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# New York Stock Exchange 

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

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## REVIEW OF JUNE-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

June, the closing month of the half-year, was an eventful period in more ways than one. It marked the holding of the National Conventions of both the great political parties in this country for the selection of the candidates to be voted upon for President and Vice-President of the United States at the National election in November, and the declarations of the party platforms of principles for the government of the country, and it made several other records of considerable consequence, the most of them along desirable lines, though nevertheless leaving much to be wished owing to political controversies which often were bitter and acrid and which in the end had to be adjusted in a spirit of compromise, which it was hard to reach. This last has reference more particularly to the passage of the tax bill for raising more revenue in order to reduce a budget deficit of the Federal Government of large size. The balancing of the budget was finally accomplished, and yet there was a question whether it would prove fully adequate under the continued shrinkage in Government revenues due to the ever-widening character of the depression in trade and business, besides which Congress subsequently passed a number of other measures, mainly for relief purposes, making further drafts upon Treasury cash and foreshadowing further additions to Government indebtedness. A sense of great relief was experienced, however, by the failure of the Soldier Bonus proposition, which would have required a separate outlay of over $\$ 2,000,000,000$. As noted further below, this bill passed the House of Representatives but was killed in the United States Senate.
The latter part of the month new banking troubles developed in Chicago growing out of the closing of some 40 banks in that city, all except one or two of them in the outlying districts of Chicago. This led eventually to runs on the big banks in the loop district, the Central Republic Bank \& Trust Co., with which General Charles G. Dawes is connected, being the worst sufferer, but some of the other large banks also becoming the subject of "runs," especially the First National Bank of Chicago, with its affiliate, the First Union Trust \& Savings Bank, and the Continental Illinois Bank \& Trust Co. The crisis was surmounted by the extension of financial assistance in amount of $\$ 95,000,000$ to the Central Republic Bank \& Trust Co., $\$ 80,000,000$ of this being obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (as the head of which General Dawes had resigned the early part of the month); $\$ 10,000,000$ more being supplied by a group of Chicago banks, and $\$ 5,000,000$ by a group of New York banks through Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Clearing House Association. The facilities of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank were freely availed of in the carrying out of the plan of assistance. In their condition statement for the week ended Wednesday night, June 29, the 12 Federal Reserve banks combined showed an increase in the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding
of $\$ 139,932,000$, and on examination it appeared that $\$ 117,025,000$ of the whole increase had occurred at Chicago. The Chicago Reserve Bank showed an increase in that week in its holdings of United States Government securities from $\$ 210,845,000$ to $\$ 287,380,000$, and an increase of from $\$ 7,843,000$ to $\$ 20,258,000$ in its holdings of acceptances purchased in the open market. These Chicago bank troubles are also discussed in our review of the money market further along in this article.
TERMINATION OF EUROPEAN BANK WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES.
In a financial sense, the most important event of the month, overshadowing by far every other development, was unquestionably the termination of the European withdrawals of gold which had been in progress for so long, and had also been assuming growing magnitude, finally reaching such proportions the early part of June that they could not be considered otherwise than as startling. The end came with dramatic suddenness-came at the very moment, when to the outsider, they appeared to be getting alarming by reason of their magnitude. At that very moment, however, the climax had been reached and occasion for further solicitude was removed. This happened just at the middle of the month. On Tuesday afternoon, June 14, the New York Reserve Bank, in its daily statement of the gold movements for the day, reported gold exports of $\$ 5,235,400$ for that day and in addition showed almost $\$ 50,000,000$ more gold set aside, by means of earmarkings, for foreign account, and hence for later shipment. The exact increase in the earmarked stock on that day was $\$ 49,995,100$. Thus in a single day over $\$ 55,000,000$ had been lost out of the country's stock of the metal, and this came after huge withdrawals and engagements of the metal for export on preceding days. Among those long apprehensive as to the ultiv mate outcome of the heavy drain upon the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks and of the country, alarm now deepened. But it quickly appeared from official statements that the strain and the drain were now oyer. The foreign banks engaged in repatriating home their balances and credits, their gold holdings and their investments, had through these latest huge gold takings reached virtually the end of their capacity further to denude the gold supplies of the country. The Bank of France in particular had completely exhausted its balances here. This entirely altered the aspect of the latest colossal withdrawals of the metal. The end had now been reached and the country could accordy ingly breathe easier, as it quickly did. Though the greater part of the long-continued outflow of the metal had been conducted wholly without regard to the course of the foreign exchange market, being made in pursuit of a deliberate policy to recall home, as a matter of safety, the balances and the gold held here, the foreign exchange market nevertheless made quick response to the change in the situation and on June 15, foreign exchange rates at New York on the Continental centres of Europe sharply declined, nearly all of them to figures below the point at which gold could be shipped at a profit and dropped to still lower levels for the remainder of the month. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in discussing the termination of the gold movement, made the following comment:
"The outstanding development in the financial situation during the past month has been the virtual completion of the repatriation of the funds of foreign central banks which accumulated in this country a few years ago. The termination of this movement left the amount of short-term foreign funds in this market substantially less than the amount of American funds employed abroad. After the middle of June, gold exports from the United States were almost entirely confined to shipments of gold which had previously
been taken out of the gold stock of this country by earmarking transactions, and there were small imports of gold from Latin America and Far Eastern countries and Canada, so that the monetary gold stook of the United States rose slightly.
"The gold losses of early June were largely offset, in their effect on the position of member banks, by continued purchases of Government securities, by the Reserve banks, which during the month as a whole amounted to about $\$ 230,000,000$. Consequently, the member banks were under no pressure as a result of the gold movement, and continued to hold substantial excess reserves.'

The New York Federal Reserve Bank also made the following interesting analysis of the International movement of short-term funds, which is well worth reproducing here.

## International Movement of Short-term Funds.

"An unprecedented outward movement of short-term foreign funds from this country during 1931 is indicated in a report recently issued by the Department of Commerce. This movement, amounting in the net to $\$ 765$,000,000 , was the result of a withdrawal of $\$ 1,275,000,000$ for foreign funds from this market which was offset in part by a reduction of $\$ 510,000,000$ in American funds employed abroad. The details of this flow of funds are presented in the following table:

|  | Dec. 311930. | Dec. 311931. | Change. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Due to Foreioners- |  |  |  |
| Foreign deposits with American banks | 1,640,000,000 | 1,022,000,000 | -618,000,000 |
| Acceptance credits and advances and overdratts from foreigners. | 51,000,000 | 47,000,000 | -4,000,000 |
| Short-term invest. of Foreigners in: |  |  |  |
| American acceptances | $792,000,000$ $86,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303,000,000 \\ 39,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 489,000,000 \\ -47,000,000 \end{array}$ |
| All other short-term loans........- | 168,000,000 | 51,000,000 | -117,000,000 |
| Tota | 2,737,000,000 | 1,462,000,000 | -1,275,000,000 |
| Due from Foreigners- |  |  |  |
| American deposits abroad ---1-.--- Advances and overdratts to foreigners | 212,000,000 | ${ }_{279,000,000}^{125,00,00}$ | $169,000,000$ $+67,000,000$ |
| American short-term invest. abroad.- | 94,000,000 | 57,000,000 | -37,000,000 |
| Other short-term loans | 323,000,000 | 310,000,000 | $-13,000,000$ |
| Acceptance credits to foreigners | 879,000,000 | 521,000,000 | $-358,000,000$ |
| Total | 1,802,000,000 | 1,292,000,000 | -510,000,000 |
| Net short-term indebtedness to for eigners on banking account.... | 935,000,000 | 170,000,000 | -765,000,000 |

"The decline in foreign short-term funds in this market was brought about chiefly by a withdrawal of deposits amounting to $\$ 618,000,000$ and a reduction of $\$ 489,000,000$ in foreign holdings of dollar acceptances. This movement occurred largely during the period immediately following the suspension of gold payments of Great Britain on Sept. 21, and resulted from the policy adopted by a number of foreign central banks of converting their foreign assets into gold, as well as from a loss of confidence on the part of private foreign investors in investments outside of their own countries.
"The reduction in American funds abroad took place primarily through a decline of $\$ 358,000,000$ in the volume of dollar acceptances originating under credits granted to foreigners. This decline was indicative in part of the difficulty encountered by American accepting institutions in extending credits to foreigners in view of the disturbed financial conditions and the foreign exchange restrictions which existed in a number of countries, but it was associated also with the marked shrinkage in the value of world trade. Smaller declines were shown in American deposits and shortterm investments abroad, while an increase occurred in advances and overdrafts granted to foreigners.
"The repatriation of foreign funds in 1931, together with a smaller outflow in 1930, reduced the amount of shortterm foreign funds in this country by more than half-from more than three billion dollars at the end of 1929 to less than one and one-half billion at the end of 1931.
"This huge reduction in the amount of foreign funds in this market was offset only to a small extent by withdrawals of American funds from abroad, yet the United States had a net gain through gold movements and earmarking transactions of about $\$ 100,000,000$ during the two years. In 1931 the $\$ 765,000,000$ reduction in the net short-term indebtedness to foreigners was accompanied by a net gold loss through shipments and earmarking transactions between this and other countries of only $\$ 175,000,000$. This indicates that the reductions in foreign funds have been absorbed to large extent in meeting payments due the United States on the balance of merchandise and other transactions and on long-term indebtedness to this country.
"Although comparable figures are not available for a later date, information that has been reported to this
bank has indicated a further rapid outflow during the first six months of 1932 , so that the amount of foreign funds now on deposit or employed in short-term investments in this market is believed to represent little more than a reasonable amount of working balances.
"The amount of American short-term funds employed abroad has also shown some further decline during the first half of 1932, but the total, including funds employed in Central European and other countries which cannot be withdrawn under present circumstances, is now much larger than the amount of foreign funds remaining in the United States."
THE NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT BY THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN NATIONAL CONvENTION ASSEMBLED.
The quadrennial conventions of the two great political parties for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and the submission of platforms of principles naturally attracted a great deal of attention. In the case of the Republican Convention, the renomination of Herbert Hoover for President and Charles Curtis for Vice-President was very much in the nature of a foregone conclusion. It certainly was in the case of President Hoover, though as regards the Vice-President there was some discussion at one time of replacing him with a younger man. The Convention might have been stampeded for General Charles G. Dawes, who formerly held the office of Vice-President and who had just retired as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Dawes is always a picturesque figure and on that account it was felt that his selection as the party's candidate for Vice-President would add strength to the ticket. But Mr. Dawes put a quick end to the movement by declaring that he would not accept the nomination even if tendered to him, and that left the field once more to Vice-President Curtis. As to the Republican platform, there was really no controversy with respect to anything except the prohibition amendment, and as to that a resolution was adopted intended to pacify the militant wets who have been steadily gaining ascendency within the party fold, while at the same time attempting to placate the drys who still constitute a numerous element within the party. The result was that neither the drys nor the wets felt satisfied and, as a matter of fact, both were keenly disappointed. Mr. Hoover took an active part in the formulation of the platform through the presence of half a dozen Cabinet members in order to secure the precise wording and phraseology desired by him in that plank of the platform. The resolution does not commit the party to a repeal of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Hoover would not go as far as that. It does, however, declare for a resubmission of the question to a popular referendum. This was the only plank in the platform that excited any controversy and the only plank which was discussed on the floor of the Convention, where it led to some bitter and acrid talk. The platform, which was exceedingly verbose and extremely lengthy, indulged in the customary praise of high tariff duties. On banking and finance the declarations were clear and unmistakable, the platform saying: "The Republican Party established and will continue to uphold the gold standard and will oppose any measure that will undermine the Government's credit or impair the integrity of our National Currency. Relief by currency inflation is unsound in principle and dishonest in result. The dollar is impregnable in the marts of the world to-day and must remain so. An ailing body cannot be cured by quack remedies. This is no time to experiment upon the body political or financial." As a matter of record we insert here the prohibition plank because of the interest which it commands. It should be stated that at 1.30 a . m., June 16 (the Convention was in session on June 14, June 15 and June 16), a prohibition plank by minority members of the Resolutions Committee, which called for a direct repeal, was rejected by a vote of 681 to 472 .

## The Eighteenth Amendment.

The Republican party has always stood and stands to-day for obedience to and enforcement of the law as the very foundation of orderly government and civilization. There can be no national security otherwise. The duty The law must be enforced as they find it enacted by the people. To these courses of action we pledge our nominees.
The Republican party is and always has been the party of the Constitution. Nullification by non-observance by individuals or State action threatens the stability of government.
While the Constitution makers sought a high degree of permanence, they foresaw the need of changes and provided for them. Article V limits the proposals of amendments to two methods: (1) Two-thirds of both Houses of Congress may propose amendments; or (2) on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States a national convention shall be called by

Congress to propose amendments. Thereafter ratification must be had in one of two ways: (1) By the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. (2) by conventions held in three-fourths of the several states Congress is given power to determine the mode of ratification.
Referendums without constitutional sanction cannot furnish a decisive answer. Those who propose them innocently are deluded by false hopes; those who propose them knowlingly are deceiving the people.
A nation-wide controversy over the Eighteenth Amendment now distracts attention from the constructive solution of many pressing national problems. The principle of national prohibition as embodied in the amendment was supported and opposed by members of both great political parties. It was ubmitted to the states by members of Congress of different political faiths and ratified by State Legislatures of different political majorities. It was not then and is now not a partisan political question.
Members of the Republican Party hold different opinions with respect to to choose between his or meres this question.
We do not favor a submission limited to the issue of retention or repeal, for the American nation never in its history has gone backward, and in this case the progress which has been thus far made must be preserved, while the evils must be eliminated.
We therefore believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment the provision of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow States to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition may exist and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the aloon and attendant abuses.
Such an amendment should be promptly submitted to the States by Congress, to be acted upon by State conventions called for that sole purpose in accordance with the provisions of Article $V$ of the Constitution and ade uately safeguarded so as to be truly representative

At the Democratic National Convention Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, was from the first the leading candidate and proved the successful candidate. But there was bitter opposition to him by Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for President four years ago. And the Smith faction remained uncompromisingly bitter to the end. It was plain even before the balloting began that Mr. Roosevelt had a majority of the delegates, but it has been the rule at Democratic conventions for 100 years that a candidate must have a two-thirds vote to get the nomination and the Smith faction hoped to defeat him in that way. The Roosevelt leaders, to guard against their candidate slipping up on that account, proposed to do away with that rule, but that excited so much opposition on the part even of many of the Roosevelt adherents, that the idea was abandoned and Mr. Roosevelt himself was prompted to issue a statement saying that he did not desire to have the rule abrogated at this year's Convention and would not be satisfied to have the nomination by a mere majority vote. This attitude really strengthened the Roosevelt cause and on the first ballot taken after an all-night session which lasted until the early hours of Friday morning, July 1 (the Convention opened on Monday, June 27), Mr. Roosevelt received $6661 / 4$ votes, while a two-thirds majority called or 769 1-3; at the second ballot taken immediately thereafter he received $6773 / 4$ votes, and at the third ballot $68279-100$ votes. The Convention then at 9.12 a . m. Friday morning adjourned until 8.30 o'clock Chicago time Friday night. When the delegates then reassembled and the fourth ballot was taken, former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo appeared on the platform and swung the delegates from California and Texas (who had come to Chicago pledged to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, John N. Garner, but who had been released from their pledge by Mr. Garner) over to the Roosevelt column, adding 90 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's total, and this started a rush of other delegates to the Roosevelt bandwagon-all but the Smith contingent, who remained firm in opposition. The fourth ballot, therefore, showed a total for Mr. Roosevelt of 945 votes, while under the two-thirds the number required for nomination was $7691-3$. The number received by Mr. Smith was $1901 / 2$, besides which there were a few scattered votes for Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Newton D. Baker and Governor White and former Governor Cox of Ohio. Mr. Smith, with the aid of Tammany, received 63 of the 94 votes of the New York delegation, the whole of the 32 votes from New Jersey, the whole of the 36 votes of Massachusetts, the whole of the 16 votes of Connecticut, and likewise Rhode Island, besides 17 of the 51 votes of Ohio, $141 / 2$ of the $701 / 2$ votes of Pennsylvania, and 2 of the 26 votes of Wisconsin. At the final session of the Convention on Saturday, July 2, John N. Garner was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. Mr. Roosevelt, in an airplane, journeyed all the way to Chicago to accept the nomination in person.

As for the Democratic platform it was noted for its brevity comprising only about 1,400 words, in sharp contrast with the Republican platform which was of extreme length. The main point of controversy in the case of this platform, as
in the case of the Republican platform, was the repeal of the prohibition amendment in the Federal Constitution. The prohibition plank in this case declared for outright repeal. Not only that, but, pending repeal, declared in favor of immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution The prohibition plank in full which was adopted at the Convention by the overwhelming vote of $9343 / 4$ to $1133 / 4$ reads as follows:
"We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.
"To effect such repeal, we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the States called to act solely on that proposal.
"We urge the enactment of such measures by the several States as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the States.
'We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the States to effectively protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.
'Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.'
The Democratic platform also took sharp issue with the Republican platform on the tariff. It declared reform of the tariff law as one of the indispensable propositions for the relief of the existing distress. The exact wording of this proposition was as follows: "A competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding Tariff Commission, free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange." It was refreshing to find the old-time Democrat doctrine of a tariff for revenue proclaimed anew. Four years ago when the country was still prosperous, the Democratic platform, because of the assumed virtue of the Republican Party's protective tariff, showed a disposition to hedge on the tariff question. Not so on the present occasion. Nor was the Democratic platform sparing in denunciation of the further tariff barriers created under the Hoover administration, this being one of the acts specifically condemned in the Democratic platform, disapproval being expressed in the following language:
"The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Law, the prohibitive rates $o^{f}$ which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than 40 countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, has driven our factories into foreign countries, and robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased the cost of production."
Obviously, on the tariff and on prohibition there are sharp issues between the two parties. The Democratic platform, of course, as was to be expected, holds the Hoover Administration responsible for the collapse of trade and business. On that point the platform says:
"In this time of unprecedented economic and social distress, the Democratic party declares its conviction that the chief causes of this condition were the disastrous policies pursued by our Government since the World War, of economic isolation, fostering the merger of competitive businesse ${ }^{s}$ into monopolies and encouraging the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public.
'Those who were responsible for these policies have abandoned the ideals on which the war was won; and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the greatest opportunity in history to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our people and to the world. They have ruined our foreign trade, destroyed the values of our commodities and products, crippled our banking system, robbed millions of our people of their life savings and thrown millions more out of work, produced widespread poverty and brought the Government to a state of financial distress unprecedented in times of peace.
'The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people and bringing the nation back to its former proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies."

But how is it purposed to bring about the "drastic change in economic and governmental policies" here declared necessary. The imperative necessity of a revision of the tariff has already been referred to. This was the fourth of 17 propositions advocated. The first three of these propositions were as follows:
"We advocate (1) An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than $25 \%$ in the cost of Federal Government, and we call upon the Democratic party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.
"(2) Maintenance of the National credit by a Federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation, levied on the principle of ability to pay.
"(3) A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards, and an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our Government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions."
"The rehabilitation of silver" here mentioned was tantamount to reviving a dead issue, an issue which was settled back in 1896 when William Jennings Bryan for the first time ran for President. It is to be noted, however, as qualifyingly unfavorable conclusions that on the floor of the Convention a plank for the remonetization of silver offered by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, was flatly rejected, as was a proposition for the guarantee of bank deposits. The Democratic platform is careful to declare opposition to the cancellation of the foreign debts owing to this country, saying: "We oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations." On most other things the two platforms are much alike. Both promise unemployment relief, and relief for agriculture, and commit themselves in favor of one thing or another to which the other party would not think of taking exception.
ENACTMENT INTO LAW OF REVENUE BILL INCREASING INCOME AND CORPORATION TAXES, AND IMPOSING NEW MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES-LETTER POSTAGE RATE INCREASE, EFFECTIVE JULY 6 FROM 2 TO 3 CENTS-SECOND-CLASS MAIL ALSO AFFECTED-MEASURE DESIGNED TO YIELD $\$ 1,118,500,000$,
The new revenue bill, imposing increased income and corporation taxes, and providing for new taxation in the way of miscellaneous and excise taxes, \&c., was placed on the statute books on June 6, when President Hoover at $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. that day affixed his signature to the bill as agreed on in a conference. The President's approval of the bill, on June 6, followed the approval of the conference report by the House on June 4 (without a record vote) and by the Senate on June 6 by a vote of 46 to 35 . The bill was sent to conference on June 1, to effect an adjustment of the differences between the House bill (passed by that body April 1) and the Senate bill, passed by the latter in the early morning hours (12:25 a. m.) June 1.
Among the more important agreements contained in the report were the following:
Income Taxes.-Senate amendment retained, for rate of $4 \%$ on the first $\$ 4,000$ of net income and $8 \%$ on the remainder, and surtaxes beginning with $1 \%$ on net incomes from $\$ 6,0$
$55 \%$ on incomes above $\$ 1,000,000$.
Corporation Income Tax.-Comp
Corporation Income Tax.-Compromise for a basic rate of $133 / 4 \%$ with a rate of $141 / 2 \%$ when consolidated returns are made.
Stock Transfers.-Compromise on 4 cents tax per share on stock if sold for $\$ 20$ a share or less and 5 cents a share if sold for more than $\$ 20$.
Bank Checks and Drafts.-Senate provision for 2-cent tax kept.
Stock Dividends.-Senate provision stands, eliminating application of normal individual income tax.
Business Losses.-Senate provision allowing net loss carry-over for one year adopted.
Capital Assets Losses.-Senate provision retained, exempting losses from the sale of capital assets held for more than two years from the limitation of stock losses to stock gains in computing incorie.
Estate Revaluation.-Senate amendment stands, striking out the clause allowing 18 months after death for establishing the value of an estate. Gasoline Tax.- Senate levy of 1 cent per gallon, paid at refinery. "Outlaw" Profits.-Senate amendment to confiscate profits made violation of the laws eliminated.
Communications.- Senate provision kept, for tax on telephone, telegraph, cable and radio messages.
Admissions.-Senate provisions, for tax of $10 \%$ on admissions of 41 cents or more.

Automobiles.-Senate excise rate approved.
Executives' Salaries.- Elimination of Senate provision for extra taxes on salaries above $\$ 75,000$ and for disallowing the excess of $\$ 75,000$ salary as deduction for ordinary business expense.
Federal Salaries.-Senate provision applying income tax to salaries of future Presidents and Federal judges approved.

Postal Rates.-Senate increase on second-class postal rates kept. but proposal to authorize the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix future rates of all postal service eliminated.
Toilet Preparations.-Senate excise of $10 \%$. except that dentifrices and
toilet soaps are subjected to a $5 \%$ tax.

The Treasury's official estimate of the yield from the various provisions of the new Revenue Act, calculated to yield $\$ 1,118,500,000$, follows:

INOOME TAXES.
Individual. Normal, 4 and $8 \%$, exemptions $\$ 2,500$ and $\$ 1,000$
Surtax, $1 \%$ over $\$ 6,000$ to $55 \%$ over $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ $\$ 63,000,000$ $88,000,000$ No earned income credit.

Corporation.
Rate increased from 12 to $133 / 4 \%$
Exemption eliminated $\$ 178,000,000$ $\$ 22,000,000$ Exemption eliminated
 $16,000,000$
$3,000,000$

Total.
Security Losses.
Limitation of these; other administrative changes made..

## MANUFACTURERS' EXCISES.

 pound; grape concentrates, 20 cents per gallon..............
Tires and tubes, $21 / 4$ and 4 cents per pound...............
$\$ 33,000,000$ Toilet preparations, $10 \%$; dentrifrices, $5 \%$ -
Furs, $10 \%$ - $10 \%$ -

 $82,000,000$
$33,000,000$ $13,500,000$
$12,000,000$ $9.000,000$ $32,000,000$
$3,000,000$

Mechanical refrigerators,
Firearms and shells, $10 \%$

Sporting goods and cameras, $10 \%$ waper
Matches, wood 2 cents per 1,000 , paper $1 / 2$ cent per 1,0000 -
Candy,
Soft drinks, 1921 rates,
Electrical energy, $3 \%$, domestic \& comm'l consumption

Total.
TARIFFS.
Oil, $3 / 2$ cent per gallon; coal, 10 cents per 100 pounds; lumber,
MISCELLANEOUS.
Telephone messages, 10 cents between 50 cents and $\$ 1 ; 15$
cents $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2 ; 20$ cents over $\$ 2 ;$ telegraph, $5 \% ;$ cable and radio, $10 \%$. Admissions, 1 cent per 10 ce
Oil pipe line, 4\%
Safety deposit boxes, $10 \%-$
Checks, 2 cents each
Boats, various rates.
Total.
tal.-......

Bond and sto
Stock transfers, shares selling under $\$ 20,4$ cents; shares Bond transfers, 4 cents per $\$ 100$ par value
 excess $\$ 6,500,000$ $20,000,000$
$5,000,000$ $8,000,000$
$6,000,000$
Total.
Estate ta
Estate tax (no estimate, assuming collections begin after
June 30 1933)


POSTAL
First-class rate increased to 3 cents; various second-class
$\$ 160,000,000$
Grand totalin bill. $\$ 1,118,500,000$
A comparison of the tax rates embodied in the newlyenacted Revenue Act and those previously in effect follows:
taX rate comparison table.
Individuals-Normal Income Tax.



PRESIDENT HOOVER SIGNS OMNIBUS ECONOMY BILL AS AGREED ON IN CONFERENCE-SAVINGS IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ESTIMATED BETWEEN $\$ 150,000,000$ TO $\$ 180,000,000-$ PRESIDENT SAYS BILL FALLS SHORT OF ECONOMIES PROPOSED
President Hoover on June 30 signed the so-called omnibus economy bill, as agreed on in conference, but issued a statement in which he said he approved it "with limited satisfaction." He added that "it falls far short of the economies proposed by the Cabinet and other executive officers of the Government" and that "it imposes unnecessary hardships on Government employees in minor matters of little conse quence economically." The President's statement follows
"I have signed the Economy Bill with but limited satisfaction
"First, it falls far short of the economies proposed by the Cabinet and other executive officers of the Government; many items of their proposals which were in turn recommended by committees on economy of the two Houses failed of passage. Also the bill is so framed as to render abolition o consolidation of the most consequential commissions and bureaus impossible of consummation until some months after the next session of Congress

Second, it imposes unnecessary hardships on Government employees in minor matters of iitlle consequence economically. Some of these hardship should be remedied at the next session of Congress.
I believe we can administratively alleviate some of these difficulties and hardships. Every effort will be made to do so.'
HOUSE PASSES BILL CALLING FOR CASH PAYMENT OF SOLDIER BONUS-"BEER" AMENDMENTS TO BILL REJECTED IN HOUSEFEDERAL RESERVE BOARD MAY DIREGT SALE OF BONDS-BILL IILED
The House of Representatives at Washington on June 15 by a vote of 211 to 176 , passed the Patman bill calling for the immediate cash payment of $\$ 2,400,000,000$ soldier bonus. On June 16, the Senate Finance Committee reported the bill adversely. The bill was opposed in the Finance Committee by 14 of the 16 members present. Those voting for the adverse report were Senators Watson, Reed, Shortridge, Couzens, Keyes, Thomas of Idaho, Metcalf and Smoot, all Republicans, and King, George, Walsh of Massachusetts, Connally, Gore and Harrison, Democrats. Those voting favorably were Senators La Follette and Jones of Washington, both Republicans. Late in the day on June 17 (8.20 p. m.) the Senate, by a vote of 62 in opposition to 18 in favor, rejected the bill.
ADDITIONS TO LIST OF ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS IN $\$ 100,000,000$ BOND POOL-CORPORATION CHARTERED UNDER NAME OF BOND POOL-CORPORATION CHARTERED UNDER NAME OF
AMERICAN SECURITIES INVESTING CORP.-NAMES OF AMFICERS.
The corporation formed in May by leading banking interests of New York for purposes primarily of bond investment took as its title American Securities Investing Corporation. The officers chosen were: President, Thomas W. Lamont; Chairman of Executive Committee, George Whitney; Secretary, Lansing P. Reed; Treasurer, Longstreet Hinton. The Executive Committee from the banking institutions includes A. H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank; C. E. Mitchell of the National City Bank; W. C. Potter of the Guaranty Trust Co.; J. E. Reynolds of the First National Bank, and A. A. Tilney of the Bankers Trust Co. On June 6 Secretary of State, Edward J. Flynn, granted a charter to the new corporation, capitalized at $\$ 100,000,000$. Albany advices to the "United States Daily" state:
The Corporation, according to its articles of incorporation, is to "engage principally in the business of purchasing and investing in bonds or deben tures or other obligations, which, in the opinion of the board of director of the Corporation have value as investments, unless and until, in the opinion of the board of directors or the Executive Committee, it is in the interest of the Corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of the same in whol or in part.
The New York "Journal of Commerce" reported that it was stated in informed quarters that the new American Securities Investing Corporation made its initial purchase of securities on June 7.
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS-THE LAUSANNE AND GENEVA CONFERENCES
Constructive steps toward a better adjustment of international financial and political relations were not lacking during June, but their outcome still remains obscure owing to the delicacy of the negotiations in progress. At Lausanne, Switzerland, the delegates of 13 nations interested in German reparations gathered June 16 to discuss a final revision of the payments due from the Reich under the Versailles treaty. It was made broadly apparent by the leading delegations that the political payments would be cancelled completely if there were any assurance that similar treatment would be given the war debts owed by the former Allies to the United States Government. The question of a formula which will eliminate reparations as a practical matter, while still protecting the Allied Governments in the event the United States does not cancel the war debts, seems to be the main concern of the Lausanne delegations.

