular security can be bought or sold a to indicate the interest rate at which business in the bonds is being done. of the lssue. Where two figures appear, as for instance " $4.25 \%$ to $4.35 \%$ sor a price that will yield the purchaser or seller $4.35 \%$ per annum to the maturity ing the lowest rate, and the longer maturities yielding the highest return

In State and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote
Note.- Owing to the present demoralized condition of the municipal bond markets, brokers and the accrued interest must in all cases be added on mpossible to make quotations for munlcipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practicallicult, and in many cases, almost terms are simply a matter of bargalning between buyer and seller. In fact the absolute lack of demand often causes good bonds to bestion and sales or


THRRITORIES \& U. 8. POA8E8S ION8 Honolulu (Oity \& Oounty)Jub impt 1956_J\&D 15 b 5.75
 Hrak Li/berty Loan-
31/ \% of $1932-1947$ Oonv $4 \%$ of $1932-47-$-J\&D Oonv 43/ \% of $1932-47$
2d conv $412 \% \% 32-47$
ourth Liberty LoanTreasury $41 / 281947-1952$ A\&O Treasury 4s 1944-54-1952 A\&O





 NTras riff ir indebtedness
83 s Oct 151932 . 3\%\% June 151932 $8 \%$ Sept $151932 \ldots$

 2\% Mar 151933
$2 \%$ May 21933.
 4s Nov Land Bank-Farm
I'57 OD






 IEREITOEIES \& U. 8. PO
 4ilit Iug 1947 opt 1937 - F\&A $41 / 8$ Philip 1818432





## ALABAMA

81/ Renewai cl O 1956_._J\&J
Hi Harbor imp 1934-73.

 nniston 51 Sal 1939 . Bewsemer 6s Yub Imp 1932-308-
5B Funding 1947
 ${ }_{4}^{1932-35} 1$ 48 Apr
481934
481935
 15s Pub 1mp 19 9 -32-37-A\&O 158 1933-1936 ........A\&O
 adsden $6 \%$ Smpt Gunt 8chools $1932-40-\ldots$ off Pub Imp 1936-1938.-..$418 \mathrm{Ot}^{2} \mathrm{se} 1934-43 \ldots \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ Mad'mon Oo 5 R Refunding 1940 Moblle Es School 1943...J\&D
Si Refunding 1949 M\&S 4f: Refunding 1937.-M\& Mobile Water \& Sew 3 - ${ }^{-18}$-J\&J 1315 1932-1948. 4\% R \& B 1932-38-- Je-
Montsomery Pub Imp bs 1934


5.75 to $5.25 \%$ | 5.75 | to 5.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5.75 | to 5. |
| 5.75 | to 5. |
| 5.00 | to |
| 5.00 | to |
| 5. |  |






$\qquad$ | 5 |
| :--- |
| 85 |
| 85 | sexiel | .25 | to $6 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | | 7.25 | to $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.25 | to | $6 \%$ |
|  | On | $=$ |

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Nox mixy



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STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

| Bonds. | Yield Basis   <br> Bid. Or Ask. <br> Tet.   |  | Bonds. |  | Ask. | Net. | Bonds. |  | ld Basis or Ask. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bogota (Oity) extl 88 ${ }^{\circ}$ 45-A\&O Extl if $61 / \mathrm{a}=1947$.....A\&O | ) |  | Malsonneuve Q 51/9s'36_M\&N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bordeaux (Oity) 6s 34-M\&N | 103\% 3 |  |  | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cisbane (Oity) Australia- | 37\% |  |  | 70 | 75 |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{i} 00 \%$ |  |
|  | 3714 <br> 4878 <br> 48 <br> 18 |  | contral 58 Dec 1 | 84 | 88 |  | 4 4 May 11832 ppt 1921 -J J |  |  |  |
|  | 48/8 493/4 |  |  | ${ }_{78} 8$ | 85 <br> 82 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { J } & 98 \\ 98\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{100}{98}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 80 | 83 |  | 438 Ret 1933 op 27 - A \& | 96 | 98 |  |
| uenos Aires, Argentine Rep Haten 6 4 B 1955 ger B J\&J |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 43s Ref 1934-135....A\&O } \\ & 43 \text { s Ref 1936-1939 } \end{aligned}$ | $0$ | . $970 \%$ |  |
| Hxtl s 681960 Ser O2 A\&O Extil f f 6s 1960 ser O3 A\&O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extl y f 6s 1960 ser O3 A\&O Oall(Oolombla) I 7a 47 _M\&N | -5- ${ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Bolse Oity 8 D $6 s 1940 . \ldots . J \& J$ | $b 5.75$ | $5.50 \%$ |  |
| Oarlsbad (Oity) i \& 88 ' $54-\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~J}$ Ohilean Cons Municipal Loan- | 661 |  |  |  |  |  | 468 ser IL |  |  |  |
| Fin Municipal Loan- <br> Extl of 7 s 1960 ser A.-M\&S | -.-. $41 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |  | 43/8 Serv Oomp 1932-43 Fsta |  |  |  |
| Onrlatianta (Norway)-- | 71 |  |  | 81 | 82 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30-yr fr 681954 | 71 <br> 70 | - |  |  |  |  | 43 May 1932-1944 1932-1935----M\&A |  |  |  |
|  | $17{ }^{7} 1720$ | - |  | 94 | 951/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| openhagen 4 s of 1901-M\&N | $56$ |  |  |  |  |  | 48 Highway 1941-1943-May |  |  |  |
| BE June $11952 \ldots-\cdots-M 8 \pm$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 561 / 2 \\ 52 & 53 \\ \hline 18 / 8 \end{array}$ |  | 43 non call 1958-M\&N 15 | 73 | $78$ |  | ${ }^{48}$ Highway 1945-1954-M8s |  |  |  |
| ordoba (Oity) Argentine Rep |  |  | 43 z 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 91 | $93$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Danish Oons Municipal Loan $81481955 \ldots$ | 72 |  |  | $82$ | 88 77 |  | Ohampalgn Oo 5s Road 19 |  |  |  |
|  | $60 \quad$ s 64/8 |  | Deb 43ss 1960 - - M\&N15 |  | 77 99 |  | Ohicago 48.33 to 1935....J*J | + | ${ }^{-79}$ |  |
| kixtl ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 34 37 |  | 43581944 | 6.50 | to $6 \%$ |  | ${ }_{\text {4g Jan }}$ | 75 | 79 |  |
| Dresden (Ger) extl $7 \mathrm{~A}^{\circ} 45 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ | 30 341/2 |  |  | $.50$ | to $6 \%$ |  | 4s $481933-19$ | 75 | 79 |  |
| $781932-10-18-1$ | 43 50 |  | 43181832 - 48 - 57 - M \& 15 | $.50$ |  |  |  |  | 79 |  |
| 7. 1833-1934 | 30  <br> 17 35 <br> 17  |  | 4358 1933-34---M8N15 |  |  |  | Ohicago |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 22 \\ 151 / 2 & 17\end{array}$ |  | 4388 1935-38--..-M\&N15 |  |  |  | $4 \mathrm{4s}$ | J0 | 76 |  |
| GermanCons Munic 79 ${ }^{\circ} 47 \mathrm{P}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $22-24$ |  | 4 A 1941 |  |  |  | Ohic Linc Pk | 73 | 77 |  |
|  | $21 \quad 24$ |  | $4 \mathrm{4s} \mathrm{May} 15$ |  | to |  | 43 4 1933. | 73 | 77 |  |
| Hanover Hxtl Conv 781939 cmany | 15 18 |  | 4s May 15 |  |  | \% | ${ }_{4}^{4388} 1938$ | 73 <br> 73 | 77 |  |
| Havana-1st 6s 1939....-2-3 | 86.96 |  | Jan 11 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |
|  | 2512 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | f ${ }^{5} 55$ | 61 |  |
| Helsingfors (OItry Finland- | 44 |  |  |  |  |  | 435 1939-1948-\%---M M | 50 | 61 |  |
| Hungarlan Oons Munie Loan | 4 |  | ${ }_{58}^{68}$ Juy $111932-1956$ |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  |
| Mg 7381945 | 101/8 |  | 43/88 1934, 1935.1944--J\&J |  |  |  | 43/s 1937-1949 |  | 61 |  |
| Lelpzig (City of) 78 1947 -- ${ }^{\text {P-A }}$ | 15- ${ }^{-14}$ |  | 43s 1938-1942--------J\& |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  |
| Lima (Oity) Peru- |  |  | 415181943-1980-...---J J J |  |  |  | Onic so Park 48 \% $32 \cdot \overline{3}$ \% var-- |  | 75 |  |
| Lyons (Oity) ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{48}^{48} 1940-1945$ |  | 75 |  |
| Marsellies (Clty) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $1031 / 2104$ |  |  | 82 | 84 |  | 48 Sept $31937-$ |  | 75 |  |
| edellin (Munic) |  |  | Quebec Oity 3158 $1933-\mathrm{JkJ}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{48} 1932-59 \ldots \ldots-\ldots-\ldots-\ldots$ M | 70 | 75 |  |
| 7 Caxl dec 11 | $\begin{array}{lll}121 / 4 & 13 \\ 63\end{array}$ |  | 58 S F (non-call) 1960 M\&N |  | 85 |  |  | + 70 | 75 |  |
|  | 5936 |  | ${ }^{59} 1943$ (non-call)--J\&D15 | 70 | 75 |  | Ool 080 |  | 1 |  |
| Montevideo |  |  | 581959 (non-call) 4 | 63 | 68 | -- | 4318 |  | 1 |  |
| Faremburg oxti 6i 1952. MEA | 15 |  | 415 s 1955 | 63 | 68 |  | $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ser}$ M 1932- |  | 64 |  |
|  | 65 671/2 |  | $4{ }^{4} 9 \mathrm{Mar} 151960$ M M 8 - | 63 | 70 |  |  |  | 61 |  |
| orto Alegre (Oity) Brazil Sinking fund $881961-\ldots J \Sigma$ | 10388 | --. | 48 Nov $151935-\ldots$ M\&N 15 |  | 83 |  | Elgin Sanitary D bs 1932-1944 |  |  |  |
|  | $51 / 2$ | --. |  | 62 | 65 |  | Evanston |  |  |  |
| $7{ }^{\text {rague }}$ loan |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43/8 |  |  | 25 |
| Io de Jane | 7813 |  |  |  |  |  | Granite City ${ }^{\text {did }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  | 88 |  |  |  |  |  |
| I7s 1960 (per 1000 milrels) -- | 40 10 <br> 10 20 | - |  | 82 |  |  | ${ }^{58}$ Road 1936-49.....-F\&A |  |  |  |
|  | $631 / 2 \quad 651 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rotterdam (0) ext 6s ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 64-M\&N | 911/8 |  |  |  |  |  | $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s} 1932.194$ |  | 75 |  |
|  |  |  | 43/81 1938-1939------A\&O |  |  |  | Springrleld Sanltary Districtu- |  |  |  |
| Ext 78 Mar 31 1935-_ A\&O <br>  | $\begin{array}{ll}60 \\ 3874 & 75 \\ 59\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1932-1944_.....JJ\&D |  |  | 5. 50 |
| ${ }^{\text {nta }}$ Fer (oity) Arg Rep extiol |  |  |  | 73 | 19 |  | INDIANA ( 3 ee footnote $k$ ) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 43 d July 11948 ........JJd, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ntiago (oity) ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oass Oo 04s 32 33. MeN 15 |  |  |  |
| Sao Paulo Brasil 8 - 1952 Mm M | $11{ }^{11} 12$ | - $\quad$-: |  |  |  |  | Evanswlle k4s ref 1942..Jds |  |  | ${ }^{5} .60$ |
| Hxtla P $613 \mathrm{Sa} 1857-\mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N} 15$ | 10 |  |  |  | $63 \%$ |  | Fort Way |  |  |  |
|  | 104 1051/4 |  | ${ }_{58} 1950$ \& 1951 | \% | 63\% |  | 41/5 1933 to 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 Sa Jan 151970 |  |  |  | 1947 to 1957--.....-.-AA80 |  |  |  |
| Tucuman(Ofty)A Argentine Rep | 118 44 |  | 41/98 1942 and 1967 -Fr\&A |  |  |  | kFort Wayne sen |  |  |  |
| Secured 7 7 1951 | $18 \quad 25$ |  | Verdun deb 581954 |  |  |  | kfary Sch Oity 43/ ${ }^{\text {k Oct }} 1943$. |  |  |  |
| Tokyo (0) |  |  | Winnlpeg. Man, 58 - 44 - A 80 |  | 80 |  | 48 O H 1942-1956_._J\&J30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4.98 non-call 1944...-M8N |  | 76 |  | Iodianapolis- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 73 | 76 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 451/4 |  | ts aug $11946 . . . . .$. Ftalk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34 3 <br> 27 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yokohama extl 6e 1981..JJED | $38 \quad 46$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 43s ref 1935-1945......J®J |  | to ${ }_{\text {to }}^{4 \%}$ |  | $k$ Indianapo |  |  |  |
| $30-\mathrm{yr} 4{ }^{\text {d }}$ Oct |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{30-y r} 48 \mathrm{Feb} 118$ |  |  | Athens-4148 June 301943 , |  |  | 1.50 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $86^{81} 8$ |  | Es Water 1933-37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5s Mar $1937 \ldots-\cdots-M_{1}$ | $941 / 3051 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | \% | k43/6 W W Dec $43 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
|  | $911 / 4$ $923 / 8$ <br> 90  |  | 近 |  |  |  | ${ }_{65168} 1941$ Dec 43...M\& |  |  | 43 |
| S3, Vict Ln Nov $34 . \mathrm{MeN}$ | 89364 |  |  |  |  |  | 43/6 Pend School lity- 1939-1948. F\& A |  |  |  |
|  | 94.95 |  | $4{ }_{4}$ ref |  |  |  | 4/2, Impt 1939-1948.F\&A |  |  |  |
| Sye ranew Nov $1932 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | $871 / 290$ |  | rke |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N Serv Nov 15 '41M\&N15 | 86 <br> 86 <br> 8 |  | ${ }^{\text {Cordele }} 5 \mathrm{sa}$ W |  |  |  | IAN TERRITORY (Sfe | Oklab | ms) |  |
| rta (Prov off 58, $50 \mathrm{~A} \& 015$ | $75 \quad 80$ |  | 4368 Refunding 1939-J 88. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69 72 72 |  |  | b 4.30 | to $4.10 \%$ | \% | WA |  |  |  |
| 4, | 6972 |  | Hydro-Elec 5n '33-57 F\&N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{69}{ }^{6}$ |  | Dougherty |  |  | \% 4 |  | ${ }^{6} 4.20$ | O 04 |  |
|  | 69 <br> 82 <br> 82 <br> 85 |  |  |  |  | \% | Burlington 43/32 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | to 4.20 |  |
|  | 75 80 |  | Marletta 58 W W 1939-.-F\&A |  |  |  |  |  | to 4.20 |  |
| ${ }^{58}$ Apr $251954 \ldots \ldots$ A80 25 | 75 80 |  | Pulaskid Oo 5s 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 1940-1941---MM |  | o 4.20 |  |
| 4388 1947-1956-..JJ\&D29 |  |  | 4360 Dralnage $1944{ }^{\text {a }}$--F\&A |  |  |  | Moines 58 32-57...J\& |  | 04. |  |
|  |  |  | 4488 Refunding 1959-FF\&A |  |  |  | \% Gen Oblig |  | to 4. | \% |
| ry $581833-\cdots-\cdots-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to |  |
| uly 11945 ---- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 81.85 |  | Valdosta 5s 1933-1942 |  |  |  | 438888 |  |  |  |
|  | 75 |  | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | \%s 1844 |  |  |  |
|  | 70 |  | klins S D 6s 1932-50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (195 | 70 |  | dbury 6s 1932-49 .-.J\&D |  | to 6\% |  |  |  | to 4. |  |
| n- |  |  |  |  |  |  | rehalitown In |  |  |  |
| n- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | b 4.50 | to 4.2 | \% |