Disarmament discussions at the General Conference in Geneva, not far from Lausanne, were electrified, June 22, by a sweeping proposal of President Hoover for a universal reduction of land, sea and air armaments by nearly onethird. This suggestion, placed before the gathering by Hugh S. Gibson, United States delegates, effected a radical change in the course of the conference, which was started Feb. 2. The debate for the four and one-half preceding months was desultory and futile, with the discussions centering around minor details of disarmament procedure. Even the visit of Secretary of State Stimson to the meeting in April failed to produce even the semblance of progress. Mr. Hoover's bold proposal, on the other hand, made a profound impression not only on the conference but on opinion throughout the world, and it is evident that the disarmament debate will centre around the suggestion. Other Powers have displayed extreme caution in their pronouncements on the plan, and it is not yet certain that it will prove acceptable as a world policy.
Although these major projects still await the final action of governments and the verdict of world opinion, much good has already been done by the consideration accorded them. It is evident that practical elimination of reparations from the political horizon and a drastic downward adjustment of world armaments would go far toward restoring the confidence so sadly lacking at present. The Lausanne negotiations are, perhaps, of more immediate significance, owing to their intimate connection with world economy. When the delegations gathered at Lausanne, there was little general hope of an actual settlement of the reparations problem in any definitive manner. In anticipation of the meeting conversations were held in Paris between Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Britain, and Premier Edouard Herriot of France. After a day of discussions these Ministers issued a joint statement, June 12, reflecting "a community of views which permits envisaging just and effective solutions at the Lausanne conference, as well as re-enforcement of confidence and the maintenance of peace among peoples." The chief aim of the conference, Mr. MacDonald said later the same day, would be to remove a good many of the economic troubles of Europe and put an end to the dislocations from which everybody has been suffering for ten years."

When the gathering started on June 16, Prime Minister MacDonald was elected Chairman, and in an opening address he pleaded earnestly that the delegations approach the difficult task not only in a spirit of sober reality, but with courage and determination. "My appeal to this conference," he said, "is to fear nothing but weakness and to issue from these council chambers and from wherever our further work is done bold proposals which by their very character will command the support of the whole world." Speedy action in reaching agreements was urged by the Prime Minister, in accordance with the findings of the Young plan advisory committee. He reminded the delegations that the Young plan committee recommended as long ago as last December "the adjustment of all intergovernmental debts to the existing troubled situation of the world, without delay, if new disasters are to be avoided."

The immediate problem presented by the imminent end of the Hoover moratorium was disposed of by a joint resolution, or "stop-gap agreement" to suspend reparations payments until the end of the Lausanne conference. This resolution was debated and adopted at a private plenary session on June 17. "Noting," it stated, "that certain reparations and war debt payments fall due July 1, we are of the opinion that in order to let the work of the conference proceed undisturbed and without prejudices to the solution which may ultimately be reached, execution of payments due the powers participating in the conference with respect to reparations and war debts should be reserved during the period of the conference, which the undersigned intend should complete its work in the shortest possible time. It is understood that services on market loans will be unaffected by this decision. The undersigned governments declare that they are prepared to carry out this understanding, and invite the other creditor powers taking part in this conference to adopt the same course." Signatories to this agreement are Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan.

Chancellor Franz von Papen, of Germany, arose to reply to this step by the major creditor powers, it is understood. He welcomed the declaration, an Associated Press dispatch stated, as "the first visible proof that the nations concerned intend to take the complete and final action necessary to solve the reparations problem." In a moderate speech which
contained no hint of any endeavor by Germany to repudiate its obligations, he asked the world to cancel the reparations payments entirely. "Palliatives and adjournments are definitely a thing of the past," he said, "and we must take the last step. The grave task of this conference is to shake off the fatal vicious circle and sweep a path toward the positive collaboration which alone can assure a brighter future. Reparations have shown themselves to be abhorrent. Experience excludes the possibility of recommencing the payments. A new trial would end in a new defeat. Reparations were originally intended for reconstruction, but now they are a means of destruction." The situation in Germany, he continued, was such that German youths are turning to radicalism through despair. It may prove necessary, he indicated, for Germany to declare a moratorium on interest and amortization payments on private external long-term debt of Germany.

Premier Herriot of France spoke next, and he agreed that Germany is not able to continue reparations payments for the present. He asserted, however, that cancellation "is not the most important problem to be considered here." France would never accept cancellation of reparations while war debts exist, he implied. "We rejoice that the conference already has proclaimed the indissentable principle by which a European settlement can only operate within the world framework-Europe cannot act alone," M. Herriot said. He called attention to the excessive sacrifices which would be imposed on his country by complete cancellation and remarked that the conference must certainly take into consideration the likelihood of a return by Germany to a condition of normal prosperity in the future. In this situation, he said, Germany would be placedsin a privileged position by cancellation of reparations. The payments, he maintained, are now an integral part of the European economic system. "It is wrong to think that sudden cancellation would restore economic equilibrium," he added. "To do this it is necessary to establish security. There is no political peace without economic peace, and vice versa. More important than debts and reparations is the modification of tariffs, quotas and other trade restrictions. We ask for our share only in the spirit of justice which we wish for every nation."
Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain spoke for Great Britain. The suspension declaration, he said, "pledges our united efforts and establishes the best conditions under shich a solution may be sought." He pointed out that Chancellor von Papen had not in any way attempted to disclaim the validity of the German obligations under The Hague agreements, but that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for Germany to resume payments in July. "The payment of vast intergovernmental obligations which carry with them no corresponding return in goods or services," he continued, "cannot be exacted without consequences disastrous to the whole economic fabric of civilization. The war debts due Britain amount to over $£ 2,000,000,000$. To sacrifice our claim to this vast sum is no light undertaking. But so fully convinced are we that only by radical measures can we restore that confidence without which the wheels of credit cannot be induced once more to revolve freely, that we should be prepared to take our share in the general wiping out of the slate, provided all other governments concerned do the same."
These preliminary statements were in every case probably designed as much for "home consumption" as for the enlightenment of the delegations at Lausanne. They were followed by a series of quiet personal exchanges in which Prime Minister MacDonald took the leading part in his position as Chairman of the gathering. Views of the leading delegations were outlined more specifically, thereafter, in formal statements, issued one after the other during the second week of the meeting. The French outline, presented June 21, was the first to be issued. It was notable for the concession that all reparations payments must be suspended for at least one or two years, and perhaps longer, until normal economic conditions return. Firm opposition was expressed, however, to complete elimination of the German payments on the ground that this would transfer "the problem of distress" from German to Allied shoulders. In connection with the temporary suspension of payments, moreover, the French held it indispensable that "at the proper time the United States should recognize the generosity of the European States toward Germany by a parallel effort toward America's European debtors." At the end of the suggested moratorium the Young plan schedules should be revised, the statement indicated, and a radically
reduced sum charged against Germany, part of it destined, if necessary, to cover the debts of the European governments to the United States.

The first direct conference between the French and German leaders occurred June 24, and it was apparently carried on in a most amicable spirit. The early results, however, were not considered too encouraging. Premier Herriot is reported to have asked bluntly whether Germany is prepared to resume reparations payments on any scale whatever after the current period of depression ends. Chancellor Franz von Papen is reported to have answered with equal frankness that he could not agree to further payments. The German leader indicated that the very prospect of resumption would tend to prolong the economic difficulties, while the attempt to make payments would provoke a fresh crisis. He made it clear, however, that the German Government is prepared to discuss anything else, provided reparations were formally cancelled. Economic advantages to the French were hinted at, it is said, and also participation by Germany in general plans designed to foster world recovery. The two leaders parted on this note, it is understood, and they proceeded to their respective capitals over the following week-end for consultations with their respective Cabinets.

Financial experts at Lausanne continued, in the meantime, their studies of the suggestions made at the conference in connection with the hoped-for settlement of the reparations ${ }^{6}$ problem. One of the most interesting plans, reported June 24 by the correspondent of the New York "HeraldTribune," called for the creation of a European reconstruction fund, to be utilized for the protection of European currencies and their maintenance on the gold standard.
"Among a mass of corrective measures, such as economic pacts, agreements for tariff reductions, industrial privileges and financial aid, this idea of a common fund to buttress Europe's monetary stability is understood to be commanding particular attention," the correspondent said. "It is stated authoritatively that the idea of a Basle reconstruction fund is also linked to a proposal whereby the nations gathered here would commit themselves to attacking tariff barriers and to associating in a general plan for European aid and economic co-operation along definite lines." In a further dispatch on the following day the correspondent again referred to the "broader program for Europe's economic recovery, a part of which may be realized here but the more detailed application of which will have to be prepared by the experts during the summer and then laid before the projected world economic conference at London." This fund, it was pointed out, would provide a means for avoiding direct reparations payments, while still making it possible for Germany to contribute to the general good of Europe.

Further official exchanges of views took place between the French and German delegations on June 27, and the days thereafter. Both delegations were inclined to stiffen their attitudes as a result of communications with their home Governments, and the first full-fledged "crisis" of the conference was thus reported brewing. Prime Minister MacDonald again intervened and his persuasions were not unrewarded, it is said. Further examination of all possibilities was inaugurated, and the discussion centred specifically, as June ended, on the proposal to settle reparations finally by means of a lump sum payment by Germany into a "European cash box" or reconstruction fund, to be administered through the Bank for International Settlements. The amount of this proposed settlement was reported at between $\$ 500,000,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000,000$, with the payments to be made after the moratorium of several years' duration suggested at the beginning of the conference. At French insistence, it was indicated, much consideration was given likewise to the formulation of a "safeguard clause," which would protect the former Allied Governments in the event the United States took no action toward reducing or canceling war debts.

The Hoover proposal for a one-third reduction in world armaments was placed before the Geneva gathering June 22 by Hugh S. Gibson, head of the United States delegation, and it was announced at the same time in Washington by Mr. Hoover to a hastily assembled group of press correspondents. The announcement was preceded by a midnight conference in the village of Morges, near Lausanne, between Mr. Gibson and Premier Herriot of France, and a further meeting at Lausanne between Mr. Gibson and Mr. MacDonald, held June 19. It was at first assumed that the preliminary consultations were as much concerned
with the war debts owed by the former Allies to the United States as with disarmament, but vigorous denials from Washington disposed of such suggestions.
Mr. Gibson produced a sensation in Geneva, when he announced before a meeting of the general committee of the Disarmament Conference June 22 that he had a communication from President Hoover to place before the delegations. An equally profound impression was occasioned when Mr. Hoover announced the text of the plan in Washington. The plan, the President said, calls for general reductions of land, sea and air armaments on an inter-connected basis, with the understanding that no arm could be disassociated from the others. Headway must be made, the President said, against the mutual fear and friction arising out of war armaments, which kill human confidence throughout the world. While maintaining practically adequate forces for self-defense, it is possible to "add to the assurance of peace and yet save the people of the world from 10 to 15 billions of wasted dollars during the next ten years," he declared.

Five principles were enunciated by Mr. Hoover as guides for the disarmament discussion, and on the basis thus laid down he proposed "that the arms of the world should be reduced by nearly one-third." The principles are: "First, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the Nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for self-defense. Second, this reduction should be carried out, not only by broad general cuts in armaments, but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of attack. Third, the armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other, and, generally speaking, such relativity should be preserved in making reductions. Fourth, the reductions must be real and positive. They must effect economic relief. Fifth, there are three problems to deal with-land forces, air forces and naval forces. They are all inter-connected. No part of the proposals which I make can be disassociated one from the other."

To these general principles and proposals Mr. Hoover subjoined specific provisions based in part upon previous discussions at the Geneva conference. In regard to land forces, he suggested the reduction of that part of the existing armament which can be considered offensive as distinguished from the purely defensive land armament. Thus, total abolition was proposed of all tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns. Land armies should be reduced onethird, over and above the so-called police component, Mr. Hoover held. As a practical basis of measurement, he suggested that the German police component of 100,000 troops, as prescribed in the Versailles Treaty, be accepted by all nations for determining their respective police needs. The formula derived from application of this basis to the 65,000 ,000 population of Germany would need corrections for Powers having colonial empires, the President said. In regard to air forces, he proposed total abolition of bombing planes and prohibition of all bombardment from the air. In regard to naval forces, he proposed that the treaty number and tonnage of battleships be reduced by one-third; that the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers be reduced by one-fourth; that the treaty tonnage of submarines be reduced by one-third, and that no nation shall retain a submarine tonnage greater than 35,000 . In conclusion, Mr. Hoover stated that the effect of the plan would be to make enormous savings in the cost of new construction and replacement of naval vessels and in the operation of all land, sea and air forces. "I know of nothing that would give more hope for humanity to-day than the acceptance of such a program with such minor changes as may be necessary," he said.
A further statement was issued at the White House later, Wednesday, in which it was explained that the United States would not act alone under the proposal, but only upon the acceptance of all the other governments. Our own army is already much below the "police component" standard suggested, and it would not be further decreased, but we would join in the abolition of tanks, bombing planes, chemical warfare and large mobile guns, the statement said. The naval proposal would be of much future significance to the United States, as it would relieve us of a large part of the building program under discussion, it was pointed out, but it would not interfere with present construction and would not result in reduction of personnel for two or three years. Savings in expenditure to the United States in construction
and operation are computed at a total of about two billions of dollars during the next ten years, the statement continued. "Disarmament," it was added significantly, "has never been considered in connection with debt questions It has no relation to them whatever, either directly or indirectly. No such suggestion has ever been made by any American official."

This proposal was received quietly by the other delegations at Geneva. They responded one by one in a cautious spirit, with the exception of the Italian representatives, Foreign Minister Dino Grandi announced unconditional acceptance of the plan on the part of the Italian Government, and indicated that it was welcomed with great satisfaction in Rome. Most of the leading delegates were absorbed with the conferences on reparations at Lausanne, and the Hoover proposal thus received less attention for some days than would otherwise have been the case. Special Cabinet meetings were held on the following week-end to consider the suggestion. An indication of the British reaction was afforded June 27, when Stanley Baldwin, as Acting Prime Minister, replied to a question in the House of Commons. "There may be other far-reaching proposals by other countries," Mr. Baldwin said. In Paris, Premier Herriot read a carefully prepared statement to press correspondents, June 25, in which he indicated that the French Cabinet opposed much of the plan and preferred the French program of security by means of an international police force under the League authority. In Tokio the Supreme War Council was reported to have reached a decision, June 29, that the plan is "absolutely unacceptable."
CHARLES G. DAWES RESIGNS FROM RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION-CORPORATION ISSUES $\$ 250,000,000$ ADDITIONAL NOTES WHICH ARE PURCHASED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury.
The resignation, effective June 15, of Charles G. Dawes as President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was made known on June 6, when his letter to President Hoover, indicating his desire to relinquish the post, was made public, along with the President's letter expressing regret at Mr. Dawes' decision. In his letter Gen. Dawes stated that the work of the Corporation "is now well on its way with loans already authorized for about $\$ 700,000,000$ and its operations. are now properly systematized and effective."

On June 23 President Hoover appointed Gardner Cowles Sr., publisher of the Des Moines, Iowa, "Register," to be a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Dawes, and on June 28 the Senate confirmed the nomination.
The issuance by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $\$ 250,000,000$ additional notes, to be subscribed by the Treasury, was announced on June 17. The new issue, running for six months, will mature Oct. 271932 and will bear interest at $31 / 2 \%$ annually. The Corporation's announcement said "the notes will be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury as the funds are required ly the Corporation." Indicating that the new issue will bring the total subscribed by the Treasury to $\$ 1,000,000,000$, Washington advices June 17 to the New York "Times" said:

The Treasury made a first subscription of $\$ 500,000,000$ to the Corporation's capitalization, the full amount originally authorized by Congress. Issuance of the first series of notes aggregating $\$ 250,000,000$ was announced by the Corporation a month ago and were also taken over by the Treasury. The Corporation is still able, if dem and requires, to issue an additional \$1,000,000,000 of the notes under the provision of the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation Act authorizing it to issue debentures up to three Finance Corporation Act authorizing it to issue debentures up to three
times the amount of its capitalization.
gold delegation of league of nations asks world to go BACK TO GOLD STANDARD-THREE CONDITIONS SET UPfree movement, Solution of war debts and agreemen on Principles urged-balanced budgets needed.
A return to the gold standard as the world's "best available monetary mechanism" was strongly recommended by the League of Nations gold delegation, on June 9, in its final report. The Geneva correspondent of the New York "Times," in a preliminary statement regarding the matter, went on to say:
The publication of this document, which is regarded as the most important the delegation has yet issued, and which is divided into three parts totaling 75 printed pages, is being rushed so it will appear before the Lausanne Conference begins,
The first part, from which
the breakdown of the gold standard and how to restore thenen, deals with the breakdown of the gold standard and how to restore it. "Impressed by
the practical difficulties and dangers" of regulating currencies not on a the practical difficulties and dangers" of regulating currencies not on a
common world basis and "the very great desirability of an agreement" on a common world standard, it rejects silver, bimetallism and other commodity standards since "whatever their theoretical advantages, their universal adoption presents a very grave if not an insuperable practical difficulty in present times" and gold at its worst is just as good.

Theree Conditions Specified.
The report lays down three main conditions, however, as necessary be fore restoration of the gold standard can be expected. All involve inter national action as follows.
of gold services on debts a reasonable degree of freedom in the movement 2. "A satisfa on debts
war debts.
3. An agreement concerning "certain guiding principles in respect to
the working of the gold standard system he working of the gold standard system
It also regards the balancing of public budgets as essentíal.
The second part deals with the workings of the gold standard and the desirability of avoiding violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of any. It declares the world's total stock of monetary gold, apart from times in recent years been adequate to support the credit structure legiti mately required by world trade, and the rapid decline of prices which be gan in 1929 cannot be attributed to any deficiency in the gold supply con sidered in this sense.'
Regarding the suggestion that action be taken to raise prices, it deems a rise desirable, but does not expect "monetary policy alone to adjust the price level, which is influenced by many" non-monetary factors. Where credit contraction has gone to extremes it declares it "imperative" for central banks to do what they can to check it "and sometimes to take the initiative in encouraging the freer use of credit." But it concludes that "it will be difficult to restore prices and standard of living", until "there is some clearing of the atmosphere of international distrust" and world trade is freer.

Finds Stabilization Impossible.
Regarding the future it declares it impossible to stabilize prices, and says what relative stability is possible is not achievable by monetary policy alone. It recommends a reduction in the present reserve ratios of central banks and a revival of a modified form of a gold exchange system.
All eleven members of the delegation signed the report, but it really National mainly the views of George E. Roberts, Vice-President of the Polish member
In the third part Chairman Jansen of Belgium, Sir Henry Strakosch of South Africa and Sir Reginald Mint of India signed a long statement entirely dissenting from the others in the analysis of the causes leading to the abandonment of the gold standard, which they attribute chiefly to "maldistribution of monetary gold reserves" beginning early in 1929. They agree with the first two remedies but diverge sharply on the third and
on national action. on national action.
GRAIN MARKETS WEAK IN FACE OF BAD OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES.
The grain markets continued exceedingly depressed, and wheat prices in particular suffered a big further decline, notwithstanding the accounts regarding the growing winter wheat crop in the West became increasingly unfavorable, foreshadowing a big reduction in the winter wheat yield, especially in comparison with the extra bounteous production of the previous season. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington on June 9 gave out its customary estimates regarding the condition of the different crops as of June 1 and this showed that there had been a further turn for the worse during May. The production of winter wheat was now placed at only $410,669,000$ bushels, or $30,000,000$ bushels less even than the promise of May 1, when the prospective crop was placed at $440,781,000$ bushels. This compared with an actual harvest of winter wheat in 1931 of $787,465,000$ bushels, a shrinkage, it will be noted, of roughly $377,000,000$ bushels. The June 1 condition was given as $64.7 \%$ of normal as against $84.3 \%$ on June 11931 and a 10 year average condition of $77.2 \%$. The decrease occurred principally in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, where it was stated the prospective yield had been further reduced by continued deficient moisture, temperatures akove the average and damage from Hessian fly. It was pointed out by the Department of Agriculture that a crop of $410,669,000$ bushels not only would be $48 \%$ less than the record crop of $787,465,000$ bushels in 1931 , but $25 \%$ less than the average annual production of $548,632,000$ bushels for the five year period of 1924 to 1928 . The average yield per acre in 1932 was put at only 12.7 bushels, compared with 19.2 bushels in 1931 and a ten year average of 14.8 bushels. Prospects for the spring wheat crop, on the other hand, which had been near to a complete failure in 1931, were much better, though at the very best the increase there could offset only in relatively small part the big loss in the winter wheat region. No report of the indicated production of spring wheat is made until July 1. The condition on June 11932 was reported at $84.5 \%$ of normal or about $2 \%$ below the 10 year (1919-1928) average condition of $86.8 \%$. In 1931 the June 1 condition was only $67.9 \%$. The outlook for the oats crop in this country was also reported as unfavorable. The general condition of oats on June 11932 was reported at $78.9 \%$ of normal as against $84.7 \%$ on June 11931 and a 10 year average (1919-28) condition on June 1 of $83.7 \%$. The condition was estimated as below the average in practically all sections of the country except in the Northern corn belt and in the Western States. In the South, it was stated, oats had been injured by March freezes while in other areas development of the crop had been retarded by lack of moisture.
The price of wheat had been declining quite notably before the appearance of this agricultural report and the report had the effect of only temporarily steadying price levels for a day or two when further declines occurred. July wheat in Chicago
from 58c. June 1 had dropped to $493 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. June 9 . A recovery
to $521 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. June 11 occurred and then the price moved down to $467 / 8$ June 22; the close June 30 was at $473 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against the opening price on June 1 of $573 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. showing a drop of fully 10c. a bushel during the month. The September option which had opened June 1 at $591 / 2$ c. closed June 30 at $501 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. At Winnipeg the course of wheat was similarly downward, the July option falling from $631 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. June 1 to $531 / \mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{c}}$. June 30 and the September option from $653 / 8$ c. June 1 to 56c. June 30. July corn in Chicago which opened June 1 at $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., close June 30 at $281 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., while September corn at Chicago which had opened at $331 / 2$ c. June 1 closed June 30 at $307 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. July oats at Chicago dropped from $227 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. June 1 to $187 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. June 30 and closed on the latter day at $193 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. September oats at Chicago dropped from $227 / 8$ c. June 1 to $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. June 30 with the close at $193 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Chicago advices June 9 stated that as new oats in Iowa were worth only 7 to 8c. a bushel on the basis of prevailing prices on the Chicago Board of Trade it was expected that a considerable acreage of oats in that State would not be harvested.

Canadian press advices from Ottawa June 6 published in the "Montreal Gazette" said that while no council meeting had been held on that day, a large number of Cabinet ministers being out of the city, the expectation that the order in Council extending the operation of the wheat bonus of 5 c . a bushel from June 15 to June 30 the Government had nevertheless decided upon the extension and the order was "as good as passed" according to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It was also pointed out that one of the reasons given for a break of over 4c. a bushel in the Winnipeg price of wheat on Saturday, June 4, was the rush of farmers to get the remainder of their wheat to the elevators in time to obtain the benefit of the bonus. This bonus on wheat was only for one year's duration and in order to have it cleared up before the end of the old crop year on July 1 the date of termination had been originally set at June 15 .
,The maximum proportion of foreign wheat permitted to be used in the milling of flour in France, which had been further increased from $45 \%$ to $50 \%$ by a decree of May 28, was reduced again from $50 \%$ to $45 \%$ by a decree published in the French "Journal Officiel" for June 17, the reduction becoming effective June 24 1932. A further reduction was announced in Associated Press advices from Paris July 1 which stated that a decree fixing $35 \%$ as the limit of imported wheat that might be used in the manufacture of foodstuffs in France had been published in the official journal on that day. The Department of Commerce at Washington on June 27 announced the receipt of a cablegram from the acting commercial attache in Berlin saying that effective July 1 the normal (general) rates of the German tariff (of 25 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, legal net rate) would be restored on imports of wheat. For some time, it was pointed out, imports of wheat by certain millers under specified conditions had been subject to the reduced rate of 11.25 or 18 reichsmarks per 100 kilos according to the purpose for which the grain was to be used. The Spanish Government which in May had authorized the additional importation of 100,000 tons of wheat bringing the total authorized up to 250,000 tons, in June authorized a further increase to 300,000 tons.
Authority for the distribution of $40,000,000$ bushels of Government-owned wheat and 500,000 bales of Governmentowned cotton by the American National Red Cross and other organizations was contained in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington on June 16. A committee amendment which was agreed to before the measure was adopted, would permit the use of some of the feed for livestock in the 1932 crop failure areas. The wheat and cotton could be exchanged for various other commodities under another amendment adopted. The measure was approved by the House without a record vote, and then went to the Senate where it was still pending at the close of the month.