[^17]STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS



STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS



STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


$b$ Basis. f Flat price.
FOR REAL ESTATE BONDS USUALLY GIVEN HERE SEE PAGE 111.

## Banks \& Trust Companies <br> STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

Quotationsin this department are given per share, not per cent, except for stocks of Canadian Institutions, and are asnear as possible for the closing day of the month preceding date of issuc, though often are nominal. An asterisk ( ${ }^{( }$) denoten sales.

Figures of deposits, oapital and profits for the national banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all other Institutions they are the latest obtainable, direct returns being prosured by us where no periodio statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York. Philadelphla snd Boston, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.



3


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Natumal Banks } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | COLORADO |  | state Institutions , Dec. 31. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profils. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deposs } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Nom }}$ | share. |
| Oolorado Sav Bank | 50,000 | 204.822 | 2.071.138 | 100 |  |  |
| Ooiorado spgs Nat ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ | 100,000 | 3004,459 | 5,567,996 |  |  |  |
| Frirst National Bank- | 300,000 150 | 396.187 | 6.305.612 1.580 .672 | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American Nat Bank. }}^{\text {Amal }}$ | 500.000 500,000 | 480,519 <br> 109 | 6,107,461 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado Nat Bank- | 1.000.000 | 1,601,654 | 36,415,995 | 100 |  |  |
| Colorado State Bank | 1,500.000 | 1,289,343 | 24,031,552 | 100 |  |  |
| Frrst Natlonal Bank- | 1,500.000 | 2,351,130 | 38,630, 307 | 100 |  |  |
| South B'way Nat Bk | 200,000 | [ 31,993 | 604,039 <br> $1,434,582$ | 100 |  |  |
| U 8 National Bank.-- | 550.000 | 1,913,389 | 18,189,646 | 100 |  |  |
| Guardlan Trust Co-- | 120,000 | -1.71,260 | 11.554,456 | 100 |  |  |
| International $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}_{-}$ | 500.000 | 1,761,785 | 11.554,364 | 100 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leadville- } \\ & \text { Oarbonate Amer N B } \end{aligned}$ | 100.000 | 25,099 | 1,063,724 | 100 |  |  |
| ueblo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flist National Bank. Minnequa Bank | 500,000 30,000 | 1,035,588 | 14,253,212 | 100 |  |  |
| Western Nat Bank-: | 100.000 100,000 | 105.211 282.508 | 1,840,43 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 100,000 | 282,508 | 4,250,019 |  |  |  |


| Vathonal Banks Dec.31.DIST.OF COLUMBIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | ${ }_{\text {Bid. }}$ | Ask. |
| Washington- |  |  |  | 0 | Nom Per <br> 375 | nal. <br> share |
| Commercial Nat Bk- | 1,000,000 | 675,210 | 13,867,973 | 100 | 183 | 200 |
| Bank of Comm \& Sav | 100,000 | 209,295 | 1,756,857 | 10 | 325 |  |
| Departmental Bank. | 106,040 | 38,630 | 1,276,054 | 10 |  |  |
| District Nat Bank ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .000.000 | 602,966 | 7,824,049 | 100 |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust Co. | 2,000,000 | 1,284,395 | 16.514, 118 |  | 427/8 | 45 |
| Franklin Nat Bank-- | 225,000 500,000 | 150,562 | $4,608,186$ $3,033,148$ | 100 | 190 | 0 |
| Lincoln Nat Bank | 400,000 | 788,228 | 6,436,041 | 100 | 400 | 0 |
| McLachlen Bkg Oorp | 150.000 | 229.096 | 2,056,999 | 100 |  |  |
| Mt Vernon Sav Bank | 400,000 | 1,153,000 | $3,732,794$ 9 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of Wash. | $1,050,000$ 200,000 | 1,143,598 | 9,366,433 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Metropol Bank- | 800,000 | 1,578.554 | 17,267,697 | 100 | 275 | 310 |
| Riggs National Bank | 3,000.000 | 3,991,937 | 54,054, 230 | 100 | 350 | 0 |
| Second Nat Bank- ${ }^{\text {Sk }}$ | 300.000 | 347,519 | 6,924,501 | 100 | ${ }_{435}^{165}$ | 1500 |
| Wash'ton Sav Bank. | 100000 | 10.639 | 604.056 | 10 |  |  |
| Amer Secur \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{-}$ | 3,400.000 | 4,158,897 | 30,552,707 | 100 | 299 | 315 |
| Nat'l Sav \& Tr Co. | 1,000.000 | 2,968,355 | 13,949,047 | 100 | 375 | 400 |
| Union Trust Co | 2,000,000 | 1,187,592 | 8 8,693,617 | 100 | 190 | 0 |
| U S Savings Ban | $1.000,000$ | $2,59,807$ $2,550,064$ | 16,489,894 | 100 | + 400 | 630 |
| Wash Loan \& Tr Co | 1,000,000 | 2,550,064 | 16,409,944 | 100 | 400 | 440 |