SUGAR PRICES ENJOY A SHARP RISE-COFFEE PRICES SHOW A MODERATE REACTION.
The sugar market, so long depressed, enjoyed a spurt of great activity in June with a sharp rise in prices. The New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange, under date of June 24, stated that the third week of the bull market in sugar had been featured by the broadening of the trading in sugar and evidence of increasing public interest in the sugar market. Wall Street houses which had been out of the sugar market for the past few years had now become active on both sides of the market. The July option had been the most
active. Its high was 0.88 c. a lb., compared with 0.57 at the start of the bull movement three weeks before. It closed on Friday, June 24, at 0.83 c . a lb., 5 points under the high. The latest news, it was stated, was that the Cuban Sugar Institute had decided to support the plan to withhold 800,000 tons from export to the United States, originally earmarked for sale here, until the price reached $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a lb. The present price of raw sugar, c.i.f. was 0.90 c . a lb. The sugar trade estimated, the Exchange said, that such action would cause a tight situation in the United States for the remainder of the year in regard to available supplies. Under date of July 1 the New York \& Coffee Sugar Exchange, bringing conditions down a week later, said:
After fluctuating in a range of about 10 points during the week, the sugar market closed just about where it started. Futures were one point lower to one point higher for the week on the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange. Early strength was based on reports that the Cuban Sugar
Institute was favorably considering a plan to segregate an Institute was favorably considering a plan to segregate an additional
800,000 tons of sugar from the United States export quota. Traders bought on the assumption that such a step would create a tight situation in regard to avaiiable United States supplies for the year. The sudden news that the Institute had abandoned the plan because of the inability o come to terms with American bankers who were expected to contribute market turned up an sharp break in the market. Later in the week the again. Sugar inter rests trts that the segregation plan was being discussed again. Sugar interests throughout the world urged the Cubans to follow
through with the plan because of its almost inevitable prospect of causing improvement in sugar values.
Associated Press advices from Havana June 13 stated that under a decree signed by President Machado and published on that day, sugar shipments to the United States in 1933 would be limited to the amount shipped in 1932 less surpluses existing Dec. 31 1932. In other words, the amount of sugar that would be available for export from Cuba to the United States during 1933 would be the total amount imported into the United States during 1932, less the amount of carry over at the end of 1932. Furthermore if there is any excess of stocks in the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports over what is considered the normal stock of 300,000 tons on Jan. 1 1933, such excess would also be deducted from the United States allotment. Cuban raw sugar on June 3 was still quoted at 0.60 c., this having been the first sale to a refiner in the United States since May 11 when there was a sale at the same figure. Thereafter the price rose rapidly, but mainly on shipments to the United Kingdom, and on June 24 there were sales for the United States at as high as 0.92 c . and 0.95 c .; on June 28 there were sales at 0.88@0.85c., and also sales to the United Kingdom at a parity of $0.821 / 2$. and $0.801 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba. The wholesale price of refined sugar in this city was marked down June 8, by all the leading refineries from 3.75 c . to 3.70 c ., which compared with the previous all-time low established on April 181914 of $3.671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. But at the close of business June 15, there was an increase to 3.80 c . and at the close of business on June 17 a further increase to 3.90 c.
There was a slight weakening in the price of coffee though Brazil continued its policy of large scale destruction of surplus stocks of coffee. Destruction of coffee in Brazil passed the billion pound mark during the week of June 18 according to statistics issued at the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. The latter reported that the total coffee destroyed by June 18, either burnt or dumped into the sea, had amounted to $7,786,000$ bags or $1,027,752,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. There are 132 lbs . in a bag. The coffee destroyed had an approximate value of $\$ 35,000,000$. Another $7,000,000$ bags, it was stated, had already been purchased and was scheduled for destruction. The original plan contemplated a total destruction of $18,000,000$ bags.
The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on June 7 announced that practically all of the "restricted" coffee which was bartered by the Brazilian Government for 25,000,000 bushels of American wheat in August 1931 had arrived in New York. Although the barter was $1,050,000$ bags of coffee for $25,000,000$ bushels of wheat, the Brazilian Government agreed to ship to the Bush Terminal Co., an additional 225,000 bags of coffee to cover freight, storage and insurance costs, \&c., making the complete total of $1,275,000$ hags of coffee to be shipped to this country in connection with the coffee-wheat deal. Frank C. Russell, head of the coffee firm of Frank C. Russell \& Co., of this city; was appointed Manager of the New York office of the Grain Stabilization Corporation to market the coffee which the Corporation acquired in exchange for wheat. No. 7 Rio for spot delivery in the New York market was quoted at $77 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on June 30 , against $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. May 31; 73/4@77/8c. April 30; 71/4c. March 31; $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Feb. 29; 71/8c. Jan. 30; 7@71/4c. Dec. 31; 61/2@65/8c. Nov. 30; 53/4@6c. Oct. 31; 51/2c. Sept. 30; $51 / 2 @ 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Aug. 31; 57/8@6c. July 31; 67/8@7c. June 30; 65/8c. May 29; $61 / 2 @ 63 / 4$ c. April 30; 51/2c. March 31; 51/2@55/8c. Feb. 28; 63/4c. Jan. 31, and 71/4@71/2c. Dec. 31 1930. No. 7 Santos was $91 / 8 @ 95 / 8$ c. June 30 , against $93 / 4 @ 10$ c. May 31; 9c. bid April 30; $81 / 2$ c. bid March 31; $81 / 2$ c. Feb. 29; 85/8c. Jan. 30; $8 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Dec. 31; 71/4@71/2c. Nov. 30; 71/4c. bid Oct. 31; 67/8@7c. Sept. 30; 65/8@67/8c.Aug. 31; 71/2@77/8c. July 31; $81 / 2 @ 9 \mathrm{c}$. 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. THE TEXTILE TRADES REMAIN DEPRESSED, MILLS PURSUING RIGID POLICY OF CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION-AMERICAN WOOLEN
ll the different branches of the textile trades remained mre or less depressed notwithstanding that production was kept rigidly in hand. The price of raw cotton, however kepter a further decline the early part of the month to new aflew levels, decidedly improved the closing part of the month low levels, Trade estimates pointed the sition of about 7@, 8\% and in adation large sec rains while sonsid were apparently suffering from too much rain, while considerable damage from the depredations of weevil was feared. Underfertilization was also reported as showing its effect, it being reported that the lack of normal fertilization was causing slow growth and hampered the plant in its advance to maturity to escape the weevil. The early part of the prices of cotton remained weak and on the New York Cotton Exchange the quotation for spot cotton June 9 dropped to 5.00 c said to be the lowest in the history of that Exchange. The latter part of the month, however, under the unfavorable developments noted a rapid rise occurred and on June 30 the quotation was marked up to 5.80 c . The beginning of the month some failures in the cotton trade served to accentuate the prevailing weakness. Thus a cablegram, June 3 from London to the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported that intense nervousness prevailed on the Manchester and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges as the result of the suspension of three important firms within a week's time. The suspensions included Hornby, Hemeldyk \& Co. on May 28 and Albrecht \& Co. and J. R. Brooke \& Co. within the last few days. It was also stated that the weakness and nervourness incident to the cotton failures was spreading to the rubber, coffee and other commodity lines. As the result of the general curtailment policy pursued cotton consumption in this country showed a heavy decrease. The U. S. Census figures, made public June 14, showed only 332,439 bales of lint and 50,178 bales of linters consumed in this country during May Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York Association the production of cotton cloth during May at 183,reported the production of cot on $45,929,000$ yards per week. 717,000 yards, or at the rate of $45,929,000$ yards per week.
This was $10.4 \%$ less than the weekly rate for April and This was $10.4 \%$ less than the weekly rate for April and $61,086,000$ yards. Billings during May were 170,485,000 yards, or $92.8 \%$ of production. Sales were only $145,756,-$ 000 yards, equivalent to $79.3 \%$ of production. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were $315,448,000$ yards, representing an increase of $4.4 \%$ during the month. Unfilled orders on May 31 were $193,637,000$ yards representing a decrease of $11.3 \%$ during the month. There was no change in curtailment policy during June and the New England mills were reported as operating at only about $40 \%$ of capacity. A number of plants, both in the North and South shut down completely pending indications of improvement
The market for wool and woollen goods was in a similarly depressed state, and on June 2 the American Woolen Co in order to meet price cutting by independent worsted mills ranged from 10c. to 25 c . per yard on serges, $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 30 c on unfinished worsteds, $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 25 c . on cheviots, 20 c . to 30 c . on mixtures and $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per yard on fancy worsteds. Wool goods remained unchanged. The New York "Journal of Commerce" in its issue of June 3 in discussing the cut in prices to the lowest figures heard of, it was stated, on men's wear worsted fabrics since 1914, made the following comment.
The new quotations reflect the drop in wool values that has occurred in the last six weeks as well as economies in labor costs and general overhead. Competitors last week-end reduced prices on worsted suitings, forcing the big company to meet the challenge. Prices on woolen suitings, topcoatings and overcoatings continue unchanged.

## Other Mills to Cut.

Most of the large worsted producers are expected to announce price revisions in the next few days. The readjustments are expected to put an end to the period of price irregularity that began immediately following the fall openings and came to a climax last week-end whard worsteds and ments of reductions of coths featured by the cheviots
Indicative of the price slashes effected by the American are the new prices named on cloths that have long served as a barometer for worsted values. The famous 8020 serce which opened the season at $\$ 1.47 \frac{1}{2}$ is now quoted at $\$ 1.22 \frac{1}{2}$, a drop of 25 cents per yard. No 414 cheviot which opened the season at $\$ 1.071 / 2$ was reduced yesterday to 85 cents, a drop of $221 / 2$ cents per yard or more than $20 \%$.

The market had been expecting reductions on worsteds by the American, but the extent of the reductions caused considerable surprise. The list was issued at 5 o'clock last night and the trade will be notified to-day. Market observers are of the opinion that the new prices represent rock bottom as far as worsted suitings are concerned. Experienced millmen
declared yesterday that worsteds cannot be made cheaper than the price It is they are now offered.
It is believed that the new prices will give clothing manufacturers and ations for the wool products the confidence needed to go ahead with prepar holding orders for fear of price changes. With quotations at bed rock, much pent-up business should be released in the next month.

The price of raw silk showed some improvement during June after the severe collapse of previous months. Tokio advices June 4 contained the important announcement that at a conference of officials of the Agriculture and Finance Departments of Japan on that day it had been decided to cancel the contract with the Asahi Silk Co., agents for E. Gerli \& Co. of New York, and to purchase the accumulated silk amounting to 98,310 bales for the Government at 450 yen (about $\$ 146$ ) a bale. Bonds for $45,000,000$ yen (about $4,6 \$ 100,000$ ) would be issued, it was stated, to cover the purchase. The advices stated that the silk would not be marketed for one or two years and would then be disposed of at the rate of 1,000 or 2,000 bales monthly. The Japanese Government's experiment in attempting to stabilize the silk market, entered upon in April, had met with great opposition and the Japan Sericulturists' Association had adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to cancel the deal and to buy the silk involved. The effect of the abrogation of the to buy the silk involved. The effect of the abrogation of the contract was almost instantaneous and the New York National Raw Silk Exchange on that day had scored their sharpest rise of the year on the news. On June 30 Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted at $\$ 1.121 / 2 @ \$ 1.171 / 2$ against $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ May 31 ; $\$ 1.35 @ \$ 1.40$ April $30 ; \$ 1.50$ @ $\$ 1.55, \mathrm{Mar} 31$. $\$ 1.671 / @ \$ 1.70$ Feb. 29; $\$ 1.871 / 2 @ \$ 1.90$ Jan 30. \$185@\$190 Dec, 31;\$2.20@\$2.25 on Nov. 30 and Jan. 30; $\$ 1.81$ also on Oct. 31 , and comparing wi $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ 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. 311930. In the 20-22 deniers, Japanese crack double extra were quoted at $\$ 1.171 / 2 @ \$ 1.221 / 2$ June 30 against $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15$ May 31; $\$ 1.321 / 2 @ \$ 1.371 / 2$ April 30; $\$ 1.421 / 2 @ \$ 1.471 / 2$ March 31; $\$ 1.70 @ \$ 1.80$ Feb. 29; \$1.95@\$2.00 Jan. 30; $\$ 1.85 @ \$ 1.90$ Dec. 31; $\$ 2.30 @ \$ 2.321 \%$ Nov. 30; $\$ 2.10 @ \$ 2.15$ Oct. 31; Dec. $31 ; \$ 2.30 @ \$ 2.321 / 2$ Nov. $30 ;$ 2.10@ $\$ 2,15$ Oct. 31 ; July 31; $\$ 2.40 @ \$ 2.50$ June 30: $\$ 2.071 / 2 @ \$ 2.121 / 2$ May 29 ; July 31; \$2.40@\$2.50 June 30: \$2.071/2@\$2.121/2 May 29; $\$ 2.25 @ \$ 2.30$ April 30; $\$ 2.50 @ \$ 2.60$ March $31 ; \$ 2.65 @ \$ 2.70$
Feb. 28; $\$ 2.85 @ \$ 2.90$ Jan. 31 1931, and $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on Jan. 311930.

An announcement issued on June 11 by the Department of Commerce at W ashington stated that the world's first Rayon Futures Market had been established at Fukui, Japan, and that trading had started the previous month accordin $\boldsymbol{r}$ to a report from Consul J. Holbrook Chapman, Nagoya, Japan. Further price reduction of 10 c . a lb . on Viscos process rayon yarns were announced on June 20 by the Tubize-Chatillon Corp. This revision, said the New York "Times," of June 21 brought the 150 -denier first quality style to 55 c . a lb . and the 100 -deniers to 70 c . The acetate yarn numbers were cut 15 c . a lb., bringing the 150 deniers to 75 c . and the 75 -deniers to $\$ 1.10$. Prices of crude rubber continued to rule low, ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery in New York were quoted June 30 at 2 9-16c. and 2 11-16c. asked against $211-16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $2^{3}$ /4c. asked May $31 ; 31-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked April 30; 1-16c bid and 3 3-16c, asked Mar 31; 35 @3 11-16c. Feb. 29; 4 5-16@4 7-16c. Jan. 30; 4 13-16c.@4 15-16c. Feb. 29; 4 5-16@4 7-16c. Jan. 30; 4 13-16c. @ 4 15-16c. Dec. $31 ; 45-16 @ 43 / 8$ c. on Nov. 30; 4 9-16@45/8c. Oct. 31; $41 / 2 @ 45 / 8$ c. Sept. 30; 5@51/8c. Aug. 31; 55/8@5 $/ 4$ c. July 31;
$613-16 @ 615-16$ c. June 30; 61/2c. bid May $29 ; 57 / 8 @ 6 c$. April 30; 67/8@7c. March 31; 75/8@73/4c. Feb. 28; 73/4@8c Jan. 31; 83/8@81/2c. Dec. 311930 , and $153 / 4 @ 157 / 8$ c. Feb. 28 1930.

Increases in prices of rubber tires and tubes designed to absorb the excise tax which was scheduled to go into effect June 21 were announced on June 17 by eight large tire companies. The N.Y. "Sun" in its issue of that night added:
They are the Goodyear Tire \& Rubber which took the initiative; the B. F. Goodrich Co.; General Tire \& Rubber; Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., and the Seiberling, Mohawk, Falls and In
States Rubber Co. is also expected to follow.
States Rubber Co. is also expected to follow. recently, range from 11 to $15 \%$ The advances, wich They apply to automobile and truck orewhat greater than the rate of taxaIt is admitted that the inceas to absorb not only the cost of additional tion, but ox miso the companies as well as other industrial and increased profits taxes.
A. W. Barry, Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the KellySpringfield Tire Co., said: "The company's plant at Cumberland, Md., is operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Factory inventories and maintained for a considerable time to come.'
The only major tire company not to follow the advance is the Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co. The silence of that company is interpreted to mean that the Firestone management is waling to houses will take on tire prices.

Officials of Sears, Roebuck \& Co. have stated that the tire and tube prices published in its midsummer catalogue, issued late in May, win hold good on all mail orders during the life of the catalogue, whided in time Aug. 31. The Sears, Roebuck tire price pohcy must be decile in July. for insertion in the next general catalogue, whe consumers have been stepped Shipments of tires to dealers and row revenue Act in anticipation of pricé upcrease of tires at the low price level still prevailing. That demand, in addition to
drawing on factory inventories of finished tires and tubes, has necessitated increases in production schedules.
fall off and production schedules will be curtailed because inventories will be large and some time will be required to work off accumulated stocks.
STEEL DEPRESSION BECOMES STILL MORE PRONOUNCED-NONFERROUS METAL ALSO WEAK-AN IMPORT TAX OF FOUR CENTS A POUND IMPOSED ON COPPER UNDER THE NEW REVENUE LAW-WITHDRAWALS FROM COPPER EXPORTERS, INC.
The depression in the steel trade became further intensified and in its issue of June 30 the "Iron Age" reported the steel mills of the country engaged to only $15 \%$ of capacity, as against $16 \%$ the previous week, $18 \%$ two weeks before and $20 \%$ three weeks before and $25 \%$ in the middle of May. The "Age" in its comments added that the further shrinkage in ingot output, with additional declines in steel scrap prices, had given emphasis to the negative features that had characterized the iron and steel market in recent weeks. The "Age" also said that the indications were that raw steel production would fall to an even lower level before the close of that week. Independence Day shut-downs would be longer and more general than usual. Many steel plants were scheduled to stop operations on Thursday, June 30 , and, though some of them would resume immediately after the holiday others would not start up again until the middle of July, while one large independent unit would remain inactive during the entire month. Holiday suspensions would also be the rule for numerous steel consuming plants, although it was doubtful whether consumption had receded as sharply as production. Steel shipments of late had been running heavier than ingot output, since producers preferred to clean up stocks of cold metal rather than start up furnaces for short runs. While there would naturally be some recovery in output after the Fourth of July shut-down, no real upturn was believed possible before September at the earliest. Ford continued to be the main source of steel tonnage among the automobile makers, but a downturn in sales had caused a revision of the production schedule at the Rouge plant, with the likelihood that output in July would be held down at 85,000 motors. The "Iron Age" reported the composite price of finished steel June 28 at 2.087 c . the same as a month earlier and comparing with 2.137 c . 12 months before. The composite price of pig iron June 28 was figured at $\$ 14.01$ as against $\$ 14.06$ a month earlier and comparing with $\$ 15.59$ at the end of June 1931. The average price of steel scrap June 28 was reported at $\$ 6.58$ a gross ton against $\$ 7.33$ a month earlier and $\$ 9.17$ a year ago.

In the non-ferrous metals the price of copper continued to rule at the extremely low figures reached the previous month. The new revenue bill imposes an import tax of 4c. a lb. on copper from abroad and while at first this appeared to have somewhat of a stiffening effect on price the firmness was not maintained. "Metal and Mineral Markets" under date of June 16 stated that sober second thought on the tariff had caused buyers to take a more conservative attitude and sales volume, which had promised to take on fair proportions showed an actual decline. Copper had sold in moderate volume at both $53 / 8$ and $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a lb., Connecticut, for fourth quarter delivery. The withdrawal of three of the leading members from the Copper Exporters, Inc., the single selling agency abroad for copper producers, was announced on June 29 . It was stated that beginning, June 30 they would sell their product outside the organizations. The imposition by the United States of a tariff on copper The imposition by the United States of a tariff on copper
of 4 c . a lb. which went into effect on June 21 was given as the of 4 c . a lb. which went into effect on June 21 was given as the
reason for their action. These companies all of which operate outside the United States, were the International Nickle Co., the Chile Copper Co., a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and the Cerre de Pasco Copper Corporation. After the close of the month some other companies also withdrew. Export prices of copper declined to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a lb. on June 30, said to be the lowest level yet reached. The domestic price of copper was reported unchanged at the close of the month at 558 c . a lb . delivered in the Connecticut of the month at 58 c . a lb . delivered in the Connecticut
$V$ Valley. This was said to be the first time in several years that copper prices abroad were lower than in the domestic that copper prices abroad were lower than in the domestic
market. Here in New York electrolytic copper was advanced from 5c. a lb. to $51 / 8$ c. on June 3. Lake copper remained unchanged at 5.50 c . The price of lead was reduced from 3.00 c . to 2.95 c . by the American Smelting \& Refining Co. On June 29 and the price of lead further declined to 2.75 c . on June 30. Tin prices also moved lower the quotation here at N. Y., June 30 being 20.20 c . against $20.621 / 2^{c}$. June 1. Failure of Lewis Lazarus \& Sons, believed to be the largest tin brokers in the world led to the suspension of all tin-trading on the London Metal Exchange on June 6. The firm was established in 1820 . Negotiations began almost immediately to form a pool of leading tin interests to take over the tin holdings of Lewis Lazarus \& Sons. The purpose was to prevent distress selling of the metal by the smaller firms. On June 7 the Secretary of the London Metal Exchange announced that the pool had already been dissolved and the tin disposed of. The International Tin Committee on June 23 announced that the signatory governments had accepted the scheme known as the modified Byrne plan to regulate production and exports of tin. Under this plan which became effective July 1 production of tin during July and August of 1932 either ceases or is held under control in countries where the ore is produced or ordinarily smelted. After August the ore or metal controlled is released at the rate of $10 \%$ a month for 10 months.

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS CALIFORNIA CRUDE OIL PRICH RAISED 25 CENTS A BARREL-GASOLINE' PRICES ADVANCED ONE CENT A GALLON IN MANY DISTRICTS TO COVER THE NEW FEDERAL TAX OF ONE CENT A GALLON.
The outstanding development in petroleum and its products during June was the success of the oil producers in Califfornia, at the instance of the Standard Oil Co. of California, in agreeing to hold the State's output of crude oil down to a daily limit of 476,700 barrels. This was followed by an advance of 25 c . a barrel in the price of California crude oil, raising it to $\$ 1$ a barrel. In gasoline prices numerous ad, vances occurred, in part as a result of the imposition of a tax of 1c. a gallon imposed under the new revenue law. The per well daily allowable for the East Texas oil field for the last half of June beginning June 17 was fixed at 51 barrels, a reduction of 3 barrels from the allowable in the first 15 days of the month. On July 1 the allowable production was days of the month. On July 1 the allowable production was July. In Oklahoma Governor William H. Murray took Oklahoma's oil pro ration into his own hands on June 21 by extending military law so as to include storage tanks and pipe lines and creating a proration board of five members. The Governor asserted that orders of the State Corporation Commission, normal arbiter of proration, were being violated and that oil was being illegally run at night from leases in the Oklahoma City fields. In the following we show the important changes during June in the prices of both crude oil and the refined product:

## Crude Oil.

June 27.-Effective as of June 26 at 7 a. m., crude prices are advanced prices for refinable crude of other gravities and other fields posted by Standard Oil Co. of California in keeping with company's promise to do so if production was cut below 476,700 barrels daily figure, which was achieved. Advance met by other purchasing groups.
June 30.-Pure Oil Co. advances Midland district, Michigan, crude 10 c . a barrel to new price of 75 c . per barrel.

Gasoline and Kerosene
June 3.-Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reduced gasoline 2c. below State structure in Madison County, and 1c. in Marion County.
in tank cars $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 7 c . at New York; 4 -5c. to 7.80 c. at unbranded gasoline in tank cars $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 7 c . at New York; 4-5c. to 7.80c. at Portland, Me., and
$3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at Boston and Providence. June 9 .-Pure Oil Co. advances below
gallon, tank car, at Philadelphia. gune 10.-Standard Oil Co. of
under which tank card Oil Co. of New York adopts new quotation method June 17.-Standard Oil Co of Ohi advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 7 c .
gasoline 1c. per gallon throughout its territory. In localities where prices had been reduced to meet local competition quotations have been restored to the State-wide strucrure, which is 11c., 13c., and 16c. for the three brands, plus 4c. State tax.
June 17.-Standard Oil Co. of New York advances tank wagon and service station gasoline prices 1c. a gallon throughout New York City, Long Island and parts of Westchester New service station price in New
York City is $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., exclusive of 3c. State tax. Advance was met by ant York City is $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c., exclusive of 3c. State tax. Advance was met by all other major operating companies.
June 18.-Effective to-day, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey will post 1c. advance in tank car, tank wagon and service station prices throughout its territory, with exception of Delaware.
June 20.-Tide Water Oil Co. advances unbranded gasoline $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a 7\%/4. at Portland, Me.; $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at Providence, and $71 / \mathrm{c}$, at Baltimore $7 \% \mathrm{c}$. at Portiand, Me.; $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at Providence, and $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at Baltimore.
June 21. -Grade O bunker fuel oil advanced 10c. to 85 c . a barrel at New York Harbor and other principal North Atlantic ports; Diesel oil advanced 15c. at same points.
June 21.-General advance of 1c. a gallon on gasoline and 1c. a quart on oil effective throughout country at service stations as result of new Federal taxes in these amounts.
June 21:-Standard of New Jersey advances fuel oil 10c. to 70c. a barrel and Diesel oil 15 c . to $\$ 1.50$ at Gulf ports. Other companies will meet. June 21.-Standard of New Jersey advances tank car gasoline $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at Bayonne.
June 21.-Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky advances tank car gasoline 1c June 21.-Sinclair Refining Co. advances tank car gasoline 1c. at Jacksonville and Tampa and $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at New York.
June 21.-Shell Eastern Petroleum Products raises minimum price on gasoline, tank car, $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
June 21.-Gulf Refining Co. posts 3/4. advance in U. S. Motor gasoline, new prices being $73 / \mathrm{c}$. at N. Y. and Providence, and 8c. at Portland, Me
June 21 .-Texas Co. posts $3 / \mathrm{c}$. advance at New York and Philadelphia June 21.-Texas Co. posts $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. advance at New York and Philadelphia,
and 1c. advance at all other Atlantic Seaboard and 1c. advance at all other Atlantic Seaboard deepwater terminals. Texaco aviation gasoline advanced 1c. to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon.
June 22.-Gulf Refining Co. posts $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. advance in U. S.
new price tank car N. Y. being $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Other large marketers expeter gasoline, June 22, - Sinclair Refining Co. advances tank car gasoline ic a mallo at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon at New York. at Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla., and $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon at New York. in tank car gasoline prices at all points outside New York Harbor. June 27. -Standard Oil Co. of California posts $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. advance in retail gasoline prices. Advance met by leading marketers.
June 30.-Republic Oil Co. posts 1/2c. advance in tank car gasoline. both below and above 65 octane.

THE JUNE FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.
The June financing of the United States Treasury is always important, June being one of the quarterly periods in which the more important financing is usually conducted, though in the large-scale borrowing of the immediate past the Treasury has been under the necessity of doing extensive financing also at other than the regular quarterly periods, an instance of that kind having occurred in April 1932. On the present occasion the quarterly financing was announced late Sunday night, June 5 , and comprised the offering of an aggregate of $\$ 750,000,000$ of new obligations, made up of two issues, namely, (1) of $\$ 400,000,000$, "or thereabouts," of Treasury notes maturing in three years and bearing $3 \%$ interest, and (2) $\$ 350,000,000$, "or thereabouts,"

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of Treasury certificates of indebtedness running for one year and carrying interest at $11 / 2 \%$. Both the notes and the certificates were dated and bear interest from June 15 1932, the certificates maturing June 151933 and the notes becoming due June 15 1935. Unqualified success attended the operation. Subscription books for both issues were opened on Monday, June 6, and the books closed at the close of business the very next day, Tuesday, June 7. Both issues were exempt from income taxes of every description, even the surtaxes. Carrying this privilege, and with the money market congested with funds as perkaps never before, the unqualified success of the offering was a foregone conclusion. It was observed that the rate of interest in the oneyear certificates of indebtedness was lower than in the offering of the one-year certificates for $\$ 225,000,000$ in April, when the rate was fixed at $2 \%$ interest, where in the present instance the rate was only $11 / 2 \%$ per annum. On the other hand, the rate of interest in the three-year 3\% Treasury notes was exactly the same as the rate in the offering of the two-year Treasury notes in April for $\$ 225$,000,000 . Both of the new issues were heavily oversubscribed. For the $\$ 350,000,000$ one-year offering of certificates bearing only $11 / 2 \%$ interest the subscriptions aggregated $\$ 1,653,814,000$. Of these subscriptions $\$ 113,131,500$ represented exchange subscriptions in payment for which Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 151932 were tendered. Such exchange subscriptions were allotted in full. Cash subscriptions were all scaled down on a graduated basis. For the $3 \%$ Treasury notes for $\$ 400$,000,000 , running for three years, the subscriptions aggregated $\$ 1,143,563,400$. Of these subscriptions $\$ 134,759,300$ represented exchange subscriptions, and, as in the other instance, these subscriptions were allotted in full, the cash subscriptions being scaled down on a graduated basis. The amounts allotted (including the exchange subscriptions) were $\$ 373,856,500$ in the case of the $\$ 350,000,000$ offering of certificates of indebtedness and $\$ 416,602,800$ in the case of the offering of $\$ 400,000,000$ of three-year $3 \%$ Treasury notes, making the combined allotment for the two issues $\$ 790,459,300$. It should not escape notice that owing to the exceptional demand for short-term funds, the same anomaly was observable as in other recent offerings of Treasury obligations, namely, that the subscriptions for the one-year certificates bearing only $11 / 2 \%$ interest were larger than the aggregate of the subscriptions for the three-year Treasury notes bearing twice the rate of interest, or $3 \%$ per annum.

To place one-year certificates at such a low rate as $11 / 2 \%$ per year would have had to be regarded as quite an achievement except that it was the direct outgrowth of Federal meserve policy in flooding the country with Reserve credit Reserve policy in flooding the country with Reserve credit
through large-scale purchases of United States Government through large-scale purchases of United States Government
securities. When announcing the two new issues in the aggregate of $\$ 750,000,000$, but for which the allotments reached $\$ 790,459,300$, as just stated, the Treasury Department said that $\$ 324,578,500$ would be used in retiring Treasury certificates maturing June 15, but that the remainder would constitute new borrowing and hence would be an addition to the existing public debt. In the case of both forms of obligation it was stated in prescribing the mode of payment, which had to be made on or before June 15, that "any qualified depositary would be permitted to make payment by credit for notes (or for certificates) allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits." Payment by credit meant a corresponding addition to the amount of Government deposits with the member banks, and the privilege was extensively availed of as in the case of former issues of the same kind, and it appears that the total of Government deposits thus created and subject to the call of the Treasury Department aggregated $\$ 539,257,000$, of which $\$ 216,393,306$ were on deposit in the New York Federal Reserve District. Drafts upon these deposits came almost immediately, $\$ 30,480,000$ being called for payment June 21, immediately, $\$ 31,488,400$ June $23, \$ 21,488,400$ June $24, \$ 26,072,600$ June 27 , $\$ 44.931 .800$ June 30, , $\$ 22,465,900$ July 1, $\$ 22,465,900$ July 2 , $\$ 43,011,900$ July 5 and $\$ 43.011,900$ July 6 , leaving then (this call was made June 30) $\$ 263,840,200$ still on deposit. The last of the call for repayment of Government deposits arising out of the sale of $\$ 244,234,6003 \%$ notes and $\$ 239,197,000$ $2 \%$ certificates of indebtedness, both dated May 2, and which deposits aggregated $\$ 455,322,000$, was not made until June 16, when the final $\$ 46,730,200$ was called for repayment on June 20.
One new issue of Treasury bills offered for sale on a discount basis also constituted part of the Government's financial operations during the month of June. In the case of the sale of such bills the Treasury is in position to get special advantage from the superabundance of short-term funds which have congested in such great volume in the financial centers, and particularly at New York, as the result in the main of Federal Reserve policy in constantly and very heavily enlarging the volume of Reserve credit afloat through large-scale purchases of United States Government securities by the Reserve institutions. Not being able to find other means of employment for their excess funds in channels of easy liquidity, banks and financial institutions, which constitute the main purchasers of these bills, are willing to buy such bills at such high figures that the return in the shape of discount on the bills yields hardly more than a nominal rate of interest on the investment. As
noted in our review for the month of May, the United States Treasury on May 23 placed $\$ 60,050,000$ of Treasury bills at a price making the average rate of return on a bank discount basis no more than a bare fraction of $1 \%$ per annum-in exact figures 0.29 of $1 \%$. On May $27 \$ 100$,200,000 more of 91 -day Treasury bills had been disposed of on almost an equally low basis, or at least at the extraordinarily low figure of 0.32 of $1 \%$. During June the process of disposing of new issues of Treasury bills at abnormally low rates of return to the purchasers of the bills was continued, and it could not be otherwise since the Reserve banks were adding steadily to the volume of Reserve credit afloat through their purchases of United States Government securities. A new issue of 91 -day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, "or thereabouts," was announced on June 22 by Ogden L. Mills, the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was stated that this issue was intended entirely to refinance maturing bills. The bills were dated June 291932 and mature on Sept. 28 1932, and tenders were invited for the bills up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard time on Monday, June 27. The tenders aggregated $\$ 292,881,000$, and the amount accepted was $\$ 100,466,000$ at an average price of 99.897 , or an average rate on a bank discount basis of about $0.41 \%$.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN JUNE.
New financing in the domestic market for June as in previous months was again on a very limited scale and consisted solely of public utility and State and municipal offerings. Below we give offerings of $\$ 2,000,000$ or over for June which consisted of the following:

## PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING.

$\$ 7,424,000$ Staten Island Edison Corp. $6 \%$ ref. \& impt. mgge. gold bonds, due June 14 or $\$ 1,000$ prin. amount $6 \%$ ref. \&
Offered on atge.
gold bonds and $\$ 10$ in cash in exchange for each $\$ 1,000$ of $3 \%$ gold bonds and $\$ 10$ in
1 -year gold notes held.
4,000,000
California-Oregon Power Co.-61/2\% ref. mtge. gold bonds,
due May 11942 offered at 93 and int. to yield $7.50 \%$. By due May 11942 , offered at 93 and int. to yield $7.50 \%$. By
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank; H. M. Byllesby \& Co. W. C. Langley \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; J. Henry Schroder Wisconsin Valley Electric Co -
4,000,000 Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. $-6 \%$ gold notes at 99 and int., yielding $7.05 \%$ and due June 151933 . By a group
composed of Chase Harris Forbes Corp.; H. By. Byllesby \&
Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co.; J. Henry Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co.;J. Henry
Schroder Banking Corp., and the N. W. Harris Co., Inc.
2,500,000 Wisconsin Public Service Corp.-6\% gold notes at 991/2
and int., to yield $6.52 \%$ and due June 15 . 1933 . By a group
composed of Chase Harris Forbes Corp.; Halsey, stuart \&
Co. Inc.i H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Ine.; ©. Cangley \& Co.;
A. C. Aliyn \& Co., Inc.: J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.,
and the N.W. Harris Co., Inc. MUNICIPAL FINANCING.
$\$ 18,000,000$ New Jersey (State of) bonds, comprising a $\$ 15,000,000$ highway issue and a awarded as 41 ss to a syndicate headed by the , National City
Co., of New York, which named an "all or none, bid of 100.03 . or a basis of about $4.49 \%$. Bonds mature serially from 1934
to 1967 , incl. Reoffered to yield 3.50 to $4.35 \%$ according
to maturity.

9,736,000 San Francisco (City and County), Calif., bonds, of which
a total of $\$ 6,836,000$, comprising $\$ 4,325,00053 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 1,359,000$
$41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 1,152,0005 \mathrm{~s}$, due seriall ${ }^{2}$ from 1939 to 1971, incl,
were awarded at a price of par to a syndicate headed by the were awarded at a price of par to a syndicate headed by the
Bankers Trust Co., of New York, the net interest coost of the
financing being about $5.265 \%$. The $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ were reoffered to yiancing being about $5.265 \%$, the 5 s at a price of 99.50 to yield $5.03 \%$, and the
$53 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price to yield $5.20 \%$. The remaining $\$ 2,900,000$ $53 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price to yield $5.20 \%$ of $\$ 9,736,000$ were sold "over-
bonds, included in the aggreate
the-counter." and are part of the $\$ 3,064,00041 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ issue unsuccessfully offered at public
Chronicle, V. 134, p. 4529 .
$4,000,000$ Buffalo, N. Y., bonds, comprising a $\$ 2,000,000$ unemployment July 1 1937, awarded as 4.70 s to a group headed by the First National Bank, of New York, at 100.09 , a cost basis of about $4.68 \%$ and were reoffered to yield $4.50 \%$.
4,000,000 Michigan (State of) soldier bonus refunding bonds awarded at
public sale to a syndicate managed by the Bankers Trust Co., of
New York, at a price of 100.089 for $\$ 2,000,000$ as 5 s , due New York, at a price of 100.089 for $\$ 2,000,000$ as 5 s , due
$\$ 1,000,000$ each in 1933 and 1934, and $\$ 2,000,00044,5 \mathrm{~s}$, due equally in 1935 and 1936, the net interest cost basis to the State
being about $4.614 \%$. Reoffered to yield 3.50 to $4.25 \%$ according to maturity.
$3,500,000$ Providence, R. I., $4 \%$ bonds, of which $\$ 2,500,000$, consisting
of seven issues, due in from 10 to 30 years, purchased at par by the sinking fund commissioners, while a $\$ 1,000,000$ water
supply issue, due in 30 years, was taken at par by the Employsupply issue, due in 30 yea
ees Retirement System.
$3,440,000$ Virginia (State of) bonds and certificates of indebtedness awarded to a group managed by the First $\&$ Merchants' Na-
tional Bank, of Richmond, Va., as follows: $\$ 2,440,000$ refundtional Bank, of Richmond, 19 a, as follows: $\$ 2,44,000$ rerund-
ing bonds, due June 1962, purchased as 4 s at 1100.21 a
cost basis of about $3.99 \%$ and were reoffered to yield $37 / 8 \%$, while $\$ 1,000,000$ certificates of indebtedness, due July 1 1938
were taken as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.17 , a cost basis of about $3.72 \%$ and
$2,420,000$ Yonkers, $\mathbf{N} . \mathrm{Y} .9 \%$ bonds, including seven issues, maturing serially from 1933 to 1946 , incl., awarded at 100.02 , a cost
basis of about $5.99 \%$, and reoffered to yield 5 to $5.25 \%$ accord-
ing to maturity, to a syndicate headed by the Chase Harris ing to maturity, to a syndica
Changes in dividend declarations in June were again numerous and again mostly of an unfavorable nature. The following table, divided into two sections, namely, the more important of the changes:

Favorable changes.
Builders Exchange Building (Baltimore).-Extra dividend of $6 \%$ in
addition to the reg. semi-annual div. of $3 \%$ payable July 8 on the capital stock
Canadian Industries, Ltd.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share in addition Cassidy's, Ltd.-Dividend on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock increased from 75c. a share to $\$ 1$ a share.
Charlottesville Woolen Mills Co.-Extra div. of 25 c . a share on $7 \%$ cum ${ }^{\text {part }}$
$\$ 1.75$ a share.
Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Dividend of $\$ 7$ a sh. on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref.
stock, clearing up all accumulations on this issue, and an initial div. of stock, clearing up all accumulations on this is
$\$ 1$ a sh. on the common stock of no par value.

Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.-Initial dividend of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on
the no par common stock omitted. Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining \& Milling Co.- Resume divs. on
the capital stock of $\$ 1$ par value by the payment of 1 c a share on this the ca
issue.
(J. W.) Crook Stores Co.-Dividend on the 7\% cum. s. f. preferred stock resumed by a payment of $87 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Devonian Oil Co.-Resumes div, on the common stock by payment of
10c. a share. 10c. a share.
Donahoes, Inc.-Resumes divs, on the $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock by the
payment of a quar, div. of $1 \%$ a share payment of a quar. div. of $1 \%$ a share.
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc. - Resumes dividend on the $7 \%$ cum. pref.
Equitabe Fire Insurance Co., Charreston, S. C.- Extra div. of 50 . 5 .
a share and the reg. semi-annual div. of $\$ 2.50$ a share on the capital stock.
Fourth National Investors Corp.-Semi-annual dividend on the common
Newark (Ohio) Telephone Co.- Quar. div. on the common stock of
no par value increased from $\$ 1$ a sh. to $\$ 1.50$ a share. (W. S.) Quimby Co., Boston, Mass.-The stockholders have voted to increase the capital stock by 5.000 shares of $\$ 100$ par pref. stock, which
are to be issued as a stock dividend to holders of record May 23 . Second National Investors Corp. Semi-annual div, on the $\$ 5$ cum,
conv. pref. stock increased from $\$ 1.10$ a sh. to $\$ 1.25$ a share. Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd-Resumes dividend on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock by payment of a quar. div. of $13 \%$ a share. stock by payment of a quar. div. of $13 / \%$ a share.
Washington-Oil Co.-Quar. div. on common stock of 75 c . a share. This
compares with a dividend of 25 c . a share paid on March 19 last. UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.
Abbott Laboratories, No. Chicago, III-Quar. div. on the no par com-
mon stock reduced from $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 50 c a a share. Abbott Laboratories, No. Chicago,
mon stock reduced from $621 / 2$ a a share to 50 cc a a share.
Abraham \& Straus, Inc.- Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.[a sh. to 30 c . a share. Acme StelelCC., Chicago--Quar. div, on the common stock reduced
from 30c. a sh. to 25c. a share.
Adams Express
stock omitted. Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Action on the quar. div. of 25c. a
share on the noppar common due about July 10 deferred. share on the no;par common due about July 10 , deferred.
Aeolian Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ preferred stock omitted.
Aetna Life Insurance Co.-Quar. div. of 30c. a share on the capital stock
omitted. omitted.
Aetna Rubber Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ preferred stock omitted.
Agricultural Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.-Quar. div. on the capi-
tal stock cut from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c a a share.
Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex.-Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 3.50$
on the $\$ 7$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Alles \& Fisher, Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 15 c .
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c. a share on the no par
common stock omitted.
Alpha Portland Cement Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the common
stock omitted.
American Bakeries Corp.-Quar. div. on the class "A" stock of 25 c. a
share omitted. American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-Quar. div. on the no par com-
mon stock decreased from 40 c , a sh. to 15 c a a share. American Capital Corp-_Quar. div. of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ a share on the $\$ 5.50$
cumul. prior pref. stock omitted. American Coal Co. of Alleghany County.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on American Fork \& Ho $\mathbf{C}$
American Fork \& Hoe Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a sh. to 10 c . a share.
American Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.
American Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.-Quar. div. on the new capital
stock of $121 / \mathrm{c}$. a share. This
on compares on the old capatal stock, which was recently exchanged for new stock on
a share for share basis.
American News Co., Inc.- Dividend of 25 c a share on the no par common
stock. Previously
bi-monthly divs. of 50 c . a share were paid on this stock.
issue.
American Screw Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from
50c. a share to 20 c a share. American Ship Building Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 75 c . a sh. to 50 c . a share. American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Quar. divs. due Sept. 1 on the
$7 \%$ cumul. pref. and $6 \%$ cumul. 2 nd pref. stocks, and $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on merican Smelting 6 Refining
$7 \%$ cumul. pref. and $6 \%$ cumul.
the common stock all omitted.
 A cis W W
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.- Quar. div. on the no par
common stock reduced from 75 c . a sh. to 50 c . a share.
American Yvette Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c. a share on the $\$ 2$ conv.
cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Anchor Cap. Corp. - Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 60 c a sh . to 30 c . a share. Antofagasta (Chile) \& Bolivia Ry.-Interim divided on the 5 a cumul.
preference stock due about July 1,omitted. Arizona Power Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
omitted. Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electric Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock
lowered from 25 c a sh. to 155 a share. Associated Co., Newark, N. J.-Semi-annual dividend of 40c. a share on
the capital stock deferred.
 divs. of $\$ 1$ on the class "A" stock, $\$ 1.75$ on the $\$ 7$ pref., $\$ 1.50$ on the
$\$ 6$ pref. and $\$ 1$ on the $\$ 4$ preferred stock. Atchison Topeka \& Santa $\mathbf{F e} \mathbf{R y}$.-Quar. div, on the common stock
of $1 \%$ a share omitted. of 10 a share omitted.
Austin Nichols \& Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the prior " $A$ " stock decreased
from $371 / 2$ a a share to 25 c .
Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.-Quar. div. on the capital stock re-
duced from $10 \%$ a share to $5 \%$ a share. Barker Bros. Corp.-Quar. div. of $15 / 3 \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. conv. pref.
stock omitted.
Beatrice Creamery Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
$\$ 1$ a sh. to 50 c . a share. Beacon Participations, Inc.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 1$ cumul. class partic.
pref. stock of 15 c . a sh. omitted. pref. stock of 15c. a sh. omitted.
Belgian National Rys.-Dividend on the "American", shares representing
partic. pref. stock of the Belgian National Rys. omitted.
Belt RR, \& Stock Yards of Indianapolis.-Quar. div.
Belt RR, \& Stock Yards of Indianapolis.-Quar. div. on the common
stock reduced from 75 c . a share to 50 c . a share.
stock reduced from
Benjamin Electric Manuffecturing Co. Couar. div. of $2 \%$ a share on the
$8 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock omitted.
$8 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock omitted.
Bickford's Inc. - Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from
30c. a sh. to 25 c . a share.

Bird \& Son, Inc.- Quar div. on the no par common stock reduced from

25c. a sh. to $121 / 2$ c. a share. | Bord |
| :---: |
| to |

Borden Co--Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from 75c. a sh
to 50 c . a share. Bosto a share.
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.-Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the com-
mon stock omitted.
Boston Personal Property Trust.-Quar. divs. on the $\$ 100$ par ctfs.
reduced from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2$ a sh. and on the no par shares from 25 c a sh. to
20 c . a share.
Boston Sand \& Gravel Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced
from 15 c a share to 5 c a ashare.
Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c. a share on the
common stock omitted. Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.-Quar. div. of $1 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted. Bridgeport Machine Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted. stock omitted
Briggs Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par common stock
omitted. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the no
par common stock omitted. par common stock omitted.
Buffalo General Laundries Corp.-Quar. dividend on $t$
partic. pref. stock reduced from $56 / 4 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{a}$ sh. to 25 c a sh
Building Products, Ltd -Ouar divs on the " Building Products, Ltd.-Quar. divs. on the class "A" and class "B"
common stock reduced from 50c. a sh. to 35 c . a share. Burger Bros. Co., Cincinnati.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no
par common stock omitted. (F. N.) Burt Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from
75c. a share to 60 c a a share. 75c. a share to 60 c . a share.
Bush Terminal Co.-Divs. on the $7 \%$ cumul. deb. pref. stock and com-
mon stock omitted. mon stock omitted.
Business Systems, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the class "B" preferred stock
reduced from $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to $15 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{a}$ share. Butler Manufacturing Co., Cleveland.-Quar. div. of $13 / \%$ a share on
the $7 \%$ cumul. class ${ }^{\text {A }}$ common stock omitted. California Consumers
pref. stock omitted. Cambrect
Cambridge Investment Corp.-Quar. divs. on the class A and class B
stocks of no par value reduced from 25c. a sh. to $121 / \mathrm{c}$. a share. Canadian General Investments, Ltd.-Quar. divs. on the capital
stock reduced from 15c. a sh.to 10 c . a share. Cannon Mills Co., Kanapolis, N. C.- Quar. div. on the no par common
stock reduced from 40 c. a sh. to 25 c a
ashare. stock
Capital Administration Co., Litd.-Quar. div. of $11 \% \%$ a share on the
$6 \%$ cumul. preferred stock omitted. Capital Traction Co--Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
50 c , a share to 25 c a a share. (Philip) Carey Mfg. Co.-Quar. dividend on the common stock reduced
from $\$ 1.25$ a sh. to 50 c a share. Carnation Co- Semi-annual dividend on the no par common decreased
from 75 c . ash. to $37 \% / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. Carpel Corp.-Quar. div, on the capital stock reduced from 50 c . a sh.
to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. to $37 \frac{1}{1 / c}$ c. a share.
Celanese Corp. of America.- Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. series prior
pref. stock decreased from $\$ 1.75$ a share to $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share. Chadwick-Hoskins Co.-Dividend on the $8 \%$ cumul. preferred stock omitted.
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Semi-annual div. of $31 / 2 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. pref. stock omitted.
Charles Street Garage.-Quar. div. of \$1 a share on the $7 \%$ pref. stock
omitted. Chester \&
Chester \& Philadelphia Ry.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased
from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a sh. to 30 c a share .
Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Semi-annual dividend on the
capital stock reduced from $5 \%$ to $3 \%$ a share.
Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cum. pref.
stock reduced from $15 \% \%$ to $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ a share. Chicago (Ill.) Transfer \& Clearing Co.-Semi-annual dividend on the
capital stock decreased from $21 / 2 \%$ a share to $11 / 4 \%$ a share. Chicago Title \& \& Trust Co. Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from
$\$ 4$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share. Chaca share to $\$ 2 \mathrm{a}$ share.
Cincinnati Street Ry-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from
50c. a sh. to 25 c . a share. Cincinnati ( $\mathbf{O}$.) Tobacco Warehouse Co.-Annual dividend of $\$ 1$ a
share on the capital stock omitted. share on the capital stock omitted.
Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share to $311 / \mathrm{c}$, a share. (D. L.) Clark Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock decreased
from 25 c a a sh. to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Semi-annual dividend of $2 \%$ on the $4 \%$
non-cum. 1st pfd. stock omitted. non-cum. 1st prd. stock omited.
Columbia Mills, Inc.- Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from $13 \%$
a share to $1 \%$ a share. a share to $1 \%$ a share.
Commerce Investments, Inc.- Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 10 c . a share. Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the no par
common stock decreased from 25 c a a sh. to $12 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a share. Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the
$\$ 2$ cum. \& partic. pref. stock omitted. $\$ 2$ an.
Consolidated Hotels, Inc.-Quar. divs. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the $\$ 1.50$
cum. class A pref. stock omitted. Consolidated Mining \& Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Dividend
action on the capital stock deferred
until the results of the company's
 in stock were made on Jan. 151932 and July 151931.
Continental Baking Corp-Quar. div. on the $8 \%$ cum. pref. stock
reduced from $\$ 2$ a sh. to $\$ 1.50$ a share. Continental Casualty Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. of 40c. a share on-the
capital stock omitted. capital stock omitted.
Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.- Semi-annual dividend on the capita
stock decreased from $\$ 1.20$ a sh. to 60 e. a share.
Continental Mortgage Guarantee Co.-Semi-annual div. of $\$ 2.40$ a
share on the capital stock omitted.
Continental Telephone Co. Lincoln, Neb.-Quar. divs. of $15 \%$ on Continental Telephone Co., Lincon, Neb.-Quar. divs. of $15 \%$ on
the $6, \%$ cumul. pref. stock and $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ partic. pref. stock
omited. omitted.
Cook Paint \& Varnish Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the $\$ 4$ cum. pref.
moctck of no par value omitted.

Creameries of America, Inc.- Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 25 c. a sh. to 5 c . a share. Creamery Package Machinery Co. Quar. div. on the no Dar common
stock reduced from $37 / 1 / \mathrm{c}$. a a h. to 25 c , a share. Crum \& Forster, Inc. - Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
25 c a share to 15 c . a share. 25c. a share to 15c. a share.
Crystalisissue Co., Cincinnati.-Semi-annual div. of $4 \%$ on theI8\%
cum.gpref. stock omitted.

Cuban Telephone Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 2$ a share on the common stock
omitted.
Cunard (Steamship) Co, Ltd.-Semi-annal dividends on the $5 \%$ cum.
pref. stock, and on the $6 \%$ cum. 2nd pref, stock both omitted. pref. stock, and on the $6 \%$ cum. 2nd pref. stock both omitted.
Curtis Mf. Co., St. Louis.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the $\$ 5$ par
capital stock omitted.
Cartis Publishing Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c. a share on the no par capital stock omitted.
Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc.- Quar. div. on the common stock reduced
from 50 c . a share to 25 c a share. rrom 50c. a share to 25 c . a share
Debenhams Securities, Ltd.-Semi-annual div. on the $71 / 2 \%$ cum, pref.
stock of $£ 1$ par value omitted
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-Quar, div. of 25c. a share on the no par common stock omitted
Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Dividend of 50 c. a share on the
Delaware Valley Utilities Co.- Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ pref. Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ pref. stock reduced from $13 \%$ to $11 / \%$
Detroit Bankers Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 60 c .
a share to 25 c . a share
Dominion Tar \& Chemical Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $1 \% \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ Dow Drug Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a share on the $\mathbf{7 \%}$ cum. pref. stock
omitted. Downington (Pa.) Paper Co.-Semi-annual div. due July 1 of $31 / 2 \%$ a
share on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted. Duff-Norton Mfg Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 25 c . a share to 10 c . a share. from 25 c . a share to 10 c . a share.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a share. This compares with 25 c a sh. paid previously. Eaton Manufacturing Co.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par
common stock omitted.
 Elder Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par common stock
omitted. Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from $\$ 1$ a share to 30 c a a share. from $\$ 1$ a share to 30 c . a share.
Electric \& Musical Industries, Ltd.-Semi-annual div. of $3 \%$ on the
$6 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted. $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted.
Electric Power Associates, Inc.-Quar. divs. on the class A and common
stock reduced from 25 C . a sh. to 15 c . a share.
Electric Light \& Power Corp. Quar. divs. on the $\$ 7$ cumul. 2nd pref.,
series A, and common stocks omitted.


Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from 50 c a a sh. to 25 c . a share.
Elizabethtown Water Co. Consolidated.-Semi-annual dividend on the
capital stock decreased from $\$ 2.50$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share. caplat Po
Empire Power Corp. of New York.-Quar. div. of 56 c . a sh. on the $\$ 2.25$
cum. partic. stock omitted.
Eauitable Mtge. \& Title Guarantee Co.-Semi-annual dividend of
$21 / 2 \%$ a share on the capital stock omitted.
Equity Securities Corp.- Semi-annual distribution of 9c. a share as
compared with 12. a sh. paid on Dec. 31 1931 on the Equity Trust Shares
in America. in America.
Farr Alpaca Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the capital stock omitted.
Federated Department Stores Corp.-Quar. div, on the no par common
stock reduced from 20 c . a sh. to 15 c a a share.
Ferro Emamel Corp--Quar. div. of 50 c. a sh. on the $\$ 4$ cumul. \& partic.
class A stock of no par value omitted. Fidit Ph pir
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.- Semi-annual div. on the
capital stock reduced from $\$ 1.30$ a sh. to 60 c a share. (Marshall) Field \& Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \% \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock omitted. Flatbush Investing Corp.-Semi-annual div. of $31 / 4 \%$ on the $61 / 2 \%$ cum.
pref. stock omitted. Formica Insulation Co.-Quar. div. of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. a share on the capital
stock omitted.
Franklin Process Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 50 . a sh. to 25 c . a share. Garlock Packing to 25 c . a share.
Garlock Packing Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock lowered
from 15c. a sh. to 10c. a share. General A shich
General American Investors, Inc.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the
preferred stock omitted.
Meral
General American Tank Car Corp.-Dividend on the no par common
stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share.
General Electric Co
General Electric Co., Ltd., Great Britain.-Div. on the common shares
of $8 \%$ less tax, for year ended March 311932 as against $10 \%$ a year ago. General Fireproofing Co.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref, stock of
$13 \% \%$ omitted. Gert
General Foods Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
75 c . a sh. to 50 c. a share. General Printing Ink Corp.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the no par com-
mon stock omitted. General Tire \& Rubber Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul.
pref. stock omitted. The) Georgian, Inc.-Quar. div. of 20 c . a sh. on the $\$ 1.60$ cumul.
class $A$ pref, stock omitted. Goodman Mfg. Co.-Ouar. div. on the common stock decreased from
$621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to 50 c . a share. Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. of California.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a
share on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted. Graham Paige Motors. Corp.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a share on the $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Grand Rapids Varnish Co--Quar. div. on the no par capital stock
decreased from 10c, a sh. to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a ashare.
Granite City Steel Co.-Quar. div, on the common stock reduced from
50 c a a sh. to 25 c , a share.
Gray Telephone Pay Station Co.- Extra dividend on the common stock
omitted. On.Aprii 1 last an extra div. of 25c. a sh. was made.
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties.-Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1$ a
share on the certificates of beneficial interest omitted.
share on the certificates of beneficial interest omitted.
Great Northern Ry, -Semi-annual div. of $\$ 1$ on the preferred capital
stock of $\$ 100$ par vaiue omitted.
Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Quar. div. of 40c. a share on the class A
common stock omitted.
Greyhound Corp.-Ouar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $\$ 7$ cumul. conv.
pref. A stock, series 1 , of no par value omitted. pref. A stock, series 1 , of no par value omitted.
Cuardian Investment Trust, Hartford, Conn.-Speical dividend on
the conv. and non-convv. pref.stocks reduced from 25 c a a sh. to 20 c a a sh. (C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.- Quar. div, on the no par capital stock lowered

Harriman Investors Fund, Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock of no
par, decreased from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c a a share.
Harribecrge(Pa.) Hotel Co.- Semi-annual dividend on the common
stock reduced from $\$ 1.75$ a sh. to $\$ 1.50$ a share. Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.-Semi-annual dividend of 25c. a share on the
no par value class B stock omitted.
Havana Electric \& Utilities Co.-Quar. divs. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $6 \%$
cumul. 1 st pfd., and $\$ 1.25$ a sh. on the $\$ 5$ cumul. pfd. stock omitted.
Haverty Furniture Co. Inc.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 1.50$ cumul. conv. pref.
stock reduced from $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to 183 c c. a share. stock reduced from $37 \frac{1 / 2}{} \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to $18 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Hercules Motors Corp.-Quar. div. of 20c. a share on the common stock
omitted. Hestonvill


Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& Co.-Monthly dividend on the common
stock reduced from 15 c a sh. to 10 c . a share.
Hook Drugs, Inc., Indianapolis.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
common stock omitted. Hoskins Mfg. Co.- Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from
75 c , a sh. to 50c. a share. Howe Sound Co-Quar. div. on the common stock lowered from 25 c .
a share to 10 c a share. Hunt's, Ltd.-Quar. divs, on the class A and class B stocks decreased
from 35 c a share to 25 c . a share. from 35 c . a share to 25 c . a share.
(Tom) Huston Peanut Co.-Semi-annual dividend of $\$ 31 / 2$ a sh. on the
$7 \%$ pref. stock omitted. Industrial Raynor Corp.-Quar. div, on the no par common stock de-
creased from $\$ 1$ a sh. to 50 c a share. Inland Investors, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock cut from
20c. a sh. to $12 / 2$ c. a share.
Insuranhhares Certificates, Inc.-Quar. div. of 7c. a share on the no
par commion stock omitted. Intercontinental Investmen
Intercontinental Investment Corp.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. on the no
par class A stock omitted. International Carriers, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased
from 10c. a sh. to 5 c . a share. International He se. a share.
International Hydro-Electric System.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the
class A stock omitted. class A stock omitted.
International Superpower Corp.-Quar. div. on the capital stock re-
duced from 25 c . a sh. to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share. Intertype Corp.-Semi-annual dividend of $3 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cumul. conv.
2nd pref. stock omitted. Investment Corp. of Phila.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from 50 c , a sh. to 25 c , a share. Investors Corp., Providence, R. 1.-Quar. divs. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $\$ 6$
cumul. 2 nd pref. stock and on the $\$ 6$ cumul. conv. pref. stock omitted. Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of 10c, a sh. on the capital stock
omitted. Island Creek Coal Co.--Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from
75 c . a sh. to 50 c. a share. (Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra dividend of 25 c . a share on the no par
common stock omitted. Kansas City Southern Ry.-Quar. div. on the $4 \%$ non-cumul. pref. stock
decreased from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share. Kecreased from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share.
Kaynee Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c. a share on the common stock omitted.
Kekoha (Hawaii) Sugar Co., Ltd.-Monthly div, on the capital stock
reduced from 20c. a share to ioc. a share. Laclede Steel Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from 25c. a
share to 15c. a share. sharet Mc. a share.
Lawyers Mortgage Co., N. Y.-Quar. div, on the $\$ 20$ par capital stock
decreased from 35 c a a sh. to 20c. a share.
Lawyers Tittle \& Guaranty Co. -Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from $\$ 2$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share. Lawyers Westchester Mortgage \& Title Co, White Plains, N. Y. Y.
Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from $\$ 1.50$ a share to $\$ 1$ a share. ( $\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{i}}$ \& R.) Lazarus Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common reduced from (F. \& R R.) Lazarus Co.-Quar
i2 $1 / 2$ a. a sh. to 10c. a share.

Leffourt Realty Co., N. Y. City,-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 40c. ash. t, 20 c. a share. (P. T.) Legare Co, Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. s. P.
conv. pref. stock omitted. Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Quar. div. on the no par capital stock
reduced from 25 c . a sh. to 20 c . a share. Limestone Products Corp. of America, Newton, N. J.-Quar. div. of
621 , 2 , anh previously declared on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock for payment
April 1, rescinded. Link-Belt Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock cut
from 30c. a share to 20 c . a share. from Boc. a share to 20 c . a share.
stock omits, , philadelphia.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cum. pref.
Lunkenheimer Co.-Quar. div. of $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par common
stock omitted.
MacAndrews \& Forbes Co.-Quar. div. on common stock reduced from
35c. a share to 25 c . a share.
McAleer Manufacturing Co.-Quar. div, of $371 / 2$ c. a share on the no par
common stock omitted.
(Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Quar. div, on the class B stock decreased
from $871 / 2$ c. a sh. to 50 c a share. McLellan Stores Co.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ cum. conv. pref.
stock, series A, omitted. (I.) Magnin \& Co.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par common
stock omitted. Mahoning Coal RR. Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from
$25 \%$ a share to $121 / 2 \%$ a share. Major Shares Corp.- Semi-annual dividend on the Major Corp. Shares
reduced from 27c. a sh. to 21.2077 c . a share. Massachusetts Bonding \& Insurance Co.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share
on the capital stock omitted. Massachusetts Bonding \& In
on the capital stock omitted.
Massachusetts Investors Trust.-Quar. div. of 21c. a sh. on the beneficial
interest shares as compared with a div. of 27 c . a sh, in cash and $1 \%$ in interest shares as compared with a div. of 27 c . a sh. in cash and $1 \%$ in
stock on March 31 last. Medusa Portland Cement Co.-Quar. div. due July 1 on the preferred Medusa Portiand.
A stock omitted.
Merchants Transfer \& Storage Co. - Semi-annual div. of $31 / \%$ on the
common and a quar. div. of $13 \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ cum. series A Merchants Transfer \& Storage Co. Semi-annual div. of $31 / 2 \%$ on the
comern and a quar. div. oo $13 \% \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ cum. series A
preferred stock, both omitted. preferred stock, both omitted.
Metropolitan Gas \& Electric Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from $71 / \mathrm{c}$. a share to 5 c . a share. Minnesota Mining \& Mfg, Co Our dir
Minnesota Mining, \& Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the no par capital stock
decreased from $15 c$ a sh. to $121 / 2$ c. a share. Missouri Gas \& Electric. Service Co. -Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a share on the
$7 \%$ cum. prior lien stock omitted.

Mohawk Investment Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock cut
from 50c. a share to 30 c . a share. Monarch Mortgage \& Investment, Ltd.-Quar. dividend on the preferred Monarch Mortgage \& Investment, Ltd.-Quar.
stock reduced from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a sh. to 10 c . a share.
Montana Power Co.-Quar. div. of 250 . a share on the no par common
stock omitted. Montana Power
stock omitted.
Moore Corp., Litd,-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par common
stock omitted. stock omitted.
Morristown Securities Corp., N. Y.-Quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
no par common stock omitted.
no par common stock omitted.
(F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co.-Quar. div. on common reduced from 50 c . a sh.
to 35 c a share to 35 c . a share
National Baking Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$
omitted on the $7 \%$ cumul, pref. stock omi
National Commercial Title \& Mortgage Guaranty Co., Newark, N. J.
-Quar. div. of 10c. a share on the capital stock. This compares with a Div. of 20 c . a share paid on this stock previously.

National Founders Corp:-Quar. divs, on the class A and 2nd pref.
stocks of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and $93 \% \mathrm{c}$. a share, respectively, omitted.
National Fruit Products Co., Inc.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. National Fruit Products Co., Inc.-Quar. div on the
stock decreased from $\$ 1.75$ a share to $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share,
National Sewer Pipe Co.-Quar. div, on the no par common stock
decreased from 50c. a sh, to 30c. a share decreased from 50c. a sh, to Quar. a share.
National Steel Car Corp., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the no par capital stock
reduced from 50 c . a sh. to 20 c a share. reduced from 50c. a sh. to 20c. a share.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced
from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c . a share. from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c . a share.
Newaygo Portland Cement Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock omitted.
New Britain Machine Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum. class A stock omitted.
New England Fire Insurance Co., Pittsfield, Mass.-Quar. div. of New England Public Service Co.-Quar. divs. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on the $\$ 7$ cum. prior ien and $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $\$ 6$ action automatically forestalls payments on the $\$ 6$ and $\$ 7$ preferred. the adjustment preferred or the convertible $\$ 6$ preferred stocks, until all divs. on the pror
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted.
Niagara Wire Weaving Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the no par
common stock omitted. common stock omitted.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.-Quar. div. of 15c. a sh. on the no par common stock omitted.
Norfolk \& Western $R y$.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased from $21 / 2 \%$ a share
Northern Pacific Ry,-Dividend on the capital stock omitted. On
Feb. 11932 a div, of 75 c . a share was paid on this issue. No.
Northern Securities Co.-Semi-annual div. on the capital stock reduced
Norbland Greyhound
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc.-Dividend payable about July 1 on
the common stock omitted. A distribution of 50 c . a sh. was made on the common
Jan. 1 last.
North West Utilities Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. prior
lien pref, stock omitted.
Nova Scotia Shipping Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted.
Nunn, Bush \& Weldon Shoe Co.-Quar. divs. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum.
and $17 / 3 \%$ on the $71 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stocks omitted.
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.-Monthly div. on the capital stock decreased from
10c. a sh. to 5c. a share. 10 c a sh. to 5 c . a share.
Ohio Cities Water Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the no par $\$ 6$
cumul. pref. stock, series A omitted.
cumul. pref. stock, series A omitted.
Ohio Electric Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 5c, a share on the no par capital
stock omitted.
Old Colony Trust Associates.- Quar. div. on the first series trust shares
reduced from 25 c, a sh. to 15 c . a share. reduced from 25 c . a sh. to 15 c . a share.
Orange Crush, Ltd.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumul. 1st pref. stock omitted.
Otis Elevator Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from
50 c a sh. to $371 / \mathrm{c}$ a share. 50c. a sh. to $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Pacific Commercial Co., Inc.- Semi-annual dividend on the no par
common stock reduced from 70 c a a sh. to 50 c a share
c. a share.

Pacific Finance Corp. of Calif. (Del.).-Quar. div. on the common stock
a share.
Paraffine Companies, Inc.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a share on the no par
common stock omitted.
Parker Trading Corp.-Quar. div. of 30 c . a sh. on the class A partic. conv.
common stock omitted.
Penn-Federal Corp.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ due July 1 on the $7 \%$ cumul.
prer. stock omitted.
Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased
People's Telephone Corp. (Pa.).-Qu
creased from $\$ 2 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{a}$ share.
Pfaudler Co.-Quar. div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the common stock omitted
Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.-Semi-annual dividend on the capital stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a sh. to 75 c . a share.
Phoenix Securities Co.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a share on the $\$ 3$ cumul.
Phoenix
pref. stock omitted.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.-Monthly dividend on the capital stock lowered
from 10 c a sh. to 5 c a share.
Pioneer 10 c . a sh. to 5 c , a share
from
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR. Semi-annual dividend on the capital
stock reduced from $5 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ a share. Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corp.-Quar. div. of $11 / 4 \%$ on the $5 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Pneumatic Scale Corp., Ltd.-Semi-annual dividend of 30c. a share on
the common stock omitted
the common stock omitted.
Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.-Quar. div. of 50 c , a share on the no par
common stock omitted.
common stock omitted.
Pratt Food Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from $\$ 4$ a share
to $\$ 3$ a share.
Pratt \& Lambert, Inc.- Quar div, on the no par common stock reduced
from 50 c. a share to 25 c. a share. from 50 c . a share to 25 c . a share
Prentice-Hall, Inc.-Quar. div. of 75 c . a sh. on the $\$ 3$ cumul. partic. conv.
stock omitted.
Progress Laundry Co., Indianapolis,-Quar, div, on the no par common
stock reduced from 25 c . a sh. to 20 c . a share.
our
Providence-Washington I
the capital stock omitted.
Publication Corp., New York.-Quar. div. on the common stock re-
Publication Corp., New York.-Quar.
duced from 80 c . a share to 50 c. a share.
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.-Annual dividend rate on the com-
mon stock reduced from $\$ 3.40$ a share to $\$ 3.20$ a share.
Public Utility Investing Corp.-Quar. div, of $\$ 1.25$ a sh. on the $\$ 5$
cumul. pref. stock omitted.

Radio Corporation of America.-No action was taken by the board of
directors at its meeting on June 17, regarding the payment of a div. directors at its meeting on June 17, regarding the payment of a div.
on the $7 \%$ series A cumul, pref. stock. A dividend of $13 / 4 \%$ was made
on this issue on April on the
on this issue on April 151932 .
Railroad Securities
dividend due July 1
1932 omitted. - Illinois Central $4 \%$ stock certificates, series A Reece Button-Hole Machine Co.-Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the
capital stock omitted. capital stock omitted.
Regal Shoe Co.-Quar. div. on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
omitted. Republic Supply Co. of Calif.-Quar. div. of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ c. a sh. on the no par
capital stock omitted. capital stock omitted.
Richmond F Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Semi-annual divs. of $2 \%$
each on the voting and non-voting common stock and on the dividend each on the voting and non-voting common stock and on the dividend
obligation shares. Previously semi-annual divs. of $4 \%$ on the voting common and dividend obligation shares and $3 \%$ semi-annually on the non-voting common stock were paid.
(The) Rike-Kumler Co.-Quar. div. of $37 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par
common stock omitted. Riverside Silk Mills, Ltd.- Quar. div. or the no par class A stock reduced
from 50 c a sh. to 25 c a share.
San Diego (Calif.) Ice \& Cold Storage Co.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 1.75$
San Diego (Calif.) Ice \& Cold Storage Co.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 1.75$
cumul. partic. class A stock reduced from $43 \% 4 \mathrm{c}$ a sh. to 30 c . a share. cumul. partic. class A stock reduced from $43 \frac{3 / 4}{}$ c. a sh. to 30 c . a share.
Sangamo Electric Co.-Quar. div. of $13 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock
omitted. omitted.
Seaboard National Securities Corp.-Quar. div. on the common stock
lowered from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 25 c . a share. Sears, Roebuck \&
Sears, Roebuck \& Co., Chicago.-Quar. div. on the no par common
stock of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share omitted. Second International Securit
Second International Securities Corp.-Quar. divs. on the $6 \%$ cumul
1st and 2nd pref. stocks, and on the no par class A common stock ali
omitted. 1st and 2nd pref. stocks, and on the no par class A common stock all
omitted. Security Title Building, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.-Quar. div. due
July 1 on the $\$ 7$ cumul. partic. pref. stock omitted. Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd.-The company has deferred action
on the interim div. on the common stock until the close of the fiscal
year year.
Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par $\$ 3.50$ cumul. conv. pref.
stock, series A decreased from $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. to 50 c . a share. (Frank G.) Shattuck Co.-Quar. div, on the no par common stock
decreased from 25 c . a share to $121 / 2$ c. a share. Shawmut Association.-Quar. aiv. on the no par common stock decreased
from 20 c . a share to 15 c . a share. from 20c. a share to 15 c . a share.
(H.) Simon \& Sons, Ltd.-Quar. div. of $621 / \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par
common stock omitted.

Sloan \& Zook Reducing Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 50c. a sh. to 25c. a share. Sorg Paper Co., Middletown, Ohio.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ a sh. on the
$6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock omitted.
Southern Berkshire Power \& Light Co.-Dividend on the common
stock reduced from $\$ 1$ a share to 60 c a a share. St. Croix Paper Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock cut from $\$ 2$ a
share to $\$ 1.50$ a share. St. Regis Paper Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref.
stock omitted. Standard Che
Standard Chemical Co.. Ltd.-Annual div. on the capital stock reduced
from $\$ 1$ a sh. to 50 c . a share. Standard-Coosa-Thatcher C
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock re-
duced from 25 c . a sh. to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share.
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock decreased
from $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 50 c . a share. Standard Power \& Light Corp.-Quar. divs. on the common stock and
common stock series B reduced from 50 c . a share to 30 c . a share. common stock series B reduced from 50 c . a share to 30 c . a share.
Standard Safe Deposit Co.-Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased
from $\$ 1.50$ a sh. to 50 c . a share. Standard Safe Deposit Co,-Qu
from $\$ 1.50$ a sh. to 50 c . a share.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.-Quar. div. on the common stock
reduced from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 25 c . a share. State Street Exchange, Boston, Mass.-Quar. dividend of $\$ 1$ a share
on the capital stock omitted. on the capital stock omitted.
State Street Investment Corp.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 75 c. a sh. to 50 c . a share. (Frederick) Stearns \& Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock omitted. (John B.) Stetson
(John B.) Stetson Co. (of Phila.).-Semi-annual dividend of $4 \%$ on the
$8 \%$ cum. preferred stock omitted. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,-Quar. div. on the capital stock
reduced from $61 / 4 \%$ a share to $33 / 4 \%$ a share. reduced from $61 / 4 \%$ a share to $314 \%$ a share
Superior District Power Co.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ on the common stock
omitted.
Supersilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd., London, Ont., Canada.-Semi-annual
dividend on the $7 \%$ cum. s. f. 1 st pref. stock decreased from $31 / 2 \%$ a sh. to $13 / 4 \%$ a share. Swann Corp., Birmingham, Ala.-Quar. divs. of 15 c . a share on both
the class A and class B common stocks omitted. Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Quar. div. on the capital stock omitted.
On May 2 last a dividend of 25 c . a sh. was paid in capital stock of a On May 2 last a dividend of 25 c .
declared valuation of $\$ 10$ a share.
Taggart Corp,-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh. on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock of
no par value omitted.

Taylor-Colquitt Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced
from 50 c . a sh. to 40 c . a share.
Telaut orazaph Corp., Ouar. divi, on the no par capital stock deceresesed
Telephone Bond \& Share Co.-Quar. divs of 50 c , a sh, on the no par
class A common, $\$ 1.75$ on the $7 \%$ cum. ist pfd., $\$ 1$ on the $\$ 4$ cum. class A common, $\$ 1.75$ on the $7 \%$ cum. 1 st pfd., $\$ 1$ on the $\$ 4$ cum.
partic. pfd., and 75 c . a sh. on the $\$ 3$ cum. 1 st pfd. stocks all omitted.
Tennessee Central Ry,-Semi-annual div. of $31 / 2 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum.
conv. pref. stock omitted. Texas \& Pacific Ry, -Quar
Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Quar. div. of $11 / 4 \%$ on the $5 \%$ non-cum. red. pref.
stock omitted.
Title Guarantee \& Trust Co,-Quar. div. on capital stock decreased Title
Title Insurance \& Trust Co., Los Angeles.-Quar. div. on the capital
stock reduced from 65 c . a share to 40 c . a share.
Toro Manufacturing Co.-Quar. div, on the no par common stock of
25 c a share omitted.
Traung Label \& Lithograph Co.-Quar. div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the
$\$ 1.50$ cum. class A common stock omitted. Traylor Engineering \& Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. on the $8 \%$ cum. pref.
stock omitted. Twin Disc Clutch Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
a share omitted. a share omitted.
Union Guarantee \& Mortgage Co.-Quar. div. of 75c. a share on the
capital stock omitted. United Amusement Corp., Ltd.-Quar. divs. on the class A and class B
stocks decreased from 50 c. a share to 45 c . a share.

United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ United Conv, pref, stock omitted.
United Gas Corp.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a share on the $\$ 7$ cum. 2nd pref. United Light \&
United Light \& Power Co. (Md.).-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the
$\$ 6$ cumul, conv. class A 1st pref. stock of no par value omitted. United Piece Dye Works.-Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the no par common United Piece Dy
stock omitted.
United Shirt Distributors, Inc.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted.
United States Gauge Co. (Pa.), N. Y.-Semi-annual dividend on the common stock reduced from $5 \%$ a share to $21 / 2 \%$ a share.
United States Stores Corp.-Dividend of 50c. a sh. on the $\$ 7$ cum. conv. 1st pref. stock. On March 11932 a dividend $\$ 1$ a share was paid on this issue
United Verde Extension Mining Co.-Quar, div. on the capital stock
reduced from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a a sh. to 10 c . a share. redul $12 \zeta / 2$ c. a sh.
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co.-Quar, div, on the no par common stock
reduced from 75 c , a share to 50 c , a share.
Universal Products Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. on the no par common stock
reduced from 25 c a sh. to 15 c a share.
alve Ber Co. Toledo, Ohio. Quar.
Valve Bag Co., Tole,
pref. stock omitted.
the capital stock omitted. On Jan. 21932 a div. of 75 c . a sh. Was paid
that on this issue.

## Vogt Mfg. Corp.-Quar. div. of 15c. a sh. on the no par common stocls

Waitt \& Bond, Inc.-Quar. div. of 20c. a sh. on the class B stock omitted.
Walker \& Co.-Quar. div. of $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the $\$ 2.50$ cumul. class $A$ conv. stock omitted.
Wellman Engineering Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a share on the $7 \%$ pref.
stock omitted. stock omitted.
Western Grocer Co. (Iowa), Semi-annual dividend on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock reduced from $31 / 2 \%$ a share to $13 / 4 \%$ a share. Western Insurance Securities Co.-Quar. div. on the $6 \%$ cum. pref.
stock of $11 / \% \%$ a share omitted. stock of $11 / 2 \%$ a share omitted.
Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1$ a share on the capital stock omitted
Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a share on the
common stock omitted. common stock omitted.
Westmoreland, Inc,-Quar. div, on the no par capital stock decreased
from 30 c . a sh. to 20 c . a share. from soc. a
West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co.-Quar. div. on the no par common
stock reduced from 25 c . a sh. to 15 c a shore. West Virginia Water Service Co.-Quar. di
West Virginia Water Service Co
$\$ 6$ cum. preferred stock omitted.
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.-Quar. divs, decreased from $\$ 5$ a sh. to $\$ 21 / 2$ a sh. on the $5 \%$ non-cum. \& part. 2nd pfd. stock and from $\$ 1$
a sh. to 50 c . a sh. on the no par common stock. Wiloor Piv $71 /$ a
Wilcox-Rich Corp.-Quar. div. of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share on the no par class B
common stock omitted.
Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.
reduced from $\$ 4$ a share to $\$ 3$ a share. Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Quar. div. of $13 / 8 \%$ on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum.
pref. stock, series A, omitted. pref. stock, series A, omitted.

## THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING JUNE.

The stock market at the very beginning of June enjoyed somewhat of a rally, encouraging expectations that the longcontinued shrinkage in market values might have reached its end and that a better state of things could therefore be counted upon. But the upward reaction continued for only two or three days, and then the course of prices again turned downward, and during the remainder of the month new low levels for the year were again reached in nearly all parts of the Stock Exchange list, notwithstanding occasional fitful recoveries, which never were long maintained. In the case of the selected list of stocks which form the basis of the New York "Times" compilations, the lowest level of the month and of the half-year were recorded in the closing days of the month. This is true both of the railroad list and the industrial averages, and of the two combined. The 25 railroad stocks reached their highest average on June 4 at 13.98, and their lowest on June 28 at 10.38 , with the close June 30 at 10.51 . The 25 industrial stocks touched their highest point on June 16 at 74.02 and their lowest on June 30 at 60.57 , with the close on that day at 61.03. For the 50 stocks combined the high of the averages was 44.15 June 16, and the low 35.48 June 30 , with the close on that day at 35.77 . There were a number of favorable developments which might have been expected to stimulate at least a slight rise, and some of these did play some part in the transient upward reaction which occurred at the beginning of the month, but the lack of any sign of recovery in trade, the constant contraction week by week in steel production (the mills of the country being engaged to only $15 \%$ of capacity at the close of the month), the renewed weakness in the grain markets, the poor showing of earnings made by the railroads in their monthly returns (the figures for the month of May, as the statements came in towards the close of June being just as poor as for the months preceding, and in some cases even worse). the constant additions to the companies obliged to suspend or reduce their dividends, and perhaps most important of all the drastic scheme of reorganization to which the St. Louis-San Francisco was obliged to resort in order to meet the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in order to obtain further financial assistance from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, constituted a budget of bad news which served to offset the advantages that might otherwise have been derived from the favorable developments noted.

Among these favorable developments may be mentioned the passage of the Revenue bill balancing the Federal budget, the organization of the American Securities Investing Corporation (or "bond pool," as it is popularly known) for the purpose of strengthening the bond market, and the kill-
ing of the soldier bonus bill (which would have made a further draft on Treasury resources to the amount of $\$ 2,400,000,000$ ) by the Senate after it had passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. Last, but not least, there is to be mentioned the news which came the midde of the month that the gold drain upon the Fed eral Reserve banks, which had lasted for so long and had developed growing magnitude during the first two weeks of the month (to such an extent as to cause absolute consternation) had really definitely reached its end with these huge further withdrawals in the early days of the month. This was not only welcome news, but was a bright feature in the outlook at a time of general gloom, though the activity of Congress in giving support to measures requiring heavy outlays with possible further increases in the public debt, was still a factor in the situation that had to be reckoned with.