Nation

$$
\text { National Banks }
$$

Dec.
COL.


## * Sate price.

## $\dagger$ Branch of Savannah.

$\ddagger$ Minimum price.
$a$ Affiliate of the Hartford National Co.
$b$ March 11932.
${ }_{e}^{d}$ Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida.
$e$ Affiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.
${ }_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{g}}$ March 311932.
o Member of the Florida National Group.
A Afrilited with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla.
$i$ Capital reduced from $\$ 1,100,000$ to $\$ 550,000$.
${ }_{r} l$ Last sale.
$s$ June 301931
$t$ Trust funds.
${ }_{x}^{u}$ Sept. 29 Ex-dividend.




## 

[^18]| National Banks Dec. 31. | LOUISIANA |  | State InstitutionsDec. 31. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Captat. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Surplus } \\ \text { Profits. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| ${ }_{\text {Now Orloans- }}$ | , |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\substack{\text { Nomi }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { nal. }} \\ & \text { share. } \end{aligned}$ |
| American Bank \& ${ }_{\text {Canal }}$ | 1,000.000 |  | 11,159,621 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 6.075.000 | 3,136,332 | 53,277,381 | 15 |  |  |
| Trust ${ }^{\text {Conta }}$ | 202.500 | 54,645 | 1,784,259 |  |  |  |
| Int-State Tr ${ }^{\text {Whitney }}$ Nat Bank | r2,800,000 | 5,626,565 | 72,433,535 | 100 |  |  |
| Hibrina BE\& ${ }^{\text {Hr }}$ Tr $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 2,500.000 | 3,707.627 | 49,527,526 | 25 | , |  |
| Savings Bank. | 1,000,000 | 5,626,565 | 72,433,535 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Flist }}$ Satlonal Bank. | 1,000,000 | ${ }^{k} 607.346$ | 12,138,276 | 100 |  |  |
| Oity Sav Bk \& Tr Oo Oommerclal Nat Bk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,000,000 | \| $\begin{aligned} & 736,791 \\ & 183688\end{aligned}$ | 15,624,887 | 100 100 |  |  |
| National Banks Dec. 31. |  | MAINE | ${ }^{\text {State }} \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Institt } \\ & \text { Oec. } 31 \end{aligned}$ | utions |  |


| First Nat Grantte Bk Augusta Trust Oo..-:State Trust Oo | 300,000400400000100000 | $\begin{array}{r} 355.598 \\ 1,076.279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 7 6 7 . 5 5 4} \\ \mathbf{1 5 , 9 6 9 . 5 1 1} \\ \mathbf{3 . 6 4 9 . 9 4 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \hline \text { Nomi nal. } \\ \text { Per } & \text { share } \\ \text { sho } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Merchants }}{ }^{\text {Bangor- }}$ Nat $\mathrm{Bk}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastorn $\mathrm{Tr}^{\text {\& }}$ Bkg Co | 175.000 | 939,896 | 7.493.973 |  | 450 |  |
| Marrill Trust Oo...- |  | 1.035.556 |  |  |  |  |
| Oanal National Bank | 600.000 600 |  | 4,877,703 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 600.000 425.000 | 932.539 | 10,673.15 | 50 |  |  |
| Fldelity Trust Oo. | 1.000,000 | 1.679.715 | 30,212,6 |  |  |  |
| Oasco-Mercantlle Tr | 770,000 | 867.112 | 19,252.7 | 1 | 50 |  |



* Sale price. ${ }^{\dagger}$ Stock has to offered to board of directors.
${ }_{a}^{a}$ June 30 Affiliate of American Com. \& Sav. Bank.
$c$ Includes savings deposits.
${ }_{d}^{c}$ Marclues savings deposits.
e Affiliate of First National Bank of Boston.
${ }_{g}$ Affriliated with the Firrst National Bank of Louisville.
$h$ Mrmber Northwest Bancorporation.
$i$ Trust funds.
$k$ March 301932.
${ }_{l}^{l}{ }_{l}^{\text {LLast stale sale }} 1$.
$n$ Lee, Higginson Trust Co. on May 251932 announced its intention
to discontinue business. to discontinue business.
ofirst National Bank on May 3.1932 acquired the assets and deposit
liabilities of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston and on Jan. 251932 took over the Jamaica Plain Trust Co.
$r$ Consolidatad statement.
Consolidated statement.

$\pm$ May 2 1932.


## 

 $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Brockton- } \\ \text { Brockton Nat Bank- } \\ \text { Home Nat Bank }}]{ }$ | Oentral Trust Cont |
| :--- |
| Harvard Trust |
| OO | Rast Cambridge

Lechmere Nat Bank
 Wail River Trust-.Fitchburg
Bafety Fund Nat
 Oape Ann Nat Banks
Gloucester Nat Bank
Glouces \& D Tr Oo. HaverhillEssax Natlonal Bank
Frrst Natlonal Bank-
Haverhill Nat Bank Haverill Nat Bank
Merrimack Nat Bank Holyoke Holyole Nat BankParl National Bank
Hadley Falls $\mathbf{T r} \mathrm{Co}^{2}$
Lamprenco Bay State Nat Bank-
Merchants' Trust CO
Lowell
Appleton Nat. Bank Natlonal Bank...
Lynn-
Onntral Nat Bank
Manufacirs Nat $\mathbf{B k}$
 Lynn S Dep \&o Tröō
Nurat BedfordFMrat Natlonal Bank
Merchanta
Nat Safe Deposit Nat B Paabody-Salem-
Merchants Nat Bank
Naumkeag Trust Oo-Springfield-

 West Spring field Tr-
 Machinists ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Nat}^{\text {Br }}$
Bristol Oounty $\mathbf{T r}_{--}$ WorcesterWorcester
Mochanice
Worcester
No Nat
Bk Worcester Bke Tr Co