Opening prices on Wednesday, June 1, showed net gains of several points as compared with the closing prices the day before. This was on the news that the United States Senate had the night before speeded the Revenue bill to passage after President Hoover had personally appeared in the Senate Chamber and made a plea for speedy action. As illustrations indicating the favorable reception accorded this action, we may note that Allied Chemical \& Dye opened $31 / \mathrm{points}$ higher; American Can 53/8; American Tel. \& Tel. $27 / 8$; American Tobacco B $33 / 8$; Auburn Auto $43 / 4$; Atchison Topeka \& Santa $\mathrm{Fe} 47 / 8$; Consolidated Gas $23 / 4$; E. I. du Pont 15\%;General Foods 31/2; Liggett \& Myers B 37/8; Union Pacific 4 ; U. S. Steel $21 / 4$, and Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. $2 \% / 4$. Weakness, however, quickly ensued, and at the noon hour the market became quite unsettled on heavy liquidation, with American Tel. \& Tel. leading in the down. ward movement, that stock falling from its opening price ward movement, that stock falling from its opening price
of 91 to a new low of 85 , while U. S. Steel touched a new of 91 to a new low of 85 , while U. S. Steel touched a new
low of $251 / 4$ after opening at 28 . Only a feeble rally occurred just before the closing hour, though the bond market showed a well-sustained advance all through the day. On Thursday, June 2, the importance of the progress made with the tax bill began to dawn upon the Stock Exchange fraternity, and the tendency of prices both in the stock market and in the bond market was strongly towards higher levels; the upward trend was fully maintained on Friday, June 3, on the additional bit of favorable news that the Conference Committees were making rapid progress in adjusting the differences between the two houses, so much so that the bill was likely to become a law by the end of the week. At the half-day session on Saturday, June 4, the market continued its upward course, the announcement the previous evening of the formation of the American Securities Investing Corporation, under the sponsorship of powerful banking interests, proving an additional stimulus to the rise. Quite a number of speculative issues made advances running as high as 4 points, and in some instances even more than that. American Tel. \& Tel., American Can, Allied Chemical, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas and E. I. du Pont de Nemours were features in this rise.
This brief spell, however, may be said to have marked the end of the upward reaction in the opening days of the month. On Monday, June 6, there was active selling which early in the day led to general declines. This was induced by a number of adverse developments such as a sharp break in the wheat market, weakness in the cotton market, and news that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives had decided to bring the Garner Relief Bill before the House of Representatives the next day. A strong rally led to the recovery of these losses by the end of that day. But on June 7 and June 8 stocks gradually dipped lower. The Garner Bill passed the House of Representatives on June 7 by a vote of 216 to 182 , and the local traction stocks were depressed, with Brooklyn-Manhattan especially weak on rumors that the dividend on the stock might be passed as the company had to make provision for a large maturing loan in the early future. Other stocks also manifested a sagging tendency, with the bond market likewise now developing irregularity. On Thursday, June 9 , there was a check to the downward tendency, induced by a squeeze of the short interest in Auburn Automobile. This stock shot upward $73 / 4$ points to $457 / 8$, with the close for the day at $447 / 8$ against the close of $361 / 4$ the previous day. The rise in this stock led to a pretty general covering of short commitments in other branches of the market, but part of the early ad. vance was lost before the close of the day. Friday, June 10, the market developed further strength on a new squeeze in Auburn Automobile. For a few days now the market showed some evidence of steadiness in the face of a number of adverse features. On Monday, June 13, the House of Representatives at Washington indicated its purpose of Representatives at Washington indicated its purpose of securing early action on the soldier bonus proposition for
paying out $\$ 2,400,000,000$ by voting 226 to 175 to discharge paying out $\$ 2,400,000,000$ by voting 226 to 175 to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration. On June then went to the Senate, where the Finance Committee promptly decided to report the bill adversely by a vote of 14 to 2 , indicating that the way was blocked for passage in that body, with a likelihood of its being voted down there, which actually happened Friday night, June 17. This was, of course, a favorable development, but it was offset by continued adverse reports regarding the condition of trade
and business, and especially the continued contraction in the output of steel. The huge gold exports reported on Tuesday, June 14, on which day $\$ 55,000,000$ of gold was set aside directly or indirectly for export, was at first also considered a disquieting feature, though views changed when it was announced that these colossal gold exports might be it was announced that these colossal gold exports might be
regarded as definitely terminating the gold outflow, since regarded as definitely terminating the gold outflow, since
the Bank of France had now withdrawn the last of its the Bank of France had now withdrawn the last of its large balances held in this country. The holding of the
National Republican Convention at Chicago at this time did not have much of an influence on the stock market one way or another, and yet appeared to be viewed with satisfaction as removing an event of consequence in the ordinary course of affairs. Nevertheless, stock prices again developed a reactionary course, and during the rest of the month remained in a decidedly unsettled state, with dealings steadily dwindling. On Saturday, June 18, a break in Sears, Roebuck \& Co. on the suspension of dividend pay ments and a new decline in Auburn Automobile enlivened things. On Monday, June 20, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. suffered a break on the omission of the dividend on the common stock, though otherwise the market showed firmness on a limited volume of business, the turnover for the day having reached only 341,080 shares, which was said to be the smallest volume for any day since June 1924. On Wednesday, June 22, Auburn Automobile was again a weak feature, though there was continued apathy, with the drift towards slightly lower levels. Stocks rallied towards noon on news of President Hoover's proposal for a drastic cut in arms. This appeared to have induced some short covering, and the tobacco shares developed a rising tendency, with the result that prices generally moved towards somewhat higher levels.
On Friday, June 24, and immediately succeeding days, the market suffered a sharp setback on reports of the banking troubles in Chicago. On Saturday, June 25, there was a further break growing out of the Chicago banking situation, but the market steadied itself before the closing, thereby canceling most of the early declines, though leaving a few stocks, like American Can, American Tel. \& Tel. and Allied Chemical with substantial net losses for the day On Monday, June 27, some persistent liquidation in a num ber of special stocks kept the market weak all around, with special selling pressure directed against. United States Steel, American Tel. \& Tel., Atchison, Allied Chemical \& Dye, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours, all of which sold at new low evels. The Chicago banking situation, which had reached an acute stage the previous Saturday attracted a great deal of attention, especially in view of the declines in some of the Chicago bank stocks, but things now began rapidly to mend at that point. On Tuesday, June 28, dividend action was awaited in the case of a number of stocks which kept the market in a somewhat unsettled state, but announcements regarding the payments on Allied Chemical \& Dye and American Can, in both of which cases the old rates of payment were maintained, caught the shorts off their uard and sharp upward spurts in these stocks carried the whole market moderately upward, though the rally soon ied out. On Wednesday, June 29, domestic Government bonds displayed a weakening tendency, and the trade relews showed steel production still shrinking, although already at unprecedentedly low levels. A few issues tumbled to new low figures, but the general market developed some firmness. The improvement continued in a moderate way during the early part of Thursday, June 30, but was lost toward the close on the manifestation of renewed weakness in a number of special stocks such as National Biscuit, . I. du Pont de Nemours, Procter \& Gamble, \&c. In the ailroad list the disclosures regarding the drastic character of the reorganization of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railwav. which that company was arranging to meet the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, came as a telling blow.
The volume of trading was very light, the aggregate of the share sales for the month reaching only $23,000,594$ shares. After June 15 there was not a single day on which the dealings aggregated as much as $1,000,000$ shares. In June 1931 the sales were 58,643,847 shares, and in June 1930 $76,593,250$ shares. These are the figures for the New York Stock Exchange. On the Curb Exchange the sales for the month comprised only $2,720,768$ shares. In June last year the sales were $9,972,998$ shares, and in June 1930, 28,128,750 shares. No less than 590 stocks established new low records for the year during the month on the New York Stock Exchange, and 337 new low records on the New York Curb Exchange. American Tel. \& Tel. declined from $913 / 8$ June 1 to $751 / 2$ June 28, with the close June 30, $767 / 3$; Allied Chemical \& Dye, after rising from 511/4 June 1 to $551 / 2$ June 15. dropped to $421 / 2$ June 27 , with the close June $30.45 \%$; American Can, after moving up from 40 June 1 to $411 / \mathrm{s}$ June 15. fell to $295 / 8$ June 27, with the close June 30 at $321 / 2$ : E. I. du Pont de Nemours, after touching 30 June 16. dropped to $221 / 4$ June 30 : National Biscuit dropped from $323 / 4$ June to $221 / \mathrm{s}$ June 30: U. S. Steel declined from $303 /$ June 4 to $211 / 1$ June 28; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg., after opening at $211 / 2$ June 1. touched $243 / 4$ June 16, and then slid down to $155 /$ June 29 , with the close June 30 at $163 / 8$ : Auburn Automobile, from $311 / 4$ June 1, spurted to $771 / 8$ June 16. but at the close June 30 was back to 46 ; General Motors declined from 10 June 4 to 75 June 30 ; North American closed at 17

June 30 , which was the same as the opening price June 1, but in the interval recorded a low of $133 / 4$ June 2 and a high of $203 / 8$ June 15 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. advanced from $141 / 2$ June 1 to $161 / 2$ June 3 , and then tumbled to $97 / 8$ June 28 , with the close June 30 at $101 / 8$. In the railroad list Atchison, after rising from $281 / 2$ June 1 to $311 / 2$ June 16, dropped to $17 \%$ June 28, with the passing of the dividend, and closed June 30 at 19; Delaware \& Hudson fell from $463 / 4$ June 16 to 34 June 30 ; New York Central, after opening at $103 / 4$ June 1, touched $83 / 4$ June 2, and then advanced to $141 / 4$ June 16, and closed June 30 at 1111/4; Norfolk \& Western, opening June 1 at 66 , touched $741 / 2$ June 6 , but then fell to 57 June 27 on the reduction in the dividend of the stock, and closed June 30 at 60

The course of the bond market was somewhat irregular. United States issues moved higher, and so did a number of the foreign bonds, but railroad issues, except in the case of some of those of the higher grade, developed weakness. In the following table we show the fluctuations during June in the different issues of United States obligations and also in a large list of railroad and industrial bonds and a considerable number likewise of foreign bond issues.


VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
Month of June-
Stock sales-No. of shares 1932. Stock sales-No. or share Railroad and miscell.
State, munic. \& State, munle. \& foreign
United States Gov't.

Total bond sales

## Stock sales-No. of share

 Bond sales-No. of shareRalue)
Ralload and miscell Rairoad and miscell$\begin{array}{ll}\text { State, munic. \& foreign } & 761,926,500 \\ \text { United State }\end{array}$
1931.
$58,643,847$ $166.455 .700 \quad 153,092,000$ ${ }_{69,546,040}^{1929}$ $69,546,040$
$\mathbf{1 7 3 , 6 0 5 , 0 0 0}$ $49,730,000$
$10.321,750$ $233,656,750$ $\begin{array}{llll}331,993,460 & 492,668,710 & 537,866,310 \\ \$ & \$ & 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}926,207,700 & 1,055,870,500 & 927,120,000 \\ 399,725,100 & \left.\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 46.096,500 & 308,880,150 \\ 88,214,200 & 59,942,900 & 64,251,800\end{array}\right)\end{array}$ $1,414,147,0001,461,909,9001,300,251,960$

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE.
Month of JuneMonth of June-
Stock sales-No of Stock sales- No. of shares
Bond sales (par value)ond sales
Domestic orelgn Government Total bond sales.

Jan. 1 to June $30-$
Stock sales -No. of sha ond sales (par value) -
Domestic Domestic _-................. $379.041,000$ Forelgn Government.....-- $14,278,000$


## 91,964,000

 64,994,233 145,256,665 $\begin{array}{rr}475,076,000 & 374,062,000 \\ 15,138,000 & 27,823,000 \\ 21,818,000 & 26,229,000\end{array}$$26.212,000$
3
3 $\begin{array}{r}26,212,000 \\ 3,459,000 \\ 3,128,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\overline{32,799,000}$ 211,215,629 $249,851,500$
$20,297.500$
22199.500 $\begin{array}{r}20,297,500 \\ 22,199,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\frac{22,199,500}{292,348,500}$

## THE MONEY MARKET DURING JUNE 1932

The money market continued to be characterized by extreme ease, with short-term funds in search of employment in even greater abundance than before, and, as a consequence, whatever changes occurred in money rates during the month were in the direction of still lower levels than before. Certain large movements in the flow of money and of banking credit might have led to some stiffening in rates except for the extreme plethora prevailing, and also by reason of the fact that they were offset by other movements calculated to neutralize their influence. The most important event of the month was unquestionably the further huge outflow of gold from the United States to foreign countries, and this finally reached such proportions that it might have betokened the approach of an acute crisis except that at the moment when the withdrawals of the metal for export reached an especially startling magniude news came that gold engagements for export abroad might be regarded as having virtually terminated, inasmuch as the Bank of France, which had been foremost in repatriating its large holdings in this country, had now completed its arrangements for transferring its balances back to France. After further heavy takings of the metal from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York continued week after week and day after day, the daily statement of the gold movement issued by the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed on Tuesday, June 14, a loss to the country for that day alone in amount of over $\$ 55,000,000$. To those not knowing what was going on, this began to look alarming. How much longer could the country stand the strain so long continued, and where and when was it to end? The day's export engagements of the metal amounted to $\$ 5,235,400$, of which $\$ 5,138,000$ was for France, $\$ 66,400$ for Germany, and $\$ 31,000$ for Switzerland. In addition, roughly $\$ 50,000,000$ more (in exact figures $\$ 49,995,100$ ) was set aside under earmark for foreign account for later shipment. Concurrently, however, there came the announcement, which was given wide publicity in the daily papers the next morning, that these further large gold withdrawals really brought to a close the prolonged loss of gold which he United States had been sustaining since the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain on Sept. 21 1931. The explanation simply was that the last of the Bank of France's dollar balances in the United States had now been withdrawn, a part being converted into earmarked stock of the metal and part being exported in the form of gold bullion.
This changed the situation completely, the Bank of France no longer being in position to do further mischief along this line, and the same statement really applied to the other Continental countries which had so long been engaged in trans. erring their balances from this side back to Europe. They, too, had virtually reached the possible limit of withdrawals. In confirmation of the accuracy of this report the rates of foreign exchange at New York on nearly all the leading Continental centers sharply declined on June 15, rendering further exports of the metal out of the question as an exchange operation, though it is to be borne in mind that the greater part of the gold exports had been entirely irrespective of the course of foreign exchange rates, and was in pursuance of a policy on the part of foreign central banks to call back home their holdings of the metal in this country, this policy having been influenced largely by fears that the United States might be forced off the gold standard because of the huge budget deficit of the United States Government, the constant additions to the Government debt, and the numerous projects receiving consideration by Congress for further drafts on the resources of the Treasury. We give full particulars regarding the gold exports from this country during June in our discussion of the foreign exchange market further along in this article, and will only note here that according to the "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, issued under date of July 1, the gold exports during the month totaled to $\$ 225,000,000$, in addition to which there was for the month a net increase of $\$ 29,000,000$ in the amount of gold held under earmark for foreign account, making a combined loss of $\$ 254,000.000$. though the net loss was somewhat smaller because of $\$ 17,000,000 \mathrm{im}-$ ports of the metal. This further heavy outflow of the metal came on top of the huge gold exports in preceding months.
As a money market influence, these tremendous gold shipments, while highly disturbing so long as they continued, were, after all, of little consequence, since the Federal Reserve banks, through their purchases of United States Government securities, were all the time engaged in adding to the volume of Reserve credit afloat. Between June 1 and June 29 the 12 Reserve banks increased their holdings of United States securities from $\$ 1,575,200,000$ to $\$ 1,800,971,000$, and their total of bills and securities of all kinds (which last
item may be taken as a measure of the amount of Reserve credit outstanding) from $\$ 2,110,424,000$ to $\$ 2,340,262,000$.

The latter part of June a real strain upon the money market might have been occasioned by the banking troubles which developed in Chicago, some 40 banks, all in the outlying sections of the city, with only one or two exceptions, having been obliged to close down during the month, and this having led eventually to runs on the big banks in the loop district of the city. In the case of the Central Republic Bank \& Trust Co., with which General Charles G. Dawes was prominently connected, and to which he had just Dawes was prominently connected, and to which he had just
returned as Chairman of the Board after resigning his position the early part of the month as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was the worst sufferer. The drain upon it was such that the bank was obliged to raise $\$ 95,000,000$ in cash in short order, $\$ 80,000,000$ of this being supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$10,000,000 by a group of Chicago banks, and $\$ 5,000,000$ by a group of New York banks through Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Clearing House Association. But that was not all. The First National Bank of Chicago, with its affiliate, the First Union Trust \& Savings Bank, and of which Melvin A. Traylor is President, likewise suffered a severe run, and the Continental Illinois Bank \& Trust Co. was subjected to a similar experience. An acute stage in the crisis was reached on Saturday, June 25, after which things began to mend rapidly. As far as New York was concerned, however, the effect, aside from the feeling of apprehension which was created, may be said to have been virtually nil, since the gold outflow had now virtually terminated, relieving anxiety on that score which had so long existed. The "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank speaks of a heavy drain on the New York banks having been occasioned for a few days the latter part of the month as a result of the Chicago troubles and some other incidents, and remarks that the New York money market met these demands easily and continued to hold moderate amounts of excess reserves throughout the period. The fact is, Chicago appears to have met the drain very largely from home resources and through the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. This appears very clearly from the circumstance that the amount of Federal Reserve note circulation for the 12 Reserve banks combined for the week ending June 29 increased no less than $\$ 139,932,000$, and that $\$ 117,025,000$ of this occurred at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

It might be added that the June financing of the United states Treasury appears to have had no trace of influence upon the New York money market. The New York Federal Reserve Bank explains this by saying:
"The Treasury tax period operations centering on June 15 passed with no visible effect on the money market, due principally to the fact that of the $\$ 325,000,000$ of $23 / 4 \%$ certificates of indebtedness that came due on the 15 th, $\$ 248$,000,000 were tendered in exchange for the new certificate and note issues. Furthermore, there were sizable sales of the new issues for cash, and somewhat more than the usual amount of the matured Treasury obligations remained outstanding after the 15 th. Consequently, payments by the standing after the 15 th. Consequently, payments by the
Treasury for matured securities, together with interest on Treasury for matured securities, together with interest on exceed the receipts for the day and the balances which the Treasury had on deposit at the Reserve banks. The Treasury, therefore, closed its books on June 15 with a small credit balance at the Reserve banks, whereas ordinarily the Treasury finds it necessary to sell special one-day certificates of indebtedness to the Reserve banks to cover its temporary excess of expenditures on the quarterly tax date. The proceeds of income tax collections in the next few days after June 15 restored the Treasury balances at the Reserve banks to at least their normal level."

All this furnishes a proper prelude in any consideration of the money market for the month to what was really the distinctive feature of the month, namely, the lowering of its rediscount rate by the New York Federal Reserve Bank on June 24 from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$, and, what is more important. an exceedingly drastic cut in its buying rate for bankers' acceptances. Federal Reserve operations, in pursuance of the easy money policy of the system, was directed not alone towards expanding the volume of Reserve credit outstanding, but also, through this latest action in moving down the rediscount rate as the charge for credit accommodation at the Reserve banks. However, this change in the rediscount rates was really of little consequence, as the bulk of the member banks were out of debt at the Reserve Bank, and any change in the rate was on that account of little consequence. Of real significance, however, was the cut in the buying rate for bankers' accentances. In that case, the rate was cut in a most pronounced way. The Reserve Bank had been maintaining $21 / 2 \%$ as its purchasing rate for bankers' acceptances of all maturities, but now at one stroke cut the rate for bills running from one to 90 days to $1 \%$, for 91 to 120 days to $11 / 8 \%$, and for maturities running from 121 days to 180 days to $11 / 2 \%$. It is true that the old rate was far above open market rates, and at that figure the Reserve Bank was unable to get any supply of bills. On the other hand, the new basis of rates, and especially the rate of $1 \%$ on bills with a maturity up to 90 days, was abnormally low, and that open market rates should have been ruling at the same low figure was evidence that no need really existed
for any further supplies of Reserve credit, which latter, indeed, was responsible for the complete demoralization of the entire money market. With this new step of the Reserve Bank open market rates for acceptances took a further downward turn, at first by merely one or two of the acceptance dealers, but eventually by all, and then the Reserve banks succeeded in acquiring a moderate supply of bills. The same situation led to further fractional declines in rates in all branches of the money market.

On the Stock Exchange call loan rates continued to be maintained at $21 / 2 \%$, the rate which had been ruling for so maintained at $21 / 2 \%$, the rate which had been ruling for so at $11 / 2 \%$ at the beginning of the month and at only $1 \%$ as the month progressed. Dealings in time loans on Stock Exchange collateral were virtually at a standstill, no demand existing for that form of banking accommodation and the latter part of the month no transactions were reported in the time loans branch of the market. Rates continued to be quoted nominally at $11 / 2 \%$ for all dates.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES.
Rates on Mixed Collateral.


Commercial paper continued in active demand, but with supplies of paper limited, though increasing somewhat. Quotations for choice names of 4 to 6 months maturity were shaded from a range of $23 / 4 @ 3 \%$ the first half of the month to $21 / 2 @ 23 / 4 \%$ the latter half of the month. Names less well known commanded $3 \%$, against the previous $31 / 2 \%$. On some very high class 90 -day occasional transactions at $21 / \%$ were reported the latter part of the month and even at $2 \%$. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on June 23 reported that leading commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 111,000,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on May 31, as against $\$ 107,800,000$ on April 30 and $\$ 105$,606,000 on March 31, though this marked the third successive monthly increase in the volume of outstanding paper, the amount nevertheless remained $64 \%$ smaller than 12 months before.
Owing to the general downward trend in rates the rate of interest paid by New York banks on deposits of foreign central banks and Governments was on June 13 reduced from $1 \%$ to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ and the interest on all foreign time deposits lowered from $11 / 2 \%$ to $1 \%$. This was in accordance with a ruling made June 10 by the informal committee of bankers which governs the rates paid on foreign balances here. It was pointed out in the daily papers that by this reduction foreign central banks and governments would lose for the first time their preferential standing as depositors, as interest paid on their deposits had always been maintained at least $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ above the interest on other foreign deposits and the scale of foreign deposit rates in general had usually been at least $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ above the domestic rates. The new rates involved no change in the interest to be paid on foreign demand deposits other than those of central banks and Governments.
In the rates for bankers' acceptances there was one change Xuring the month and that followed the action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank on June 24 in reducing its rediscount rate from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ and more especially in concurrently marking down the buying rate for acceptances from $211 / 2 \%$ for all maturities to only $1 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days, to $11 / 8 \%$ for bills with a maturity from 91 to 120 days and to $11 / 2 \%$ for maturities of from 121 days to 180 days as already related above. In the case of some
dealers the reduction in open market rates occurred on the same day with the lowering of rates by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, but in the case of the American Acceptance Council the reduction, which amounted to $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ in both the bid and the asked column for bills of all maturities, did not go into effect until June 30. The monthly report of the American Acceptance Council released June 16 showed a further reduction of $\$ 91,624,120$ in the outstanding volume of bankers' acceptances during the month ending May 31, reducing the total volume of dollar acceptances to $\$ 787$, 414,750 or a reduction of more than $\$ 625,000,000$ from the total outstanding at the end of May of the previous year. Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary, in commenting on the shrinkage in the amount of acceptances had the following to say, among other things.
This is an unusually heavy shrinkage in bill volume even for these quiet times, and while it is recognized that a considerable portion of the reducsecured by warehouse receipts, the one large commodity acceptance credit is greatly in excess of normal expectations at this period of the year.
The most important change in the classified acceptance group was in bills drawn against warehouse receipts which decreased $\$ 31,000,000$, or about the amount of the wheat credit referred to.
Other sizeable changes in the classified totals were in import bills, which declined $\$ 14,800,000$; export bills, which declined $\$ 15,200,000$, and bills arising from credits based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries which declined $\$ 25,400,000$.
It is important to note in this connection that the total of these foreign bills at $\$ 268,000,000$ is only about half the total which was outstanding a year ago just prior to the news of the beginning of the credit difficulties in Germany. At that time the volume stood at $\$ 504,000,000$.
With the total of only $\$ 787,000,000$, the reporting accepting banks
were holding on May 31 a total of $\$ 510,000,000$, of which $\$ 396,000,000$ were holding on May 31 a total of $\$ 510,000,000$, of which $\$ 396,000,000$ were held by banks, bankers and trust companies in New York City. On he same date the Federal Reserve banks were holding for the account of while the dealers' portfolios stood a and ior their own account $\$ 35,400,000$, while the deaters portiolios stood at approximately $\$ 25,000,000$. Thus we $\$ 750,000,000$ out of a total available outstanding volume of $\$ 787,000,000$.
The New York Federal Reserve Bank in discussing conditions in the acceptance market during the month commented as follows:

During the first week of June, dealers' purchases of bills exceeded their sales, which were affected by the absence of foreign bank buying, and portfolios rose to the highest level since March. In the next two weeks, the volume of bills offered to the discount market by accepting and discounting banks declined to a small volume, and the portfolios of the dealers consequently were reduced by the excess of sales for this period. In the last week of the month, however, dealers' portfolios rose once again due to sales of bills by Ohicago banks, and concurrent with this increase the bill holdings of the Reserve Banks also advanced somewhat in the week ended June 29, reflecting bills purchased from the dealers under repurchase agreement. This was the only material change in Reserve Bank holdings except for a rise around the middle of the month when a block of bills was purchased from the bills held for foreign account by this ank.
"The tendency for accepting and discounting banks to withhold new bills from the discount market, which has been noted for several months, has resulted in the accumulation by the accepting institutions of about two-thirds of all the bills outstanding. The diagram given indicates that at the close of May accepting institutions held \$510,000,000 of bills, an increase of $\$ 55,000,000$ during the month, while the total volume of bills outstanding on May 31 showed a drop of $\$ 92,000,000$ for the month to $\$ 787,000,000$. As compared with a year ago when the accepting banks held only one-third of the amount outstanding, holdings of the accepting banks have increased $\$ 46,000,000$, while the total volume of acceptances outstanding has been reduced $\$ 625,000,000$, or $44 \%$. Most of the decline in the amount of bills held by investors other than the accepting institutions represents the withdrawal from the acceptance market of foreign banks which converted their funds in this market into gold."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.


As regards the rediscount rate at the different Federal Reserve Banks the New York Reserve Bank, as already stated, reduced its rate on June 23, effective June 24, from $3 \%$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on June 24 also announced a reduction to $21 / 2 \%$, effective June 25 . None of the other Federal Reserve institutions made 25. None of the other Federal Reserve institutions made any change in their rates during Ju
maintain their existing rate of $31 / 2 \%$.
rates for money at new york.


THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND MEMBER bANKS-BROKERS' LOANS.
The changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks during June were all along the same lines as during the month of May, that is the Reserve Banks continued still further to add to their holdings of U. S. securities, while suffering further heavy losses in gold reserves as a result of the further large exports of the metal, though with this condition changed for the better the last week of the month as the gold withdrawals from the New York Reserve Bank abruptly terminated with the exhaustion of the Bank of France's balances here. Owing to the combined effect of the reduction in the gold holdings and the increase in the holdings of United States Government securities, a further large addition had to be made to the amount of United States securities held as part collateral for the outstanding Federal Reserve notes under the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act. A sudden large expansion in the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation in the week ending June 29 served further to swell the amount of Government securities that had to be used in that way. This expansion in the Reserve notes outstanding in the last week of the month amounted to no less than $\$ 139,932,000$, and $\$ 117,025,000$ of the whole occurred in the Chicago Federal Reserve District and grew out of the banking troubles at Chicago. At a result of this expansion the total of Federal Reserve notes in circulation on June 29 stood at $\$ 2,755,864,000$ as against $\$ 2,564,399,000$ on June 1. The amount of United States Government securities held as part collateral behind the Federal Reserve notes rose from $\$ 263,300,000$ June 1 to $\$ 606,700,000$ June 29. The holdings of United States Government securities kept increasing week after week, and the amount June 29 was reported at $\$ 1,800,971,000$ as against $\$ 1,575,200,000$ June 1, showing new acquisitions in amount of over $\$ 225,000,000$. Acceptance holdings also increased somewhat, and June 29 stood at $\$ 63,519,000$ against $\$ 35,479,000$ June 1. The discount holdings, however, were somewhat lower at $\$ 469,828,000$ holdings, however, were somewhat lower at $\$ 469,828,000$
June 29 against $\$ 494,601,000$ June 1. The result altogether June 29 against $\$ 494,601,000$ June 1. The result altogether
was that the total of bill and security holdings on June 29 was that.the total of bill and security holdings on June 29
aggregated $\$ 2,340,262,000$ as against $\$ 2,110,424,000$ June 1, indicating an expansion in the volume of Reserve credit outstanding in the four weeks in amount of $\$ 229,838,000$. Gold reserves fell from \$2,751,067,000 June 1 to $\$ 2,562,517,000$ June 22 and recovered to $\$ 2,579,374,000$ June 29. The ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined fell from $61.4 \%$ June 1 to $57.2 \%$ June 29 .
Foreign balances in this country were heavily reduced as the month progressed, due to the conversion of such balances into gold for export, curtailing to that extent the power of foreign banks to withdraw further gold for export abroad. The bill holdings of the Reserve institutions for account of foreign central banks fell from $\$ 179,564,000$ June 1 to $\$ 98,163,000$ June 29, and at the same time foreign bank deposits with the Federal Reserve institutions decreased from $\$ 74,035,000$ June 1 to $\$ 8,396,000$ June 29.