| National Banks Dec. 31 | MICHIGAN |  | State InstitutionsDec: 31. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 500,000 | 1,064,954 | 7,763.079 | 100 | ${ }_{\text {Nomer }}^{\text {Per }}$ | nal.share. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oom'wealth-Com'1 | 1,000,000 | ${ }^{1,281,786}$ | 13.099,724 |  | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | --- |  |  |
| First Wayne Nat Bk |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {di } 3255}$ | 453,373.777 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| Guard Nat Bk ofCom | 10.000 .0001.0001 |  | 146.178.449 |  |  | $51 / 2$ |
| Norw'st'n State Bank |  | 2,268,980 | 23 | 100 |  |  |
| United Savings Bank |  | 1,869,488 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bankers Trust Co.-- | 1, 1,0000000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Equitable }}$ Trust ${ }^{\text {Eato }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000,000 \\ f 8,000.000 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | [ |  |  |  |  |
| Highland Park Trust |  |  |  |  | --- | --..- |
| Un Guardian Tr Oo. | 3.500 .000 $35,000,000$ | d3,164,692 | 941,002,576 |  |  |  |
| FHint- | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 500,000 \\ 40,000 \\ 1,000000 \\ s_{2}, 000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,751,481 \\ 8,348,839 \\ 11,292,740 \end{array}$ | 2 |  |  |
| Oit Com \& Sava Bk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First ${ }_{\text {Gat }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Un Ind Tr \& Savs Bk |  |  | 15,406,314 |  |  | 1/2 |
| Grand Rapids- | $\begin{array}{r} 850,000 \\ 11,000,000 \end{array}$ | 438,063 | -6,414.612 | 20 |  |  |
| Amand Rap Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Rap Say Bank | al | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1,106,191 \\ 2,1668,872 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{60}{ }^{6-}$ |
| Grand Raplds Trō | 750,000500,000$1.200,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unlon Bank of Mich- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 830,494 \\ 513,996 \\ 565,310 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0,991,66 \\ 1,751,077 \\ 1,495,505 \end{gathered}$ |  | 30 | - |
| Michigan Trust $\mathrm{OO}_{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| gin | $\begin{array}{r} 1,250,000 \\ 51,200,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,143,590 \\ 431,895 \\ 1,974,738 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,482,516 \\ 4,227,452 \\ 12,193,051 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| nk o'sam |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cent }}$ |
| Tr Co-.----- |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Vational Ban Dec. 31. | MISSOURI |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits | Par. | Bid. | A |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Nomi }}$ |  |
| Baden Bathe-äank | 2,500,000 | ${ }_{.205 .598}^{250.38}$ | 2.430.296 | $100$ | $80^{--}$ |  |
|  | 2, 400.000 |  |  |  |  | - |
|  | 300,000 200,000 | 422.740 | ${ }_{1.68}^{4.83}$ | 100 | - |  |
| First Natlonal Bank- | 12,100,000 | 7,931,436 | 167, 2858.365 | 20 |  | 39 |
| Grand Nat'l Bk Jefferson Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 700.00 \\ 200.000 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | 4 174,314 | - | 100 |  | 25 |
| Joft-Gravois Ban | 500.000 | 151,845 | 3,953,109 | 100 | 150 |  |
| Lafayette south | 2.150,000 | 01,825,721 | 25.8 | 100 | 75 | 85 |
| may Ferry Bank | 200.000 | 1428.804 | 1.182.155 | 100 |  |  |
| anchester Bä- |  | 148150 | 3,790,554 | 100 | -125- | ${ }^{150}{ }^{--}$ |
| Plama National Bank | 3000000 | - 56.674 | 1.185 .178 <br> $1,246.240$ | 100 | $40^{-}$ |  |
| Scruggs, Vandervo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seo NBS \& $\mathrm{Tr}^{-\mathrm{O}_{0}}$ | 350000 | 1653.77\% | 10.881.401 | 100 |  |  |
| Bouth side Nat BL |  | 2388.836 1989 | $\xrightarrow{6,896.197}$ | ${ }^{00}$ |  |  |
| Ot Louis Nat Bank | 200000 | 57.3 | 1,842,807 | 100 |  |  |
| Towerthr ${ }_{\text {Tk }}$ | 500.000 300000 | 690,077 | 9,865,046 $1,325.520$ | 100 | 170 | 30 |
| Onited BL \& Pro | 1,000.000 | 587,154 | 7,734.216 | 100 |  |  |
| Ohippewa Trust | 200,000 | 124,977 | 1,637,145 | 100 |  |  |
| Ohouteau Trus | 200.000 | 75.537 | 1,091:851 | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Easton-Taylo }}$ | 200 | 130 | - $1,533,623$ | 100 |  |  |
| Laclede Trust | 300.000 | 139.510 | 1,448,923 | 100 | 35 |  |
| MercantilleComm | 300.000 | 159,546 | 2 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{OO}$ | 10,000,000 | 6,367.216 | 102,045,467 |  |  |  |
| Mercantlle- ${ }_{\text {merce }}$ |  |  |  |  | 65 | 75 |
| Miss Val Trust | 6.000,006 | 3,249, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 13 | 67.85 | 0 | 85 | 95 |
| North $8 t$ Louis ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Tr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{2000000}$ | 150,902 | 2.087 , | 100 |  |  |
| Northwest'n ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | 500.000 | 1,0488.514 | 7, 7 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| ${ }_{\text {B }}$ Bebster Groves Tr | 200,000 1 | 172,581 | 1,451,863 | 100 |  |  |
| W - Si Louis Tr Co- | 200.000 | 154,861 | 2,095,084 | 100 |  |  |
| pringfie |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| zun Bank | 100 | 60,00 | 1,200,000 | 100 | 175 | 200 |
| Union Nat Bank | 300 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 00 | 1.008,000 | 100 | 140 | 75 |





| Manchestor- Amoskeag Nat Bank Manchester Nat Bk Merchants Nat Bank <br> Merchants Nat Bank | $\begin{gathered} 200,000 \\ 150,000 \\ 150,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 916,896 \\ 493890 \\ 492,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 1 5 3 , 4 5 1} \\ 2,84,775 \\ 2,625,618 \end{array}$ | 100 100 100 |  sa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Naghua- Indan Head Nat Bk Nashua Trust Nashua Trust Oo | 100,0 300,0 | $\begin{aligned} & 590,9 \\ & 534,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{4,263,86}$ | 100 |   <br> 300  <br>  325 <br> 200  <br> 200  <br> 205  <br> 205  |
| Portsmouth Flipst National Bank New Hamp Nat Bk. | $\begin{gathered} 250,000 \\ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151,058 \\ & 150,193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,378,777 \\ & 1,152,910 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N}, \underset{\text { ref }}{\text { sen cent }} \end{gathered}$ |



* Sale price.

Affiliated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City.
$e$ Member of Northwest Bancorporation.
Member First Bank Stock Corp.
sale.
« June 301931 .
Ex-dividend.
Ex-rights.


Nalitinal Bunks NEW YORK
Dec. 31.



* Sale price.
$a$ On May 211932 a proposal to increase the capital by $\$ 2,500.000$ was
presented at a meeting of stockholders; increase approved by Banking Department on May 251932.
Stockholders on May 251932 approved a proposal to change its name
to the Colonial Trust Co. or some other name if the one selected proves unavaislable.
c March 281932.
$t$ Oontrolled by Marine Midland Corp.
${ }_{n}$ L Last sale. 301931.
$t$ Dec.
$x$ New stock.
$x$ EX-dividend.




| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Bar } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  | OHIO | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State Instilutions } \\ & \text { Mar. } 30 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {ammerclal Bk }}^{\text {Akr }} \mathbf{T r}$ Dime Savinge Bk Co standar Firestone Pk Sr ${ }_{\text {First }}$ Central Tr CO <br> OantonCirst National First National Bank |  | 394.462278,25935.500419,264$2,829,093$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,27,800 \\ 2,532,163 \\ 6.50,160 \\ 45,130,199 \\ 45,139,082 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{N}$ | cont |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 200,000 \\ 7,319,250 \end{array}$ | z116,099 <br> 1.617 .369 | 11,5493,844 | 100 | 100 | $\ddot{4} \overline{0} \overline{0}$ |
|  | 200,000 500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Nat Bank.-.- | $\begin{array}{\|} 400,000 \\ 150,000 \\ 100,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1.110,832 \\ 35,132 \\ 275,447 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.686 .209 \\ & 2,900.34 \\ & 2,963 \end{aligned}$ | 10010010 |  | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $40{ }^{-7}$ |
| First National Bank | 6,000,000 | 5.047'916 | 45.455,306 | 100 |  |  |
| BK \& Tr ${ }^{\text {dreo }}$ | 300,000 | 368,401 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,869,373 \\ & 6.755,82 \\ & 2.227 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{array}\right]$ |  | $400^{-7}$ |
| Norolnside ${ }^{\text {Nat }}$ | 150,000 | 279,329334,496 |  |  |  |  |
| Poopli's ${ }^{\text {dek }}$ |  |  | - $4.291,220$ | 100 |  |  |
| Prov dik \& Tr | 1,800,000 | 2,8966,440 | - $30,664.648$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | 250,000 250,000 | 1.060 .737 521.43 135 | $4,365,972$ 3 3 | 100 |  |  |
| Western Bk \& Tr | 125000 | 1.431.604 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,380,136 \\ & 51,909,920 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 49 |
| Trust Oo | 5,000.000 | 6,770,583 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 01,20,920 \\ 77,296,685 \end{array}\right\|$ | 100 |  |  |
| Clovelan | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 334,370 \\ 28,642 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,442,036 \\ 120,080 \end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer Say Bay }}^{\text {Capital Bank }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oentral United Nat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Olov Sav }}^{\text {Bank }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $5.000,000$ 250,000 | $\|f 4,212,663\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 64,282,280 \\ 2,822,057 \\ \hline, 82,057 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Lorain Str Sav \& | (en $\begin{gathered}500.000 \\ 2.00000000 \\ 200000\end{gathered}$ | 年 673,848 | 10.109,718 |  |  |  |
| North Amer Tr |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Oleveland Trus | $\begin{array}{r} 13,800,000 \\ 7.000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 11,465,29 \\ 10.111 .46 \\ 0.749 \\ 14,278,2924 \\ 14,290 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 10010010025 | $\xrightarrow{\text { N }}$ |  |
| Guardian Trus |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cent } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| Union Trust |  |  | 198,039,862 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Branson }}^{\text {Columbus }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 250,000 \\ 1,200,000 \\ c_{20000}^{200000} \\ 2.000,000 \\ 1000000 \\ 1000.000 \\ c 4,000.000 \end{array}$ |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| City Nat CBE \& Tr |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 77,805 \\ 1,906,404 \\ 100,564 \\ 2,079,263 \\ 435,387 \\ 3,357 \\ 3,633,127 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| Fifth Ave Sav Bk |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntington Nat Bk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Exch Bank ${ }^{\text {Northern Sav Bk }}$ |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Ohio National Bk |  |  |  | - 100 |  |  |
| Dayton- ${ }^{\text {erchants }}$ Nat | 200,000400,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,010 \\ 3,633,127 \end{array}$ | $42,217,852$ |  |  |  |
| \% Trust ${ }^{\text {coor }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 141,284 \\ & 351,751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,809,678 \\ & 6,992,812 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 50 |
| Third Nat Bans \& |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Winters N Bk ${ }^{\text {en }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 351,751 \\ u & 849,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,992,812 \\ 16,555,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Tole |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commerce | 500,0005000000200000 600.000175.0005.000 .000 | $\begin{array}{r} 484,341 \\ 1,22,390 \\ 118,390 \\ 053,215 \\ 0 \quad 87,500 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 15 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \mathbf{r e} \\ \mathrm{se} \end{gathered}$ | cent |
| West Toledo Nat Bis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spitzer-R T\& S Bk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toledo Trust $\mathrm{Co}_{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mahoning |  |  |  |  |  | 10̄0- |
| Mahoning Sav str |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |


| Natimnal Banks Dec.31. | s OKLAHOMA |  | State Institutions Dec. 31 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capisal. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Guthrie- | 100,000 | 108,674 | 2,304,255 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Nomi} \\ \text { Per } \end{gathered}$ | nal. share |
| First State Bank.-- | 100,000 50,000 | 108,674 67,745 | 2,304,255 |  |  |  |
| McAlesterPirst Nat Bk of McA | 100.000 | 43,684 | 2,023,718 | 100 | N |  |
| Muskogeo- |  |  |  |  |  | c |
| Citizens National Bk | 100,000 | 38,533 | 1,254,788 | 00 |  |  |
| Oommerclal Nat Bk- | 300,000 | 152,261 | 3,912,514 | 100 |  |  |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | 500.000 | 224,907 | 5,324,847 | 100 |  |  |
| Oklahoma City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital State Bank | 50,000 | 57,466 | -679,451 | 100 | 100 | 125 |
| Oity Nat'l Bk\& Tr Co | 200,000 | 100,886 | 3,704,146 | 100 | 200 |  |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | $5,000,000$ 300,000 | $\begin{array}{r}2,104,979 \\ 120,834 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,003,207 4 | 100 | 125 | 239 160 |
| Liberty Nat Bank.- | $n 1.200,000$ | 568,203 | 12,801,369 | 100 | 125 | 165 |
| Tradesmen's Nat Bk | 500,000 | 171,668 | 7,559,373 | 100 | 175 | 225 |
| Tulsa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Nat Bank- | 3,000.000 | e 546,785 | 33,669,379 | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co | $2.500,000$ | 1,302,396 | 23,642,232 | 20 | 17 | 19 |
| Fourth Nat Bank.--- | 250,000 200,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { z132, } \\ \\ \hline 141\end{array}$ | 3,533,147 | 20 | 16 | 19 |
| Exchange Trust $\mathrm{Co}_{-}$ | 1,000,000 | 473,855 | 1,933,388 | 100 | -(b) |  |


| National Bank Dec. 31 . | ss OREGON |  | State Institutions Dec. 31 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eugene- <br> Bank of Oommerce__ 150,000 26,013 698,417 $\ldots$ Nomini <br> Per$\|$nal. <br> Share. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States N Bk- | 10 |  | 588 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer National | 400,000 | 12 |  |  |  | 80 |
| Bk of East Portl | 100.000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oitizens Nat Bank-: | 200,000 | 331,006 | 5,626.288 |  |  |  |
| Frist National Bank- | a2,500.000 | f1,551,136 | 30,142,4 |  |  |  |
| Security Sav \& Tr Co- | 500,000 | 674,449 |  |  |  |  |
| Live Stock State Bk | 50,000 | 11,302 | 323,8 |  |  |  |
| Peninsular Nat Bank | - 200,000 | 59,564 |  |  |  |  |
| Portland Tr \& Sav Bk | 300,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National BanksDec. 31. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allentown- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allentown Nat Bank | $1.000,000$ $1.000,000$ | 847 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Ridge A ve Dep Bk- |  | 139,035 | 1,123,139 |  |  |  |
| Second Nat Bank-- | 450,000 | 1,340.904 | 5,407,090 | - 10 |  | 56 |
| Allentown Trust $\mathrm{OO}_{-}$ | 400,000 | 563,172 | 2,119,329 |  |  |  |
| Dime Sav \& Tr Oo ${ }^{\text {Lehigh Vall Trust }}$ | 500,000 500,000 | 505.278 | 1,621,826 |  |  | 23/6 |
| Penn Trust Co. | 400.000 | 16 | 2,297,693 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Altoona Trust Co. | 250,000 | 613,510 | 8, |  |  |  |
| Central ${ }^{\text {Trust }}$ Co..- | 249,300 | 328,400 | 1,230,000 | 100 |  |  |
| Erio     <br> Bank of Eríe Tr Co.- 125,000 443,804 $2,127,812$ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 300.000 | f1, 598.508 | 8.407 .371 |  |  |  |
| Marine Nat Bank. | 300.000 | $\begin{array}{r}712,023 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,231.411 |  |  |  |
| cond Nat |  | 1, $1.1951,285$ | 10,816,143 |  |  |  |
| Secur-Peoples Tr | 00 | f1,113,868 | 9,722,8 | 100 |  |  |
| Union Trust Oo | 216.200 | 59,426 | 126,536 | 50 |  |  |
| Harrisbu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allison-East End | 242.050 | 172,157 | 2,275,996 | 50 |  |  |
| Harrisburg Nat Bank | 300.000 | 891.744 | 2,933,865 | 25 |  |  |
| Central Trust O | 400.000 | 902,167 | 3,332,036 | 25 |  |  |
| Dommonwealth ${ }^{\text {drCo }}$ | 9377800 | 1,770,008 | 8,093,153 | 20 |  | cent |
| Barrisburg Trust |  | 1,212,729 |  | 0 |  |  |
| Union Trust Co.-..-- | 250.000 | 283,361 | 2,571,569 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fulton Nat Bank | 400,000 |  | 5,637,679 | 20 |  | 60\% |
| Lancaster Oo Nat Bk | 00 | 999 | 5,308,152 | 50 |  | 1185 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| City National Bank- | 1,125,000 | 1,036.249 | 4,661,000 | 100 |  | 2 |
| Commercial Nat Bk- | 2.000 .000 | 1.749,675 | 10,177,00 |  |  | 4 |
| Oorn Exch Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 3.111 .000 | 7.727 .455 | 54,701.000 | 100 | 195 | 200 |
| Guardian Bk \& Tr Oo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kensington Nat Bk. 350,000 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast Nat Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NorthwNatBk\&TCo | 500 | 2,010,7 | 4,7 |  |  | 4 |
| ladelphia Nat B |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Sale price.
$a$
$b$ Oontrolled by Transamerica Corp.
$a$ Oontrolled by Transamerica
$b$ Member West Coast Corp.
$c$ Member of the BancOhio Corp.
$d$ Member First Bank Stock Corp.
a Feb. 51932
$f$ March 311932.
$h$ New stock.
$h$ Trust funds.
$i$ Member Northwest Bancorporation
$k$ Comber Northwest Bancorporation.
${ }_{n}^{l}$ Last sale.
$p$ April 61932 .
$r$ Opened for business May 161932 to replace the Hibernia Commercia
Savings Bank, which was closed on Dec, 191931.
$s$ Reopened for business on May 18 1932.
$s$ Reopened
$u$ March 30
B 1932 .
${ }_{2}$ Ex-dividend.



$\operatorname{Natitinal}_{\text {Dec. } 31 .}^{\text {Bank }}$ SOUTH DAKOTA ${ }^{\text {State }}$ Dec. ${ }^{\text {Instutitions }}$

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.000 \\ & 100 \\ & \text { 200 } \\ & 2000000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42.040 \\ 41.941 \\ 118.161 \\ 408.779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,318,287 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 961.287 \\ 4,045,077 \\ 4,574,270 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per } \\ \mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{re} \\ \mathrm{sa} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Tr \& Bkg Oo-- | 625,000 | 1,018,917 | $5,486,794$ 17511,866 | 100 |  |  |
| Cirst National Bank- | 2,000,000 | 1,357,529 | 19,531,976 | 100 | 130 | 135 |
| Kno |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Tennessee N Bk | 2,000,000 | 746,175 | 17,181,661 | 100 | 95 | 100 |
| Oomm'l Bk\& Tr Co- | 203.125 | 122,200 | 325,000 | 20 | 10 | 12 |
| HamiltonNational Bk | 500.000 | 173.476 | 5,472,494 | 100 | 135 | 140 |
| Memp |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank | $1.000,000$ | 1,23180 | 21,357,646 | 100 | 220 | 225 |
| State Savings Bank | 50.000 | 77,824 | 1,305,087 | 100 | 305 |  |
| Union Planters' Na <br> Bank \& Trust | 3,500 | 4,498,022 |  | 10 | 2 | 11 |
| Manhat S Bk \& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 700,000 | 1,598,704 | 5,228,749 | $i 100$ |  |  |
| Nashville- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Nat Bank | 8,000.000 | 3,410,957 | 39,1 | 10 | 30 | 35 |
| Nashville \& Amer Tr | 1.000,000 | 743.074 | 11,714,194 |  |  |  |
| Broadway Nat Bank | 300.000 | 536.001 | 5,040,727 | 25 | 70 | 80 |
| Commerce-Union Bk | 800.000 800.000 | u1,272,803 |  | 10 | $28$ | 32 |
| Nashville Trust Oo-s | 800.000 600.000 | u1,272,803 | $8,594.429$ $6,605.490$ | 100 | 115 | 125 |


| National Banks Dec. 31. | TEXAS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austin- | 300,000 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N}_{\text {Per }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { nal. } \\ \text { share } \end{array}$ |
| American Nat Bank- | 300.000 | 863,160 | 8,003,267 | 100 |  |  |
| Repuhlic Bk \& Tr Oo | 200.000 | 46,353 | 1,344,683 | 100 |  |  |
| Security Trust Co--- | 400.000 | 450,577 | 6,384,575 | 106 |  |  |
| Texas Bank \& Trust- <br> Beaumont- | 200.000 | 83,836 |  |  | - | cent |
| American Nat Bank- | 250.000 | 547.121 | 4,544.426 | 100 | sa | es |
| Oity National Bank- | 250,000 400.000 | 220,803 772172 | 8,661,723 | 100 |  |  |
| Secur St Bk \& Trust | 125,000 | 11.972 | 841,980 | 100 |  |  |

## * Sale price.

a May 3 1932.
Member of Firs
c March 31 1932.
$e$ Sold with First National Bank.
$g$ Affliated with the Citizens \& Southern National Bank of Savannah, Ga. $i$ Oapital stock trusteed for benefit of stockholders of Union Planter National Bank \& Trust Co.
l Last sale.
$r$ Dec, 31 1931.
$t$ Branch of the Central Union Bank of Rock Hill, S. C.
$\underset{x}{u}$ June 30 1931. $\quad \dagger$ No par.