Brokers' loans by the reporting member banks in New York City, as compiled by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, underwent further contraction, and on June 29 were down to $\$ 342,000,000$ as against $\$ 409,000,000$ June 1. The monthly figures of borrowings by Stock Exchange members, as compiled by the Stock Exchange itself, also underwent further contraction, with the total June 30 reported at $\$ 243,574,295$ against $\$ 300,397,222$ May 31; $\$ 379,016,662$ April 30 ; $\$ 533,103,059$ March $31 ; \$ 524,663,758$ Feb. 29 , and still larger totals at previous dates.

## COURSE OF STERLING EXChANGE dURING JUNE.

Sterling exchange turned sharply lower again during June-in fact, it was easier than at any time in several months. The trend of rates was downward even during the first half of the month, while export shipments of gold from the United States were still of huge size and before it
became known that these gold withdrawals were now reaching their end, since the Continental centers, and in particular the Bank of France, had definitely arranged for the withdrawal from this side of the whole of its remaining credits at New York. The downward turn in sterling, however, was greatly accelerated the last half of the month, when official confirmation came of the practical exhaustion of French balances in the United States, and, for that matter, Continental balances generally. Foreign exchange dealers pointed out that the declining trend in sterling did not mean that sterling was not in demand. They pointed out that sterling was in demand, and would continue so as a seasonal matter until towards the middle of September. The opinion was expressed that the actual quotable rates for sterling exchange did not afford a reliable index of the demand for the pound in the market, as in a certain sense the market was not free, since the Bank of England, acting either for itself or for the British Treasury, frequently intervened in order to keep sterling from either fluctuating too widely or moving too high. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that were the market left to itself, sterling exchange would rise constantly, inasmuch as there had now been a complete restoration of confidence in sterling, and, as a consequence, foreign funds were steadily flowing back to London, creating an abundant money supply there. It is to be noted, too, that the London authorities looked with some satisfaction upon easier sterling rates, entertaining the conviction that whether warranted or not the British export trade might derive benefit from lower sterling so long as the country remained off the gold standard. Many bankers openly expressed the view that with the market entirely free, and not influenced by the Bank of England operating through the Exchange Stabilization account, sterling would be ruling considerably higher. Seasonal activity was all the time in evidence, consisting largely of tourists' requine , if not as heavy as in former years, were quirements, which, in importance.
The outstanding event in sterling exchange was unquestionably the reduction on Thursday, June 30, in the Bank of England rate from $21 / 2 \%$ to $2 \%$. This step had been preceded a week earlier by the marking down of the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank from 3\% to $21 / 2 \%$. At $2 \%$ the Bank of England rate was the lowest since May 1897. The lowering of the British rate had been looked for, for some time, inasmuch as open market rates had been steadily drifting downward. At the end of June open market discounts for short bills were down to only $7 / 8$ of $1 \%$ per annum and the rate for three months bills was $1-1 / 16 \%$; at the end of May short bills in London were quoted at $1 \%$, while the rate for three months bills was even then only $1-1 / 16 \%$. During the first four days of June, cable transfers on London ranged between $3.681 / 8$ and $\$ 3.70$, this latter figure having been reached on June 4 and it marked the high point of the month. On June 14, at the close of which day intelligence came of the virtual termination of gold withdrawals from this country, the range was $\$ 3.661 / 8$ a $\$ 3.671 / 2$; thereafter with the Continental exchanges weakening, the drift of sterling was strongly downward, and on June 30 the range was $\$ 3.587 / 8$ a $3.601 / 2$. The Bank of England kept making large purchases of gold in the London open market after having begun operations along that line in the previous month, and as a consequence was able to report considerable increases in its holdings of the metal week after week. For the week ending June 8 its return showed an increase of $£ 3,119,779$, for the week ending June 15 an increase of $£ 2,758,426$, for the week ending June 22 an increase of
 £47,196.
Somewhat of a surprise was occasioned on June 28 by an announcement in the British House of Commons that the British Exchange Equalization Fund had been established the previous Friday when the British Treasury deposited $£ 150,000,000$ to the credit of the fund. Major Walter Elliott, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in replying to a question in the House of Commons that the measure was an accounting transaction, the sum being held in sterling and re-lent to the Exchequer unless or until it was required for any other purpose of the Exchange Equalization Account. As a matter of fact, however, it was common knowledge that the British Treasury and the Bank of England had been operating in the Exchange market through the Stabilization Account since early in May. The opinion was freely expressed in London that the announcement merely represented the formal establishment of the fund and that it was in the nature of a bookkeeping transaction rather than the beginning of a new policy. There have been discussions purchases time as to how the Bank of England purchases of gold in the London open mar an a London" explained the matter as follows:
During the week ended Wednesday (June 22) the Bank of England's gold purchases aggregated $£ 1,256,000$. This makes the total purchases $\mathscr{L}, 000,000$ since the Bank commenced buying gold on an important scale in the middle of May.
figured in which has been bought during this six-weeks' period has been the value of gold bullion in British currency before the currency had de-
preciated, owing to suspension of gold payments. The difference between preciated, owing to suspension of gold payments. The difference between currency represents the premium now obtainable for gold on the open market, which amounts to something over $30 \%$. It is understood that
this premium is being debited to tus Treasury's Exchange Equalization fund, and that gold purchases now being made by the Bank are directly fund, and that gold purchases now being
connected with the operation of that fund.

News came at the close of the month that a British Treasury minute had been signed ma intaining the amount of the British fiduciary issue at the ez isting figure of $£ 275,000,000$ until Sept. 301982.

On June 30 also news came trat the British Government contemplated one of the largest financial transactions in its history. Announcement was made on that day in the British House of Commons that the $5 \%$ War loan was to be converted to a $31 / 2 \%$ basis. This gave a clue perhaps to what had been influencing financial operations of the Government and the Bank of England. At all events the announcement came immediately after the reduction in the Bank of England rate to $2 \%$, the lowest figure, as already noted, in 35 years, and at a time of extreme ease in money at London, just the state of things essential to the carrying through of financial transactions of that magnitude. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the Government's conversion plan had been kept secret until late in the evening of the announcement, "because of consideration of the hours of business in America." Approximately 12 ,$000,000,000$ ( $\$ 7,200,000,000$ at the current rate of exchange) of the war loan 5 s was reported as outstanding and the saving in interest was calculated at $£ 30,000,000$ per annum. Mr. Chamberlain, the British Chancellor, said the maintenance of the old war time rate, "hanging like a cloud over the capital market," was considered a source of depression and hindrance to the expansion of trade. "The strongest argument for immediate action," he added, "is to be found in the spirit of the country. After a long period of depression we have recovered our freedom in monetary matters.
We have balanced our budget in the face of most formidWe have balanced our budget in the face of most formidable difficulties and we have shown the strongest resistance of any country to the general troubles affecting world trade. I am convinced that the country is in the mood for great enterprises and both able and determined to carry them through to a successful conclusion." Mr. Chamberlain explained that the Government intended to repay the war loan in cash on December 1 at par, but the holders are invited to convert their holdings into an equal amount of the $31 / 2 \%$ loan as from that date. If they assent, not later than July 31, to continue on the loan, they will receive a cash bonus of $1 \%$ within 14 days of their notifying the Bank of England. Holders who do not send notification of their acceptance of the offer will be deemed to have accepted it, and holders who desire to receive payment in cash on Dec. 1 must notify the Bank of England not later than Sept. 30.

Canadian Exchange continued at a large discount throughout the month, mostly within narrow fluctuations, though at one time during the month the Canadian dollar (on June at one time during the month the Canadian dollar (on June
8) was quated at a discount of $141 / 8 \%$ and on June 17 the 8) was quated at a discount of $141 / 8 \%$ and on June 17 the
discount was again $14-1 / 16 \%$ and on June 18 and June 20 discount was again $14-1 / 16 \%$ and on June 18 and June 20
at $14 \%$. On June 30 the Canadian dollar was quoted at a discount of $121 / 2$ a $12 \% \%$ which compared with 12 a $123 \% \%$ discount of the opening day of the month.

We have adverted above to the changes in the gold holdings of the Bank of England. The movement of the metal into and out of the United States was of large magnitude and of large importance as already indicated in repeated remarks in the earlier portion of this article. As the best way of portraying the movements of the metal we quote as follows the usual monthly summary as compiled by the New York Federal Reserve Bank:

## GOLD MOVEMENT.

"During the first half of June, the monetary gold stock of the United States was further reduced by $\$ 240,000,000$, as a result of exports of gold to several European countries and of some additional net earmarking of gold for foreign central banks. After the middle of the month the gold outflow ceased abruptly, due to the fact that the conversion of foreign central bank balances into gold had largely been completed, and there was a small net gain of gold in the last two weeks of the month amounting to about $\$ 11,000,000$. The exports of the second half of June represented the shipment of gold which had been previously earmarked and consequently had no effect on the total stock of monetary gold in the country. The small increase in the gold stock during that period was due to other releases of gold from earmark, the proceeds of which were disbursed in this country, and to several arrivals of imported gold.
"For the month of June as a whole, gold exports totaled $\$ 225,000,000$, consisting chiefly of shipments of $\$ 108,000,000$ to France, $\$ 64,000,000$ to Switzerland, $\$ 26,000,000$ to Belgium, $\$ 24,500,000$ to Holland, and $\$ 1,000,000$ to England. In addition, there was for the month of June a $\$ 29,000,000$ net increase in the amount of gold held under earmark for foreign account. As a partial offset to the export and earmarking loss of gold, a total of $\$ 17,000,000$ was imported, of which $\$ 5,000,000$ was received from Canada, $\$ 1,000,000$ from Uruguay, and $\$ 500,000$ from Mexico at New York; and $\$ 5,200,000$ from Japan, $\$ 3,800,000$ from China, and $\$ 630,000$ from Australia at San Francisco."

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.
In the Continental exchanges the dominant feature was the abrupt termination of the gold withdrawals from the United States after assuming veritable alarming proportions in the first half of the month. The development came very suddenly, as related above, in the earlier portions of this article. On Tuesday, June 14, the daily statement from the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed that gold withdrawals York Federal Reserve Bank showed that gold withdrawals
on that day had aggregated over $\$ 55,000,000-\$ 5,235,400$ havon the
ing been taken for export, of which $\$ 5,138,000$ was for ing been taken for export, of which $\$ 0,138,000$ was for France, and that in addition roughly $\$ 50,000,000$ more had
been earmarked for foreign account for later shipment-in exact figures $\$ 49,995,100$. These large scale withdrawals, coming on top of the huge previous withdrawals, created a feeling bordering on alarm, but official announcements which found wide publicity in the daily papers the next morning quickly made it apparent that the end of the outflow had really been reached, since the Bank of France at least had through the latest withdrawals virtually exhausted its ability to engage further amounts of the metal, it having used up virtually all of the balances it had been holding here. This completely changed the aspect of things and the rates of exchange at New. York on Continental centres which had been showing an easing tendency for a day or two previously, now sharply declined nearly all around, mostly below the gold export point. At the same time nervousness with respect to the dollar because of the fear that the United States might have to suspend gold payments which had been such a conspicuous feature during the weeks immediately preceding also disappeared. In other words a restoration of confidence on the part of European investors in the soundness of the dollar was brought about. There was also an accentuation of ease in the European money market, induced no doubt by the returning home to the European centres of the large balances which they had been holding here. In the case of several of the European banks, gold holdings, owing to the large acquisitions of the metal, actually exceeded the outstanding note liabilities. This was true in particular regarding the Bank of France, the Bank of the Netherlands and the Swiss National Bank. In Great Britain the ease in money found reflection in the marking down on June 30 of the Bank of England discount rate from $21 / 2 \%$ to $2 \%$, this last being the lowest figure touched in 35 years or since May 1897. the lowest figure touched in 35 years or since May 1897 . were less conspicuous and yet the tendency of rates was strongly downward. On June 3 the National Bank of Sweden reduced its discount rate from $41 / 2 \%$ to $4 \%$. This was after the National Bank of Denmark had on May 28 reduced from $5 \%$ to $4 \%$. On June 7 the Bank of Japan reduced its discount rate from $5.84 \%$ to $5.11 \%$ and on Monday, June 27, the Hungarian National Bank reduced from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$ effective July 1 , this being, it was stated, the lowest rate at that bank since its foundation in 1924. The Bank of France increased its gold holdings in huge The Bank of France increased its gold holdings in huge volume week after week. In the return for the week end-
ing June 3 the increase was $700,361,839$ francs; in the week ing June 3 the increase was $700,361,839$ francs; in the week
ending June $10,803,595,297$ francs; in the week ending June ending June 10, 803,595,297 francs; in the week ending June
$\mathbf{1 7 , 6 6 9 , 3 0 2 , 9 7 8}$ francs; in the week ending June 24, 456,138,347 francs and in the week ending July 1, 217,000,000 francs. French francs for cable transfers kept steadily moving downward almost the entire month, but they were especially weak on June 16, two days after the completion of French balances here, on which day cable transfers dropped as low as $3.92 \frac{1}{2}$, though the same rate was again reached on one or two subsequent dates. On June 30 the range for cable transfers on Paris was 3.92-11/16@3.93, which compared with $3.947 / 8 @ 3.95-1 / 16$ June 1. This was considerably below the gold export point, which was estimated at $3.93-3 / 4-7 / 8$. For months France and other Continental countries had been fearful lest the United States be compelled to abandon the gold standard, despite frequent denials of such a possibility made in high official quarters in all the European countries. This fear was now suddenly dissipated. According to Paris dispatches on June 30 the Bank of France and the French Treasury signed a new noninterest bearing Treasury bond of $6,625,000,000$ francs to guaranty for the next six months the depreciation in the guaranty for the next six moldings of sterling in London valued at about $£ 1$,764,706. The new bond is for $250,000,000$ francs less than the first treasury bill which the Government gave to the Bank on Jan. 1. The difference represented the recovery of sterling from 85 francs to 92 francs. As noted above, gold engagements for export to France during the month of June aggregated no less than $\$ 108,000,000$ and $\$ 26,000,000$ more represented shipments to Belgium. A large part of the gold now accumulated in France, it is felt, is due to the flight of capital from many countries seeking temporary domicile there and with any permanent return of confidence in other countries much of these balances would be withdrawn in Paris in the form of gold.

There were no special features in the course of the German mark and cable rates on Berlin seemed to follow a course of their own, the tendency most of the month being towards higher levels, even when exchange rates on other Continental centers registered a declining tendency. On June 30 the range for cable transfers on Berlin was $23.77 @$ 23.80 which compared with $23.60 @ 23.67$ on June 1. Mark quotations, as previously, however were purely nominal, since exchange remained under the strict control of the

Bank of Germany. Open market money rates in Berlin were noticably easier although these rates continued far out of line with those prevailing in other large centres. Day loans at the close of June were quoted around $5 @ 6 \%$ with private discounts around $43 \%$. Despite the recent cuts in central bank rates in other important centres it was not possible to make any change in the rate of the Bank of Germany, since the Bank of Germany is bound by the bank law to fix $5 \%$, its present rate as a minimum whenever its reserve $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 \%}$ and on June $30,24.1 \%$. For the first quarter of the month the Bank of Germany reported a decrease in gold of $14,300,000$ marks, for the second quarter a decrease of $25,914,000$ marks, but for the third quarter an increase of 881,000 marks and for the fourth quarter an increase of $8,821,000$ marks. The note circulation of the Bank followed the usual course of showing a contraction in the first three quarters of the month, with a sharp increase in the final quarter; for the first quarter the decrease was $71,156,000$ third quarter $98,487,000$ marks, followed by an increase of $267,290,000$ marks in the final quarter.
It was stated that the $\$ 90,000,000$ credit to the Reichs bank, originally for $\$ 100,000,000$ and extended in 1931 by the Bank for International Settlements, the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the U. S. Federal Reserve System which credit matured on June 4 was being extended for three months by the creditor banks; three months previously the interest rate on the credit, it was stated, had been reduced from $8 \%$ to $6 \%$, while as now extended the credit would bear 5\% interest. Reports from Paris were that the Bank of France was insisting on another 10\% repayment of the principal, but it was understood that no such repayment was made. The Federal Reserve share of the credit amounts to $\$ 22,500,000$, having been reduced $\$ 2,500,000$ three months previously. Later in the month news also came of the renewal for one year, subject to a
reduction in principal amount from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 45,-$ reduction in principal amount from $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 45,-$
000,000 of the credit to the Gold Discount Bank, an affiliate 000,000 , of the credit to the Gold Discount Bank, an affiliate
of the Reichsbank. The credit did not fall due until July 1, but the repayment of $10 \%$, it was served would be made on June 14. Confirmation of the statement was given in New York on June 13 by the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., which headed the group of American banks extending the credit.
There were no special features in June in Italian exchange and cable transfers on Italy moved lower in common with
the rest of the Continental exchanges, the recession occur ring more especially the latter half of the month the same as elsewhere. On June 30 cable transfers on Rome were quoted at $5.091 / 8 @ 5.095 / 8$ as against $5.131 / 2 @ 5.141 / 4$ on June 1. The Greek Government which on May 1 defaulted in the pay ment of interest on the 40 year $7 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds gave notice to the United States Government that Greece would postpone for $21 / 2$ years the payment of $\$ 130,000$ due July 1 on account of principal of her debt. Ogden L. Mills the Secretary of the Treasury made this announcement on June 30 in a statement saying,
"The Greek Government has advised the Treasury that because of recent developments in that country, it has taken advantage of the option granted in paragraph 2 of Part I of the debt funding agreement of May 101920 , by postponing for a period of two and one-half years from July 1 1932, the payment of the bond in the principal amount of $\$ 130,000$ due that day. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the amount of the payment so postponed will bear interest at the rate of $41 / 4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually:"
The exchanges on the countries neutral during the war were all under the influence of the large gold withdrawals from the United States which were such a conspicuous feature during most of the first half of the month and the subsequent reversal of exchange trends which came on the news that the gold movement had now really terminated. As noted further above $\$ 64,000,000$ in gold was exported to Switzerland during the month and $\$ 24,500,000$ to Holland Cable transfers on Switzerland June 30 were down to 19.47 $@ 19.471 / 2$ for the Swiss franc, as against $19.581 / 2 @ 19.591 / 2$ on June 1. Dutch guilders were quoted at $40.35 @ 40.361 / 4$ June 30 in comparison with $40.54 \frac{1}{2} @ 40.561 / 2$ June 1. On June 17 the range for guilders on cable transfers was as low as 40.32 $1 / 2 @ 40.35$. The Scandinavian exchanges also all moved sharply lower, the range for the Danish crown on cable transfers on June 30 - being 19.61@19.65 against $20.10 @ 20.20$ June 1 ; the range for the Swedish crown June 30, 18.44@18.50 against 18.93@19.00 on June 1 and the range for the Norwegian crown June 30, 17.70@17.79 against 18.36@18.40 June 1. The Scandinavian exchanges, which usually move in common with the pound sterling, were of course also affected by the sharp decline in the latter. The exceedingly high levels to which both Dutch guilders and Swiss francs had risen was regarded as more artificial than real and was induced by the nervousness of European bank. ing institutions and investors as to the soundness of the

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

dollar. Funds flowed to Holland and Switzerland alike from many quarters and in large volume, seeking safety rather than interest return. The greater part of the foreign funds deposited in these countries brought only the minimum of interest and in most cases none at all. The National Bank of Switzerland gold holdings rose to a point where they provide a gold cover of more than $150 \%$ while the gold cover held by the Bank of the Netherlands was reported as just over $100 \%$. The Spanish peseta followed an independent course but without any great fluctuations in rates. There appeared to be growing confidence in the stability of the Spanish Republic and cable transfers on Spain were 8.24@8.25 June 30 against 8.241/2@8.261/2 on June 1.
Exchanges on South American points continued along their old lines, rates being largely nominal and under the control of foreign exchange committees. It was evident nevertheless that the condition of some of these countries, and particularly the Argentine Republic and Brazil, was slowly improving. On the other hand a new revolt in Chile further complicated exchange conditions as far as that country is concerned. In the case of neither Brazil nor Argentina, however, was there any change of consequence in the nominal rates prevailing and the Chilean rate also ruled unaltered at purely nominal figures.
Exchange rates on the Far Eastern countries also were devoid of any important new features. The course of silver of course is the controlling feature as far as the silver using countries are concerned and the price of this metal continued weak during June with only an occasional upward rally. In London the price per ounce June 30 was $165 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. against $16-15 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. at the close of May, though on three or four days of the month the price was quoted as high as 17 d . The quotation for the Hong-kong dollar on checks was 22.96 Q23-5/16 June 30 against 23.56@24.06 June 1, while the quotation for the Shanghai tael on checks was 29.31@ 29.88 June 30 against $30.78 @ 31.38$ on June $1 . \quad$ Rupees on Bombay receded on the decline in the pound sterling and the rate for checks June 30 was 26.91@27.13 against 27.45@ 27.75 on June 1. The Japanese yen was decidedly weak all th ough the month and checks on Yokohama June 30 were 27.10@27.50 against 32.15@32.45 June 1. Dispatches from Tokyo stated that the "flight of capital" bill creating a currency control commission over which the Finance Minister has final authority had been passed by the House of Peers and was now law. Wide powers of seizure and supervision it is stated are provided to prevent, investment of

Japanese funds abroad when in the opinion of the Government such investment imperils the financial security of the nation. The limit of the Bank of Japan's note issue was raised from $120,000,000$ yen to $800,000,000$ yen, laying a basis for great inflation. Yen exchange became noticeably soft after these announcements.


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES.


## New York Stock Exchange

## RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING JUNE 1932.



The tables on pages 16 to 38 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during June and range since Jan. 1. They need no extended introduction, as they are self-explanatory. The tables embrace every security dealt in on the Exchange. We give bonds first, using the classification adopted in the official list. 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 Exchangein 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.