##  <br> 

Seattle
Ballard First Nat B


| Vational Banks |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dec.31. | UTAH |


| Ogden- <br> Commercial Sec Bk. First Savings Bank.First National Bank. | $\begin{aligned} & 300.000 \\ & 250.000 \\ & 500.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152.154 \\ & 325.000 \\ & 237,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,274.101 \\ & 3.100 .000 \\ & 6.703,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Nomi nal: } \\ \text { Per } & \text { share. } \\ 160 & 165 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | b 10 | $15^{--}$ |
| Salt Lake City- |  |  |  |  | Nomi |  |
| Oontl Nat Bk\&Tr C |  |  |  |  | Per | share. |
| First National Bank | 600,000 | 285.993 500.000 | 9.879 |  | 75 | 90 |
| Utah State Nat Bank | 500.000 | $530.0 \div 9$ | 9.671 .089 | 100 | 125 | 0 |
| Zion Sav Bk \& Tr Co | 1.000 .00 n | 970.5 ; | 13.035.260 | 10 | 155 | 165 |
| Utah Sav \& Trust Co | 300,000 | 197.503 | 1.763 .46 .3 | 100 | 90 | 110 |
| Walker Bk \& Tr Co- | 1,500,000 | 778,300 | 17.089,000 | 100 | 100 | 110 |



Naturnut Banks
Dec. 31. WYOMING


Canadian Bank Statements
Returns are all of Mar. 31 1932. Prices are per cent. not per share.

| NOVA SCOTIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Reserve Fund. | Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| $\frac{\text { Halifax- }}{\text { Bank of Nova Scotia }}$ | 12.000,000 | 24,000.000 | $\stackrel{\text { 189,954,370 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 100 | ${ }_{243}^{\text {Per }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { rent. }}$ |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |



QUEBEC

## Montreal-





* Sale price.
$d$ Unit of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp
$e$ Member of the Northwest Bancorporation $l$ Last sale.
$t$ Trust funds.
$z$ Effective May 191932 minimum prices of Canadian bank stock
emoved from the Montreal Stock Exchange Sheet.


## Real Estate Bonds

| Bonds. | Bid. | Ask | Bonds. | Bia | A | Bonds. | Bid. | As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allerton Oleve Bld Certificates of |  |  | iraybar Bldg (East Offices Inc)- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificates of deposit <br> Allerton 55th St Corp (N Y) 5 jas 47 | f $\overline{24}$ | $30^{--}$ | Lst m leaseh 5s 1946.....J\&D <br>  | $491 / 2$ | 501/2 |  | 43 | 45 30 |
| Allerton N Y Oorp $51 / 58$ - 47 -J\&J | 5 | 10 |  | 75 |  |  | 36 | 30 39 |
|  |  |  | Harriman Bldg 6e 1951 | 48 |  |  |  | 26 |
| Atlanta Poat Opfice 5 5/ $1937 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | 38 | 50 | Herald Square Bldg 6s 1948 | 15 | 20 | 6s 1943 | 16 | 20 |
| Barclay Hotel 6318 $1945-34-M 88$ | 38 | $43^{--}$ | Highbridge Station P | 30 |  | Roxy Theatre 6 \% \% 1931-1932 | 20 | 24 |
| Bing \& Bling deb $61 / 819600 \mathrm{M}$ M 8 | 10 | 161/2 | Hotel Lexington 681974 | 30 | 10 | Russeks 5th Ave Bidg 6s 19 |  | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ |
| Boaton Parcel Pont Station- <br> $51 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ <br> 1935 | 30 | 37 |  |  | 861/2 |  |  | 25-- |
| Boaton Pout Orfice Serv Station- |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Bs } 1950}$ | , 10 | 13 |  |  |  |
| 5168 July $11938 . . .-)^{-}$- J\&J | 35 | 50 | Certificates |  | 10 | 6s 1933.-. | 70 |  |
| Bowrasan-Blltmore Hotels 7s 1934 | 33 | $421 / 4$ |  | 35 | 70 | 6 s 1934 | 55 |  |
| B'way Barclay Office Bldg es 1941 | 35 25 | $30^{-}$ | Lske 8b Ath Olub (Ohic) $636{ }^{\text {c }}$ '40 |  | 20 | 6s 193 | 45 |  |
| Broadway Bldg ( N Y) 55981950 | - ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 25 | 29 | 6819 | 40 35 |  |
| Bwey Mot Bldg (NY) $688^{\circ} 48$. F\&A | 33 | 37 |  | 60 | 65 | 6s 1938-19 | 30 |  |
|  | 48 | 52 | Lincoln Bldg 51/38 1953 | 25 | 27 | Savoy-Hlaza Vord 6a 1945.-jat |  | 35 |
|  | 20 | - | Lincoln 42d St Corp-m |  | 261/4 |  | 38 | 45 |
| Budd Realty 6a June 1941.....-- | 31 | 34 | Deb of $61 / 8 \mathrm{~B} \cdot 48$ with war-J\&D | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ | 26\% | Without cometk |  |  |
| 6a Sept 1941-7-7-7 | 31 |  | Loew's New Brd Prop 6a'45-J\&L | 61 | 66 | Sevilla-Bilt Hotel 7 |  |  |
| Bugh Term Bldg 1at 59 1980_A*O | - 55 |  | Loews Theatre RIty $68{ }^{\circ} 47$ M\&S15 | $431 / 2$ |  | Shelburn, Inc(AtIOy $61 / \mathrm{s}^{\circ} \mathrm{4} 0$ |  | $24^{-7}$ |
|  | $30^{--}$ | $\overline{6} 0$ | Lond Gu \& Acc Bidg (Ohic) 68 ' 62 | 70 |  | Yherry-Netherland Hotel $51 / 8{ }^{\text {a }} 48$ |  | --- |
| Ohesebrough Bldg 681943 . A \& C | 50 | 55 | Lords Oourt Bldg 541881942 | 35 | 40 | Shubert Theat deb 6s 42, daD15 | 53 | 4 |
|  | 20 | 40 | Louisville PO 5 卭 Jan 11943 J\&J $^{\text {d }}$ | 45 | 50 | Gen metge 78. 1945 _-..... | 40 | 42 |
| Ohic Beach Hotel 68 1941 ....J\&D | 34 | $\overline{3} \overline{6}^{-}$ | Mack Trucks R E Soc 6a 1930-40- |  |  | -3tandard Bldg Corp 69 1948 A A \& | 86 | 88 |
| Oigar Stores Realty Holdinga-S f deb 5 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~s} 1949$ aer A |  |  |  |  |  | (traus Bldg es 1931-1941 |  | $40^{-}$ |
| Oleve Term Bldg 6s 1941 |  | 29 93 | 1st m \& leaseh s f 6s ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ \% _ M M N | 35 | 38 | 1st wink fund 5 s 1948 ser A. Mas | 1. | 17 |
| Oolton Manor 18t 6s 1937-J\&D | 35 |  | Master Printers Bldg $61 / 59^{-46 . J \& J}$ | f 10 |  | Sink fund 58 1948 : |  |  |
| Oourt \& Remsen Sts (Brooklyn) | 27 |  | Mercantile Arcade Bldg | 38 |  | Stevens Hotel (Ohic) 68 1945. J \% J | 16 | $197 / 8$ |
| Dalla P O 6-Sept 15 1935 M\& | 40 | 50 | Mercan |  |  | 10 East 40th Street | 17 | 21 |
| Dept of Labor Bldg. Wash. D O- |  |  |  |  |  | Textile Bldg 1st 6s 1958-FM\&N | 27 | 33 |
| Detroit Hotel 6158 i $1932-41$ M\& | 60 | 70 | Minuazpolis Parc |  |  | Transp'n Bldg(Ohic) 63/8'41 M \& N |  |  |
| Dodge Bldg 61581943 |  | $24{ }^{--}$ |  | 45 | 76 |  | 93 | 6 |
| Drake (The) 6s 193 | 18 | 22 | Munson Bldg (N Y) $61 / 8839 . \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{N}^{\text {N }}$ | 35 | 40 |  | 28 | 29 |
| Ediky Rrb Apart 88 31Eighty Fifth Ave bs 1940 | 26 |  | Nat Hotel of Cuba 6s 1959-M\&S | $r \quad 10$ | 20 | 2100 Walnut $8 t$ | 10 |  |
| 11 Went 42d St 649a 194 | 10 | 15 |  | f $291 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Eippley Hotels 619881941. |  |  | elsuer Bros Rea |  |  |  | $5^{--}$ | $\overline{3} \overline{0}^{-}$ |
|  |  |  | Oonvo f deb 6s 1948-_J\&D15 | 16 |  | Vanderbilt Ave Bldg Oorp-. |  |  |
|  |  | 36 37 |  | 28 | 30 | 1st leashold 6198 $1944 . J$ J J 15 |  | 10 |
| 43 Kxchange Place Aldg 6s 1938 - | 15 | 20 |  | 12 |  |  | 15 |  |
| 1512 Spruce St (Phila) |  |  |  | 35 | $45-$ | Wadsworth Bldg(NY)6s 53 -Ado | 49 | $52^{-1}$ |
| 1st m 6s 1943 $\qquad$ | 10 <br> 50 | 50 | North Station Indus Bldg (Bost) |  |  | Waldorp Astoria |  |  |
| 1500 Walnut ${ }^{\text {St }}$ ( Philis) 19 | 30 | ${ }_{34}$ | lst ma 8681948 - $-\cdots-A \& O$ | 20 |  | 1st hen 78 1954-7-7i--Me Me | 3 | 4 |
| 40 Wall Street Bldg 1st 6s 195 |  |  | 111 John St Bldg 6s 1948...... | 47 |  | Wanamaker (John) Phila., 51/2s'49 | 85 | 90 |
|  | $f$ | 8 | 165 Broadway Bldg 53s '51-Fien | 51 | 54 | 1st \& ref 61/6s 1931-'48 _. M\&S | 5 |  |
| Fox New Eng Thes $81 / 4{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {433-F\%A }}$ | 12 | 14 | One-Seventy Bway (N Y) 61/68 49 | 15 |  | 1st \& ref $61 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$ 1838-....-M\&S |  | 11 |
| 18t \& f 6 1/is 1941 | f 9 | 14 |  |  |  | Wardman Realy \& Oonstruction |  |  |
| Box St Louile Theatre Bldg- |  | 14 |  | ${ }_{361 / 2}$ | $\overline{3} \overline{7}^{-}$ | Oonstruction Deb g $61 / 5 \mathrm{~B}$ 1938..........M\&S |  | 11 |
|  | . 4 | 8 | Paramount Theatrea $68194 \overline{5}$-J\&J | 21 |  | Washington Bldg 6a 1940...J\&D |  | 11 |
| Fuller Bldg (G A F Realty Corp) |  |  | Park Ave Bldg 6s 1 |  |  | Westinghouse Bldg 6s 1931-39-- |  | $70^{-}$ |
|  |  | 26 | Park Lane Oorp 61/9819. |  |  | White Motor Realty 6a 1931-40-- |  | 90 |
| Fulton-Flatbuinh Bldg bar 48.5 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  | 60 | 66 |
| Oertiflcates of deposit stpd | 2 | 3 | Pennsylvania Bldg $681939-\mathrm{M}$ - ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | $26^{--}$ |  |  |  |
| Otfs of dep unstpd.-- | $f$ - |  |  | $261 / 2$ | $281 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Garreti Bldg (Ohic) 548 1931-40 Gen'l Motors Bldg 6s 1948 | $f$ |  | Pittsburgh P O Serr Station- |  |  |  |  |  |
| George Washington Hotel 6s 1974 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grant Bldg (Pittab) 7 s '47 $\ldots$ F\&A | 15 |  | Postum Bldg 615 s 1943_.-MaN | 75 | $81{ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |

$f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal $s$ Sale price

## Insurance Stocks

|  | Par | Capttal. | NetSurplus Dec. 31 1931. | Unearned <br> Premium <br> Reserve. | Bid. | sk. |  | Pat | Capital. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { NelSurplus } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \\ 1931 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Unearned <br> Premium <br> Reserve. | Bid. | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire \& Marine- | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | Per | shar | Fire \& Marine | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | Per | Shars |
| Aetna Insur (Hartf)-- | 10 | 7.500,000 | 14,275,207 | 21,068,136 |  |  | Provid | 10 | 6,000,000 | 19,548,552 | 10,928,478 | 291/4 | 3114 |
| Agricultural (Watet'n) | 10 | $3,000,000$ $3,000,000$ | $2,698,033$ $3,113,920$ | 5,474,692 $1,779,423$ | 631/2 | 331/4 | Providence - Washing- ton (Providence) | 10 |  |  |  |  | 103/8 |
| Amer Oolonv ( N Y) -- | 10 | 750,000 | -687,261 | 898,581 |  |  | Public Fire (Newark). | 5 | 1.000 .000 | 1,171,674 | 2,568,888 |  |  |
| Amer Constitution- ${ }_{\text {Amer }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | $1,000,000$ $1,000,000$ | 622,124 $4.119,597$ | 5,181,252 |  | 9 | Rellance Ins (Phila).-- | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 366.929 | 315,623 | 2 | 4 |
| Amer Fire (Wanh'ton) | 100 | 1.00000 | - $\mathbf{3 8 5} \times 1977$ | - ${ }^{185} \mathbf{6 5}, 347$ | 275 |  | Oelio) | 20 |  | 727,406 | 355,747 |  |  |
| Amer Home Fire( $\mathrm{N}^{\text {Y }}$ ) | 20 | 1,000,000 | 530,836 | 457,315 |  | $71 / 2$ | Republic (Däallas) | 10 | $2.000,000$ | 1,633,944 | 1,640,465 | 10 | 15- |
| Amer Insur (Newark) | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ | 6,687.480 | 6,574,038 | 13,460,665 |  | $10^{614}$ | Rhode Island (Prov)- | 10 | 2,000,000 | 1,003,252 | 3,026,702 | 3 | 6 |
|  | (t) | 1,000,000 | 1,259,277 | 1,800,317 |  |  | ater Ame (Rochester) | 25 |  |  |  |  | 30 |
| Amer Salamandra.--- | 50 | c2,341,750 | *42,749 | (a) |  | 10 | Rossia Ins (Hartford). | 10 | 1,500,000 | 3,119,921 | 4,245,940 | 3 | 31/6 |
| AutomoblleIng (Ha | 10 | 5,000,000 | 4,925,294 | 5,287,955 |  | , | St Paul F \& M (StP) | 25 | 4,000,000 | 10,364,343 | 11,492,439 | 75 | $85^{\circ}$ |
| Baltimore Amer (NY) | 21.2 | $1.500,000$ 1.000 | 480,897 1,5293 | 1,235,742 |  | $20^{1 / 4}$ | Seaboard F \& M (NY) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 538,900 | 1,894,732 | 12 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Boston (Boston) | 100 | 3,000,000 | 6,744,708 | 5,274,730 | 210 | 40 | Springileld Fire \& Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo Ins Oo (Buff) | 100 | 1,000,000 | 602,131 | 2,242,081 |  |  | (Springfleld, Mass) | 25 | 5.000,000 | 5,028,050 | 13,838,024 | 38 | 43 |
| Oamden Fire (Camden) | 6 | 2.000.000 | 4.970,210 | 4,979,760 | 123 | 13 $\overline{3} / 2$ | Stuyvesant Flre ( N Y) | 25 | 1,000,000 | 806,036 | 13,838,024 | $73 / 4$ | $113 / 4$ |
| Oarolina (Wilmington. <br> N.O.) | 10 | 00 | 476,844 | 681,635 |  |  | Transport'n Ind (NY) | 100 | $1.000,000$ $2.000,000$ | -408,110 | 215,931 |  | $77$ |
| Central Fire (Balto)- | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | U S Fire (New York). | 10 | 5.000,000 | 7,085,007 | 12,404,590 | $71 / 2$ | $91 / 2$ |
| Oity of New York( | 100 | 1.000 .000 $1,500.000$ | 1,304,085 | $1,349,975$ 893,931 | 0 | 65 | U S Merch \& Shippera | 100 |  |  |  | 90 | 0 |
| Oolonial States ( N Y) | 10 | 1,200,000 | 1,34,779 | 92,112 |  | 65 | Universalins (Newark) | 20 | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth ( N Y | 100 | ,000,000 | 2,343,969 | 2,592,756 |  |  | Victory Ins (Phila) --- | 10 | 1.000 .000 | 305,122 |  | 2 | $4^{-0}$ |
| OontInental Ins (NY) | 10 | 19.495,958 | 16,721,760 | 24,559,657 | 1078 | 1i. | Virginia F \& M (Rich- |  |  |  | -20,308 |  |  |
| Oorcoran (Wash'ton) | 50 | 100.000 | 332,875 742,690 | 33,215 | 150 |  | mostcheste | 10 | 500,000 | 1,0 | 1,2 |  | 55 |
| Elagle Fire (Newark) | 10 | 1.000.000 | 566,253 | 482, 8 \% 3 9, |  |  | Wheeling Fire (Wheel) | 100 | 0.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Ins (Jer Oity) | 10 | 2.000 .000 | 6,791,533 | 2,411,430 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bidellty-Phenlx (NY). | 10 | 13,859,299 | 13,135,441 | 20,095,632 | 113 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fire Aanoc of Phila.-- | 10 | 5,800.000 | 3,152,09 | 9,493,98 |  |  | Casualty \& Suraty |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firemans Fund (S F) | 25 | 000 | ,930,873 | 13,327,592 |  | 45 | Aetna Casualty \& Sur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EiremansIns (Newark) | 10 | 8,795,380 | 13,510,822 | 9,534,666 | $43 / 4$ | $51 / 2$ | (Hartford) | 10 | 3.000,000 | 7,425,400 | 10,184,859 | 17 | 20 |
| Franklin Fire (Phila)- | 5 | 3,000,000 | 3,036,412 | 5,743,198 | $6 \frac{3}{8}$ | 83\% | Amer Reinsur ( ${ }_{\text {Amer S }}$ | 2.5 | 1,000,000 | $2,603,226$ $3,047,461$ | $\begin{array}{r} 654.647 \\ 6.385 .697 \end{array}$ |  | 12 |
| (Glen Falls. $N \mathbf{Y}$ | 10 | 5,000.000 | 5,736,570 | 7,244,542 | 27 | 29 | Oonsol Ind \& Ins (NY) | 5 | 1,200,000 | 1,148,567 |  | $1 /$ | 1 |
| Globe \& Republic. | 10 | 1,000,000 | 2,464,131 | 3,333,393 | 5 | 8 | Uongtitu'n Ind(Phila) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 751,893 | 1,468,733 | 4 | 6 |
| Globe \& Rutgers (New York) $\qquad$ | 100 | 000,000 |  |  | 35 |  | Continental ${ }^{\text {(Hammond, }}$ Ind)-- | 10 |  | 2,552,820 |  |  |  |
| Great Amer Ins ( ${ }^{\text {N- }}$ - | 10 | 16,300,000 | 10,066,950 | 17,143,312 | 6 | $71 / 2$ | Exceas Ing ( ${ }^{\text {P Y }}$ ) | 5 | 750.020 | 2550,000 |  | 1/2 | , |
| Guaranty Fise (Pro |  | 750.000 | 243.053 | 932,730 |  |  | Employerore-ing(KO) | 10 | 1.500,000 | 1,969,932 | 2,305,758 | 18 | 21 |
| Halifax (Halifax, | 10 | 2.000,000 | 1,299,941 | 1,007,200 |  |  | Fidelity \& Dep (Balt).- | 50 | 6,000,000 | 3,252,233 | 6,650,301 | 28 | 31 |
| Hanover FYre ( ${ }^{\text {H }}$ Y) | 10 | 4.000 .000 | 3,816,195 |  | 13 |  | York) | (b) | 3,200.000 | 4,697,554 |  | $21 / 2$ | 41/2 |
| Harmonia Fire (Buff) - | 10 | 1,000,000 | 689,437 | 1,022,074 |  | 8 | General Surety ( N Y) | 25 | 2.500.000 | 6.775,205 | 36,246 |  |  |
| Hartford Fire (Hartf). | 10 | 12.000 .000 | 20,319,234 | 35,440,876 | 19 | $213 /$ | Gr Amer Indemnity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 24.000 .000 1.000 | 14,258,593 | 38,710,887 |  | 9578 | (New York) | 5 | 1,250.000 | 818,682 | 2,929,111 | 4 | 8 |
| Homestead Fire (Bait) | 10 | 500.000 | +250,668 | 591,558 | $41 / 2$ | 61/2 | (Hartford) | 10 | 3,000,000 | 4,127,023 | 8,609,354 | 24 | 27 |
| Hudson Insur (Hud- | 10 | 1,000,000 | 678,802 | 1,355,848 |  | 17 | Independence Indemnitv (Phila)... | 10 | 1.00n.00n |  | 2,776,851 |  |  |
| Importers \& Exporters |  | 1,000 | 678,802 | ,855,818 |  |  | Lloyd's Casualty(NY) |  | 1,000,000 | 1,096,629 | 2,76,851 | $11 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| (New York) | 25 | 1,000,000 | 709,082 | 1,055,112 | 9 | 12 | anufacturera Vas'ty |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Pa (Phlladelphla) | 100 | 1.000.000 | 1,200,292 | 1,755,914 |  |  | Maryland Oas (Balt) | 10 |  |  |  | 2 | 4 |
| Lmsur Oo of Nor Amer (Philadelphis) | 10 | 12.000.000 |  |  |  |  | Mass Bonding \& Ins (Boston) | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Knickerbocker ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 15 | 1,000,000 | 1,990,602 | 1,809,805 | 3 | 5 | National Cas (Detroit) | 10 | 750,000 | 500,000 |  |  |  |
| Lafayette (New Orl) -- | 50 | 200,000 | +496,023 | 143,311 |  |  | National Surety ( N Y) | 50 | 15,000,000 | 7.639,739 | 10,552,643 | $71 / 2$ | 836 |
| Liberty (Loulsy, Ky). <br> Lincoln Fire ( N Y) | 5 | 500.000 $1,000.000$ | 1,117,446 | 64,623 $2,028,776$ | 315 | $71 / 2$ | New Amsterdam Oas (Baltimore) | 10 | 4.500,000 | 0 |  | 13 | 15 |
| Lumbermen's (Phils). | 25 | 1.000 .000 | -839,365 | 1,849,096 | - | 2 | Preferred Accident | 1 | 4.500.000 |  |  | 13 | 15 |
| Majeatic Fire (N Y)- <br> Mechanics Ins (Phila) | ${ }_{25}^{5}$ | 250.000 800.000 | , | 2,712,454 | 212 | $51 / 2$ | Public Ind | 5 | 875.000 | 2,184,073 | 2,217,532 | 31/2 | 61/2 |
| Mercantile Ins ( $\mathrm{N} Y$ Y). | 100 | 1.000,000 | 2,152,975 | 2,670,904 | (g) | (g) | (Newark) | 5 | 760,000 | 822,725 | 1,649,418 |  | 21/6 |
| Merch Fire Assur ( ${ }_{\text {com }}$ | 100 | 3,000,000 | 1,400,787 | 4,150,635 |  | 15 | Seaboard Surety (NY) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 668.167 |  | 4 |  |
| (New York) -- pref | 100 | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  | Stand Accident (Mich) | 21. | 2,500,000 | 1,210,305 | 6.250 | 5 | 45 |
| (Newark, N J) | 100 | 1.000.000 | 2,152,975 | 2,670,904 | 4 | 6 | U S Fidelity \& Guar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchante Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  | anty (Baltimo | 10 | 10.000,000 | 4.732,260 | 16,568.710 | 2 | 4 |
|  | 50 | 1,000.000 | 440,244 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,260,403 \\ & 1,748,403 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nathonal Fire (Hartf) | 10 | 5.000 .000 | 10,159,679 | 19,391,157 | 1712 | 19112 | Lifo |  |  |  | Rese |  |  |
|  | 2 | 4.009 .000 | 2,279,770 | 8,480,982 |  |  | Aetna Life (Hartiord) | 10 | 00.000 | 14,075 | 342,968,183 | 113/4 | 131/4 |
| Nat'l Union (Wash) -- |  | 100.000 | -350,357 | 102,177 | 141/2 | 15 | California-West.States |  |  |  | 342,068,183 |  |  |
| Nat Union Fire(Pitts) | 50 | 2.750.000 | 1,507,953 | 8.679,335 | 10 | 15 | Life Sacramen | 10 | 1,734.281 | 1,000,030 | 39,428.485 |  |  |
| New Brunswick Fire (New Bruns, N J).- | 10 | 1,000,000 | 720,987 | 1,504,763 | 614 | 814 | Central States Life (St Louis) | 5 |  | 397,701 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| New Kngland Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  | Columblan Nat'l Life |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Pittsfield, Mass)-- <br> New Hampshire Fire | 10 | . 000 | 217,795 | ,419 | 8 | 13 | (Boston) <br> Conn Gen Lif (Hirte | 100 | $2,000,000$ $3,000,000$ | $1,538,332$ | $37,149,334$ | 110 | 135 |
| (Manchester, ${ }^{\text {H H) }}$ | 10 | 3.000 .000 | 8,373,149 | 4,974,184 | 25 | 30 | Oontinental Life(St L) | 10 | 500,000 | 5,561,032 | 14,958,486 | 9 | 11 |
| New Jersey Insurance (Newark NJ) | 20 |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas Oity Life (K | 100 | 1.000 | 6,216,562 | 60,883,894 | 500 | 600 |
| New York fire | 10 | 1,000.000 | 2,695,556 | 2,463,812 | 6 | 8 | Lincoln Nat'l Lipe (Ft |  |  | 6,21 | 60,883,804 |  | 600 |
| New York Hambu | (t) | -69,823 | 1,713,941 |  | 11. | $111 / 2$ | Wayne. Ind) --- | 10 | 2.500 .000 | 3,500,000 | 73,451,583 |  |  |
| North River ins (NY) | $5^{5}$ | 4,000,000 | 6,165,948 | 8.451,259 | 51/2 | $71 / 2$ | Mo state Llie (St L) :- | 10 | 5.000 .000 | 1.040.652 | 139,304.871 | $37 / 8$ | 47/6 |
| Northern ins ${ }^{\text {No ( NY }}$ | 25 |  | 1,758,494 | 3,805,406 |  |  | Occldental Life (L) | 100 | 1.000,000 | 127.600 | 1 | $13 \%$ |  |
| (Minneapolls) ---- |  | 1,000,000 | ,308 | 05 |  | 19 | Phila Life (Phila) | 10 | 1.000000 | $2,290.149$ | 25,464,957 | $10^{--}$ | 12 $\overline{1} \overline{1} / 2$ |
| NorthwesternNational |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sun Life Aas'nce (Oan | 100 | 2,000 | *317514 | 39 | 120 | 195 |
|  | 25 | $2.000,000$ 1.00000 | $\begin{array}{r}3,127,125 \\ 1,639,723 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,218,225 | 55 |  | Travelers Ins (Harti) - | 100 | 20,000,000 | 22,313,717 | 537. | 248 |  |
| Occidienta Pacific Fire $(\mathrm{N}$ $\mathrm{X})$ | 25 | 1.000.000 | 1,639,723 | -849,832 | 11 | 121/2 | West Coast Life (S F). | 1 | 0 | 5 | 18,823,231 | 2.50 | 2.95 |
| Phila Nat (Phila)---- | 10 | 1.000.000 | 621,676 | 481,269 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


National Suretv Oo. a All
December 1930 figures.


[^0]:    * No par value.

[^1]:    For footnotee sue page 53

[^2]:    For footnotes see page 53

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 53.

[^4]:    * No par value.

[^5]:    * No par value.

[^6]:    －No par value．$o$ Sold for cash．$x$ Ex－dividends．$y$ Ex－rights．

[^7]:    basis, $f$ This price includeb accrued interest. . $h$ Dollars per 1,000-franc bond. $k$ Last sale, 1 In London. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Sale price

[^8]:    $\dagger$ No par value，$d$ Price per share，not per cent．$k$ Last sale．$n$ Nominal．$s$ ．Sale price．$v$ Ex－stock dividend．$x$ Ex－dividend．

[^9]:    $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal, r Oanadian price s Sale price.

[^10]:    $b$ Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price

[^11]:    Iished on Montreal and Toronto Exchanges

[^12]:    

[^13]:    
    stock.
    changes Ex-dividend. $u$ Ex-rights. $r$ Ex-stock dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value, $z$ Minimum price estabished on Montreal and Toronto stock ex-

[^14]:    

[^15]:    

[^16]:    

[^17]:    o Basis. f Flat price, n Nominal. $k$ Tax-exempt under a law approved March 91903 and which went into effect April 23 1903, bonds issued after | Gichwent into effect sept. 1 1909, bonds issued aftear that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these sell on a better basis. 13 Sale price. 1909 and |
    | :--- |

[^18]:    Baton RougeBank of Baton Rouge
    Louisiana Nat Bank
    

     | 250,000 |
    | :--- |
    | 300.000 |
    | 100.000 |

    $\begin{array}{llll}28 \overline{1} \overline{1}, \overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{7} & 3.3 \overline{9} \overline{4}, \overline{3} \overline{1} \overline{0} & 25\end{array}$