N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS








|  | कर in |  | PRICES IN JUNE． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 |  | e 1 | June 30. | Lowost． | Highest． | Lowest． | hes |
| $\mathbf{S}$ $36,000, \mathrm{R}$ 3,001 $4,000, \mathrm{R}$ $32,000{ }_{1}$ 10,000 | Richfield Oil of Callif 68 $\qquad$ 1944 <br> Certificates of depoelt $\qquad$ －－－－ Rochester Gas \＆c E1 51／2s ser C＿－． 1948 M S Rima Steel of 7 s ． Gen Mtge $41 / 58$ serles D．．．．．．－1977 $\mathbf{M}$ S | Bid． Ask． <br> $101 / 2$ Sale <br> $101 / 2$ 12 <br> 14 39 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} B i d \\ 81 & \text { Ask. } \\ 40 & 91 / 2 \\ 11 & 30 \\ \hdashline- & 90 \end{array}\right\|$ | Bid． Ask <br> 10 11 <br> 26 14 <br> 95 96 <br> - 92 <br> - 91 |  | Sale Prices． <br> 1414 June 15 <br> 1112 June 14 <br> 27814 June 28 <br> 92 June 6 | Sule Prices．  <br> $58 / 4$ May． <br> 5  <br> 5 Apr． 20 <br> 90 June 16 <br> 87 June 6 | Sale Prices 17 Feb． 19 $143 /$ Feb．$^{26}$ 39 Jan． 99 $92 \%$ Mar． 15 Jan． 5 |
|  | Roch \％ |  |  |  | －$\overline{7}^{-\cdots}$ Jüne ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 69\％June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  | Royal |  |  |  | 17 June <br> 66  <br> 66 June 21 <br> 70 June 20 <br> 37 June 20 | 26 June 21 <br> 68 June <br> 75 June 10 <br> 41 June <br> 7  |  |  |
| S | St Josepp | 25 0 |  |  |  |  | 17 June 13 <br> 66 June 21 <br> 70 June 20 <br> 37 May 16 <br> 50 Apr． 18 <br> 40 Feb． 10 | $\begin{array}{lll} 30 & \text { Feb, } \\ 91 & \text { Feb, } \\ 85 & \text { Feb, } 19 \end{array}$ |
|  | St |  |  sale <br> 70 92 <br> 50 69 <br> 50 78 | － 60 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 50 & \text { Apr. } 18 \\ 53 & \text { June } & 10 \end{array}$ |
| 5，000 | St |  |  |  | － 50 June ī |  |  |  |
|  | San Antonio Pubilic Serr 68－－－－－1952 ${ }^{\text {J J J }}$ | 847／8 sale |  | （1）${ }^{50}$ | 703131JuneJune30 |  |  |  |
| s | ${ }_{\text {Schulco }}$ | ${ }^{48}$ 70 sale | 50 $6.6{ }^{693}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 48 & 50 \\ & 50\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{50}^{35}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ J ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $-71^{-2}$ Sale <br> 60 Sale <br> 60 Sale | －－ $247 / 8$ | 23 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { June } \\ 57 & \text { June } \\ \\ 50\end{array}$ | ${ }_{65}{ }^{25} / 4$ June June ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{44} 82$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }} 523 / 2$ Sale Sale | $471 / 2$ June 23 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|}62 & \text { June } \\ 62 & \text { June } \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}47 & \text { Mar．} 28 \\ 47 & \text { Mar．} 28\end{array}$ | 78 Ja |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7144 Feb .13 |
| 148，000 | Shinyetau R1 Pow 1st $61 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ ． <br> Shubert Theatre deb 68 |  | $371 / 4$ Sale <br> 1 4 <br> 1  | $\begin{aligned} & 361 / 2 \text { sale } \\ & 17 / 8 \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | $361 / 2$ June 29 | 40 June 6 | 32．May 17 <br> 11／4 Mar． |  |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 000$ |  | $6^{13 / 8} 71^{31 / 2}$ |  |  | －447\％June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| 00 |  | 42 Sale |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 321 / 2 \\ 80 & \text { June } \\ 1 \end{array}$ | r423／4 June 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 42^{1 / 4} \text { Apr. } 11 \\ & 27 \text { May } 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 591 / \text { Feb. } 17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 129，000 | Slerrs | 9 | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & \text { Sale } \\ 22, & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 80 | 95\％／Mar． 18 |
| 77,000 | Silealian－ | $411 / 84{ }^{4}$ |  | $233 / 4$ sale | 85 June 30 | 25. June 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { June } \\ & 20 \text { May } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $11 /{ }^{\text {J Jan，}}$ Mar，${ }^{4}$ |
| 48 | Sinclar Cont | $\begin{array}{lll}74 & \text { Sale } \\ 72 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | 86\％\％Sale | 811／Sale993／Sale | ${ }^{85}$ 82，June 29 | 88484une ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 68 Jan． $4{ }^{50}$ Mar． 24 |  |
| 4888 | Sinclair Crude |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 991 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 951 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 563 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | 995\％June 1 | 1011／3une 6 |  |  |
|  | Sincialr Pipe 1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{56}$ 位 June 27 | $971 / 4$ Jun |  |  |
|  | Smith（A O）Corp 1et $61 / \mathrm{s}$－－－－－－－1933 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 951／2 } & 975 \\ 8078\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Solvay Am Inv sec g 58 A A．．．．．．－1942 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 740 & \text { Sale } \\ 100 \\ 10018 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sole } \end{array}\right.$ | （1005\％Sale | ${ }^{79} 1 / 8$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 1013 June |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |  | 100 June 1 |  |  | 4 Jan． 28102 \％／3 Apr． 27 |
|  | So |  |  |  | 64 June | $1013 / 2$ June 24 | ${ }^{\text {Feb．}}{ }^{27}$ |  |
| 249 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}81 & 84 \\ 16 & 1978\end{array}$ | 84 81 Sale |  | 16. |  |  |
|  | Stevens Hotol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{7}{7}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 / 4 & 27 / 8 \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $951 / 4 \mathrm{June} 22101 / 3 / \mathrm{Jan}$ ． 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{39} 5$ J June | ${ }^{45} 1 \times$ June 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \text { June } \\ & 85 \% \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Mat ${ }^{14}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{7314}^{96}$ Sal |  |  | ${ }^{731 / 2}$ June ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $43{ }^{\text {4 }}$ June 14 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}31 & 887 \\ 84 & 88\end{array}$ | 203／8 Sale |  | 1812，June June 16 | ${ }_{85}^{23}$ June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 781／Sale443，Sale9915 | $\begin{array}{ll} 84 & \text { Sale } \\ 43 & \text { Sale } \\ 99 / 8 & 1001 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 451 / 2 \text { June } 1 \\ & 9978 \text { June } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|llll} 1 & 93 & \text { Mar. } & 13 \\ 68 & \text { Jan. } & 20 \\ \hline & 99 / 8 & \text { June } & 6 \end{array}$ |
| 220，000 | Tcho Elec Power（Ltd） 78 sor A－－1935 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \text { Sale } \\ & 941 / 8 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 391／June 16 <br> $941 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ ． |  |
| 432,000 | Tokyo Eloctric Light（Ltd） 15 1953）J D | 451／2 sale |  |  | 26 June 29 |  |  |  |
|  | Trento |  |  | 20 |  | Jun |  |  |
| 92 | Tru |  | 491／4 Sale |  | June | $521 / 2$ June 24 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25 June | $39 \text { June } 16$ | 2 Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{41}$ Sale | ${ }_{42}^{23 / 3}$ Jun | Ju |  |  |
|  | H10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1003 \%$ | Ju | 99 Ja |  |
|  | Unilon | 97－1001／2 |  |  | Junn | 01／4／2 Jun | 4 | ${ }^{1 / 4}$ June ${ }^{16}$ |
| 51,00 | Union | －87－－9514 |  |  | Jun | 974 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Jun | $74 / 3$ Ju |  |  |
|  | Biscu |  |  |  | $857 / 8$ Jun |  | Ju | 4 |
| 386，000 | d Drug Truet recelpta Ese．． 1953 |  |  |  | 65 Jun | $731 / 2$ June 6 | $62 \%$ Ma | M |
| $\begin{array}{r} 57,000 \\ 270,000 \end{array}$ | Un | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $26$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 27 & 34 \\ 29 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{29}^{25} \text { June } 30$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 & \text { June } \\ 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $22 \quad \text { Apr }$ | $40 \text { Jan. } 13$ |
| 426,000 |  |  | 15 $51 / 2$ sole | ${ }_{245}^{65}$ ¢ Sale | un | $263 / 3$ June 24 | Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{241 / 2}{ }^{26}$ Sale | ${ }^{151 / 2}$ Jun | ${ }_{26}^{251 / 4}$ June June 30 | $101 / 2$ | ${ }^{303 / 2}$ Jan． 15 |
|  | si |  |  |  | June | June 27 | 63 Jane | ${ }^{32}$ 3／8 Jan． 15 |
|  | Und |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Utah |  |  | 581／2 Sale | 57 多 June | June 15 | Ma |  |
|  | Utah Poo | 907／Sale |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{97}^{60}$ Juan |  |
| ， | Utica |  |  |  |  | 00 Jun |  |  |
| 36，00 | Utilitles | do | 163\％Sale | Sale |  | 29.15 Jun | $10^{1 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  | Vanadium Corp |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 47 |
|  | Vertiontes Sugar |  |  |  | 1\％June | Jun | M | 4 |
|  | Victor Fuel 1 let |  | $9{ }^{1} 11 / 2$ sale | $901 / 2$ 15 <br> $90^{3 / 4}$  |  | ${ }^{93}{ }^{3}$ Jun | ${ }_{\text {Jpu }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aprr．}}$ Apr．${ }^{4}$ |
| 125.00 | Valiron |  |  |  | ${ }_{963}^{40}$ June | 4081／2 Jun | Ju | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| 28,00 | － |  |  |  | 10 June | $12^{98 / 2}$ Jun | ${ }_{10} 963 /{ }^{\text {J Jun }}$ |  |
|  | Without wa |  |  |  | $101 / \mathrm{Jun}$ | $111 / 2 \mathrm{Jun}$ | 101／2 Jun | 22 |
| 44,000 305,000 |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{121 / 4}$ Sale | 13 | 1014 June ${ }^{2}$ | Ju | ${ }_{9} 103$ Ju | ${ }^{28} 80$ Jan． 14 |
|  | Warner |  |  |  |  |  | $60^{4 / 4 p}$ |  |
| 2,000 87 | Warner－Ouinlan |  |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{6} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Jun}$ | 1761／4 June 24 | ， | ${ }_{62} 6$ |
| 23，000 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{98}^{14}$ Jun | ${ }^{17}{ }^{174}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  | ${ }^{32}$ Jan． Jar .11 |
|  | Warner Sugar Corp 1st 7s． $\qquad$ 1939 J |  |  |  |  |  | $71 / 2$ May 2 | $71 / 2 \operatorname{May}_{10}$ |
| 99,00000 10,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 207 $21 / 2$ June 30 |  | Jan． 19 |
| 29，00 | We |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 100 & \text { un } \\ 1013 / 4 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| 147,00 | We | 00\％ | Sale | 102 Sale | $\left.\right\|_{1013 / 4} ^{100} \text { Jun }$ | $1021 / 2$ |  |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  | 96 | 101 Jun | $943 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 | 98 | 1013／4 June | ${ }_{96}{ }^{\text {c／2 }}$ | 102 Apr .13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 50 －Jun | $601 / 2$ June 18 |  |  |
| 97 | Pund \＆real est 4\％／sold－－－－1950 M N |  |  |  | 56 Jun | Ju | 50 | Jan． 16 |
|  |  | ${ }_{73}^{863 / 2 \text { sale }}$ | Sale | ${ }_{441 / 8}^{581 / 8}$ Sale | ${ }_{43}^{50}$ Jun | 61. |  | 7 Jan． 16 |
| 120 |  |  |  |  |  | Jun | 36 M | 5 Jan． 2 |
| 409,0 | Weatphalin Uñ E1 Pow 6 s －－．．．．－．－1953 J J |  | 速 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Jan．${ }^{4}$ |
| 170,0 | W | 72. | le |  | ${ }^{411}$ J Jun | 40 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 9831／2 Jun | 1001／2 |  | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jin }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49,000 20,00 |  |  |  |  | $10{ }^{7} 1 /$ June | 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 8$ June 3 |  | 113 May 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31,000 | 3 |  |  |  |  | $70^{\text {／}}$ Ju |  | $2^{3 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ ． 12 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 125,000 \\ & 236,000 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# New York Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING JUNE 1932.

| Stock Sales. |  | 1932. | 1931. | Bond Sales. | 1932. | 1931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | Shares | 23,000,594 | 58,643,847 | June | \$255,775,800 | \$265,018,350 |
| Jan. 1 to June 30 |  | 176,718,572 | 331,993,460 | Jan. 1 to June 30 | 1,534,564,100 | 1,414,147,100 |

In accordance with a rule of the Stock Exchange, effective Oct. 3 1015, all stocks are now quoted dollars per share. Prices are on basis of 100 -share lots, except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way. Option sales are disregarded.


[^0]




| AGGREGATE SALES． |  |  |  |  | PRICES | IN JUNE． |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ |  | 32. | June 1. | June 30. | Lowest． | Hiohest． | west | Highest． |
|  |  |  |  | Bid. Ask. Agle | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Brd. } & \text { Ask } \\ 11 / 4 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { Sale } & \text { Prices. } \\ 1 & \text { June } \\ 1 \end{array}$ | Sale Pruces |  | Sale Prices $4 \%$ Jan． 12 |
|  |  | Granby Cons M \＆\＆P．．．．．ion <br>  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1143}{ }^{1 / 31 / 2}$ | ．－．．－－ |  | ${ }_{5}^{13 / 2}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }} 18$ |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Union <br> Preferred． <br> Granite City Steel | $\begin{aligned} &-5 \overline{3} \text { sale } \\ & 26 \\ & \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23 Sale } \\ & 63 / 4 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | $22^{31 / 2}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ | 硅 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 硅 |  |  |
|  |  | Granite CIty Steel Grant（W T） Great Northern Ir ore prod． | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \text { Sale } \\ & 1131414 \\ & 27 \% \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 15 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 6 & \text { Sale } \\ 33 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 51^{0} & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | $14 \%$ June ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{\text {J June }}{ }^{4}$ | 14，June 23 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{27}{ }^{274} 48$ sale |  | ${ }^{5} 5083$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 31 / 3 u n e e \\ \text { 48 June } \end{array}\right\|$ | $6_{60}^{6}$ June 16 |  | 8183 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 64 \\ 723 / 23 / 2 & 91 \\ 173 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \text { Sale } \\ & 51 \text { Sale } \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 174.5001,900 | Greene Cananea Copper－100 | 13 1381／4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Guantanamo Sugar．．．．．．－－100 | $3^{3 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{31}$ May M ${ }^{\text {Feb }} 16$ |
| 1，500 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 8 \\ \hdashline 4^{3} \\ \text { sale } \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 258 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | JJün | $\begin{aligned} & 2^{21 / 2} \text { June }{ }^{\text {Mar. }} \\ & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & \mathrm{May} \\ & \mathrm{Mav} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}{ }^{8} \mathrm{~F}$ Mar．${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| $\cdots 100$ |  | $7 \%$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}151 / 8 & 165 / 8 \\ 20 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ |  | －16＂－June ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 23 & \text { Jan. } & 12 \\ 28 & \text { Apr. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 20^{7 /} & 1 \\ 7^{s} & 77 / 8 \end{array}$ | $7^{3 / 4}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ 83／4 |  |  | 71／4 June 24 | ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan． 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 714 | $81 / 2$ June 7 |  |  |
| 2,100 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,800 \\ 130 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \text { Hall } \\ \text { Hel } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 148 \% & \text { Sale } \\ 11 & 12 \\ 5 & 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { Sale } \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 41 / 8 & 5 \\ 218 \\ 20 & 7 \\ \hline-8 & 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 4 & \text { June } & 2 \\ 2 & \text { June } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 61 / \text { June } \\ 21 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 4 & \text { June } & r^{2} \\ 30 & \text { Junare } & 1 \\ 30 & \text { Mar. } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |   <br> $6-1$ 99 <br> 12 18 <br> $1 / 18$ 28 | （1） |  | ${ }^{7} 8$ J June ${ }^{\text {J June }} 27$ | $71 /{ }^{\text {June }}$ June 13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1 / 8 & 2 \\ 1 & 184 \\ 1 & 13 / 4\end{array}$ |  | － $1 / 4$ June ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 19／4 June 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & \text { June } \\ 4 & \text { June }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4 / 3 \text { June } \\ & 81 / 2 \\ & \text { June } \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | 7 June 30 |  |
|  |  |  | －－－－－ | $1{ }^{1} 1813$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 / 2 \text { June } 14 \\ & 4, \end{aligned}$ | 33／4 May ${ }^{\text {3／4 }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $50^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Ju}$ | Ju |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 10 \\ 43 / 6 \\ \text { June } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $43 / 4 \text { June } 80,81 / 2 \text { Jan. } 15$ |  |
| 1，600 |  |  |  |  |  | $51 / 2$ June 17 |  |  |  |  |
| $1,000$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 25 & 27 \\ 93 & 100 \\ 80 & 100 \end{array}$ | $151 / 21818.15 .5$ |  |  | （147\％June 15 | 151／2 June ${ }^{\text {75 }}$ | 147／June $15{ }^{281 / 3}$ Feb． 18 |  |
|  |  | ors |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}49 & \text { Sale } \\ 60 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  | 65 June 4 |  |  |
|  |  | Pr | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 7939 \\ & 80 \\ & 801 / 215 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Holland | 1038108 | ${ }^{60} 14 \mathrm{La}$ |  | x81／4 June 15 | 1014 June 24 | 8 May 24111 Jan． 14 |  |
|  |  | Holland | （12638 ${ }^{53}$ | 125 Sale 119 S ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 26\％Sale | 125. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 145 | Hou |  | $103 / 3$ Sale | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {a }}$ S Sale ${ }^{\text {43／2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | $13 / 4$ June 1 | ${ }^{\text {J Junn }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { June } \\ & 2 \% \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | （33／8 Sale | 1\％8 Sale | ${ }_{1}^{4} 588{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | $27 / 8$ June | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ June 30 |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 4\％／8 Sale |  |  | 11／2 June |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May} 26$ |  |
| 700 |  | adian |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{1 / 8} \quad 1$ | June 1 | 5／8 June 8 | F |  |
| －1，100 |  | Preferred Indian Ref |  | $13$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14,000 25,900 |  | Industrial R | 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & \text { Sale } \\ 16 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | 151／4Jun | 21 | Ap | 9 |
|  |  | Ina |  |  |  | 10 Jun | 12 12 Jun | J | ${ }_{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1 / 2}$ Jun |  | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Ju}$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 4$ June ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |  | 7 |
|  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | nt |  | Sale |  | June 1 |  | $3^{\frac{1 / 3}{3 / 3}} \mathbf{A p r}$ Apr．${ }^{7} 6^{7}$ |  |
|  | 260 | ${ }_{\text {Pre }}^{\text {Prior }}$ | － | 69318 |  | ， | 7 | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $6^{1 / 2}$ Jun |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8,800 \\ & 8,200 \\ & 6,200 \end{aligned}$ | 155, | Internat Ce | ${ }^{16} 6_{3 / 2}^{4} \text { sale }$ | sale |  | ， | Ju | 3 | $183 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6,600 \\ & 4,600 \end{aligned}$ |  | Internat ${ }^{\text {com }}$ |  |  |  | Jun | Ju | ${ }^{4}$ 鹤 Jan | ${ }^{21} 51 /$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Feb．}} 159$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 683 June 15 | ${ }^{76}$ 51／3 June 16 |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 564 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,250 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Ju | d Jun | ${ }_{13} 3$ Jun |  |
|  |  | nternat Pa |  |  |  | Jun | J Jun | 焅 Ju | 徒 Jan． 21 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Clases }} \mathrm{B}$－ |  |  |  | Jun | Jun |  | \％Jan．${ }^{4}$ |
| 2,9 4,9 |  |  |  | 硣 |  | Ju | Ju | 2 M | J Man． 15 |
|  |  |  |  | 32 Sal |  | 32 Jun | 32 Jun | $4{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 Jun | $1{ }^{11}$ | Jun | \％Feb．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 175$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 82 Jun | $1212{ }^{2} /{ }^{3}$ Jun | 8 Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 0$ | Jun | ${ }_{26}{ }^{5}$ ，M |  |
| 0，10 | 19， | Int | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{23 / 1 / 2 ~ J u n ~}$ | ${ }_{21 / 4}^{41 / 4}$ Jun | ${ }^{23 \%}$ Ma | Jan．${ }^{\text {Feb．}}$ |
|  |  |  | $53{ }^{93} 4{ }^{101 / 2}$ | $20^{1 / 2}$ |  | 20 Jun | $20^{2 / 3}$ Jun |  |  |
|  |  | Pref |  |  | 1－1－4 |  | ${ }_{30}{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {Jun Jun }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Apr．${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31／8 $413 /$ | Jun |  | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~s} \% \mathrm{Ma}$ | Apr． 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 101／411 | 兂 | 10\％June 15 | ${ }^{3}$ June 15 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 14 \\ & \text { June } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 85105 | 105 | 86 June 15 | June 15 | $85 \quad \mathrm{Apr}$ | Jun |
|  |  |  |  | 161／8 Sale |  | 151／2 Jun | $143 / 2 \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Johns－Manvi | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \text { sale } \\ & 951 / 4 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 12 62 Sale | 1088 ${ }^{\text {40 }}$ | ${ }^{50}$ Jun | 147／2 June |  |  |
|  | 7，010 | Jones | 812．813／ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 36 } & \text { Sale } \\ \\ 95 & 100\end{array}$ |  | 3014 Jun | $417 / 8$ June 993 | 3014 Jun | $\text { n. } 23$ |
|  | 820 3,800 | Kanses | ${ }^{112}{ }^{113}$ | 95.100 | 93行 100 | ${ }^{\text {93 }}$ \％Jun | \％J June | 90.88 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 11，600 | 54,100 35,700 | Kasser（J） |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Ju }}$ | Ju | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ June 24 | ${ }^{97 / 89}$ Mab．${ }^{19}$ |
|  |  | Kaufman D |  |  |  | June 14 | $7^{1 / 2}$ Jun | May | 9 |
|  | 181，900 | S |  |  |  | 1／2 June 1 | 1 June ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{27 / 6} \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{Ma}^{7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | June 2 | $1 / 8$ June |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 Jun | 18 | d | Mar． 19 |
| 1,400 |  |  | 117／8 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{65 / 8 ~ J u n ~}$ | 1010 | $65 \%$ Juw | 2278 Mar．${ }^{8}$ |
| 3，400 | 47，600 | K |  | ale |  | Jun | Ju | ${ }^{\text {Apr．}}{ }^{\text {May }} 16$ | 14 |
| 900 90 | 360，900 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}33 & \text { Sale } \\ 23 & \text { sale }\end{array}$ | $201 /$ | 20 2\％June 30 | 25 June | 2012 May | ${ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ Feb．${ }^{19}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，900 | 85 | K | $101 /{ }^{15}$ Sale | ${ }^{51 / 8}$ Sale | 5 Sale | $101 / 2$ Jun | $12^{63 / 4} \mathrm{Ju}$ | Jun | 13 Jan． 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ju | Ju | $1 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ ． | 23 Jan． 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ju | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ Ju | $1{ }^{131 / 8}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 14$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 88. | 23，Jun |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1 \quad 47 / 8$ |  |  | $1{ }^{17 / 8} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  | A | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 339，650 |  | 143／8 sale | 105／Sa |  | 10 June | $123 /$ | 10 May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 Apr | 73 Apr， 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 $21 / 2$ |  | June 21 June 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 25, ~ M a y \\ & 13 / \mathrm{May} \\ & \text { 1apr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $218$ | 21／2 | 21／8 June | June 1 |  |  |

[^1]


- No par value.


- Ne par value


## New York Curb Exchange

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE




[^2]

[^3]

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or footnotes ee page 53


NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


For footnotes see page 53,


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| agaregate Sales． |  | CURE EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jran. } \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | RICES IN JUNE． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | June 1. | June 30． | $\qquad$ |  | Lowest．   <br> Saler Prices．   <br> $151 / 2$ June 1 <br> 81 May 5 | Highes！ |
| 126，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 470,000 \\ \\ 14,000 \end{array}$ |  | ｜lid．Ask． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Bid } & \text { Aske } \\ 151 / 4 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} -\overline{\text { Bin }} \\ 263 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { Sale } & \text { Prices. } \\ 15 / 4 \\ \text { June } & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \begin{array}{ll} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 151 / 4 \\ \text { Sune } & 1 \\ \text { May } & 5 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Prices } \\ 31 & \text { Feb. } \\ 85 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Pub Service Co of $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{J}$－ $6 \%$ perpetual certificates |  | 1014 Sale | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{45,000}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{5 s}$ |  | 72 嘒 Sale | 75\％\％Sale | 701／2 June 11 | $7{ }^{761 / 2}$ Junee ${ }^{8} 8$ | $701 / 2$ Jun |  |
| 26，000 | 26,0 129 3150 |  |  |  | 75\％／ |  |  | ${ }^{66}$ 6014 June | $813 / 4$ Mar． 9 |
|  | 1，120，0 |  |  | $657 / 8$ Sale |  | 60 |  | ， |  |
|  |  | Ub Serr of Okila 5 S D．－． 1957 |  |  |  | 571／2 Jun | ${ }^{64}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$－ 6 | 558 |  |
| 3 |  | Pub |  | 39 |  | 683／2 | ${ }^{43}$ 43 June 6 | ${ }^{38} 8{ }^{3}$ Junn |  |
| 324，0 | 1，1999，0 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{563 / 4}$ June ${ }^{2}$ | 61 | 5634 June |  |
| 73,000 241,000 | 1，366，000 |  | 69\％\％Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20，000 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.000 \\ & 71,000 \\ & 22,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ 1968 Queens Boro G \＆E 51／2s． 1952 41／28 |  |  |  | 5̄－June－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －75 June ${ }^{-1}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 721 / 8 & \text { May } & 20 \\ 54 & \text { June } & 2 \\ 82 & \text { May } & 7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 821 / 2 \mathrm{Feb} \\ & 825 \\ & 83 \\ & 83 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6，000 | ，00 | Deb 63 full paid．．－．－．．－ 1941 eliance Manasement 58＿1954 |  |  |  | 49 June 7 | 49 June | 40 May | 106 Jan． 16 |
| 192，000 | ${ }_{2}^{1274,000}$ | Reliance Management 58． 1954 With warrants Rem＇ton Arms $53 / 3 \%$ notes ${ }^{3} 3$ |  |  |  |  | $a 551 / 2 \text { June } 20$ |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{8}} \mathrm{Jan}_{\mathrm{Mar}}{ }_{2}^{4}$ |
| 192,000 52,000 3,00 | 633，000 | Republic Gas Corp 68 A－ 1945 |  | ale | ${ }^{12}{ }^{-7}$ Sale | 7 June |  | 7 May 27 |  |
| 3,000 43,000 4 | 19，000 |  |  |  | 15 Sale | 15 June 30 | $21 / 7 /$ June 9 | 15 |  |
| 401 ， | 1，012，000 R |  | ${ }^{2} 121 / 4$ |  |  | 15 Jun | 23 Ju |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 46,00 \\ 24,000 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 192,000 & \mathbf{R}_{1} \\ 167,000 & \mathbf{R}_{3} \end{aligned}$ |  | 20 |  |  | 581／2 June 24 | 62 June | 581／2 | 81 |
| 58，000 | 33 |  |  | 8 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，723 | St Paul Gas Light 5s－${ }^{19} 1944$ | 90 \％Sale | 883／4 Sale |  |  | ${ }^{921 / 2}$ June $1{ }^{16}$ | 95 |  |
| 126 | 1, |  |  |  | $1001 / 4$ Sale | 10014 June 30 | 101／3 June 30 | $6{ }^{953 / 4} \mathrm{~F}$ Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30,0000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,0,000 \\ 220,000 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 97 & \text { Sale } \\ 87 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }^{95}$ 95 June ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | $93 / \frac{1}{2}$ June | 1／4 May | 3 |
|  | 3，491，000 | Saxo | 25 | 1／2 | 40 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 Jun |  | 12. June 30 |  |
|  | ${ }_{345,000}$ |  |  |  | 5414 Sale | 52 Jun | 64 June 8 | Ma | $75^{1 / 1 / 8}$ Mar． 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350,000 | 1，544，000 | 43 |  |  |  |  | 57／3 June 25 | ${ }^{593} 5$ | （1） |
|  | 990，00 $1,556,00$ |  |  | 613 Sale 55\％Sale | 63 ${ }^{63}$ Sale | ${ }_{52}^{603} \mathrm{Jun}$ | ${ }_{57}^{65 / 2}$ June 21 | $5^{59}$ June 2 |  |
| 274,00 12,00 | 56．000 |  |  |  |  | Jun | $6{ }^{2}$ | （17） | 70 Jan． <br> 35 Mar． <br>   |
| 12，000 | ${ }^{35}$ ， | Sheridan Wry Coal 6 －－1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，0 |  | － |  |  | 24 | 24 June 30 | 26 June 24 | ${ }_{24}{ }^{4}$ Jun | 401／2 Man． 11 |
| 2,000 |  |  | 24 Sale |  |  | 31 | 31－－June |  |  |
|  |  | 6s conv B certifs of deposit ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  |  |  |  | 523 | ${ }_{47} 9$. | ${ }^{29} 0$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 34,000 \\ 887,000 \end{array}$ | 3，594，000 | Boutheast P \＆L 68．．．．．．． 2025 | $7{ }^{7}$ |  | 531／2 Sale |  | 5813 |  | 35 |
|  |  |  | 98 Sale | 941／2 Sale |  | 941／2 Ju | 98，June | 98\％ |  |
|  | 287，00 | Gene |  | sale |  | ${ }^{943}$ | 1023／2 | $931 /{ }^{\text {9 }}$ |  |
| 205，000 | 1，033，000 |  |  |  |  | Jun |  | ${ }_{95}^{93} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{98} 93 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ May ${ }^{\text {A2 }}$ |
|  |  | Ref mt |  |  |  | 90－June 14 | ${ }_{76}{ }^{9}$ | Jun |  |
| 32 |  | 5 |  | 73 Sale |  | $711 / 2$ June 2 | 76 June 22 | ${ }^{71 / 2}$ Jan． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Jun | 801／June 26 | Jun |  |
| 7，000 | 20 | Southern Gas Co 61／2 1935 |  | 731／2 Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 11,000 \\ 160.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,000 \\ 1,186,000 \end{array}$ |  | 29 |  | 27 Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 62 & \text { June } \\ 27 & \text { June } 30 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 160,000 \\ 13,000 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$ | 1，161，000 | Without priviles |  | $\begin{array}{ll}34 & \text { Sale } \\ 30 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{30} 27$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 18 | ${ }_{30}^{27}$ Juar | 11 |
| 9，0 | 31，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 |  | So |  |  |  | $6^{4} 2^{3} /$ June ${ }^{\text {J June }}$ |  |  |  |
| 年 83,00 |  | South | － | 15 | 55 Sale | 473\％June | －June 16 | 473／3 Mu | ${ }^{74}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}}{ }^{27}$ |
| －31，000 | 706，00 | South | 75 Sale |  |  | 351／2 June | Jun | J June | 14 |
|  | 1498 | Sters |  | ${ }_{40}^{48} \begin{gathered}\text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{421 / 4}^{47}$ June | Jun | －June | $783 / \mathrm{Mar}$ ． 10 |
| 292,0 | ${ }_{1}^{1,5981,00}$ |  |  | $407 / 8$ sale |  | June | ／June | June | Man． 10 |
|  | 1，418，000 |  |  | 34 $311 / 2$ Sale Sale | ${ }^{331 / 3}$ Sale | 30 June | ${ }^{\text {J }}$ June | 30 May 31 | 5 |
| 115000 | 750，000 | Standa | 52 $21 / 2 \mathrm{~F}$ Sale |  |  | ${ }^{52}$ 50 June | June 17 | 501／2 May 31 | 60 Apr． 15 |
| 13,00 413.00 4 | 136，000 1，768，000 | Stand | 647／8 Sale |  |  | ${ }_{26}{ }^{\text {56 }}$ June | June 24 | 31／4 May | ${ }^{681 / 4 J J . ~ J a n . ~} 14$ |
| 413，000 | 1，16，000 | Standard Telep $53 / 8 \mathrm{~B} \ldots-.1943$ |  |  | 32 Sale | 27 Jun | Jun |  |  |
|  |  | 76 |  |  |  | 2313 June | 251／3 June 25 | 4 June | ${ }^{31}$ Mar． 3 |
| 144，000 | 991.0 | ${ }_{\text {78 }} 794$ | 25 Sale |  |  | 173／4 June | 251／2 Jun | ${ }^{171 / 4}$ June |  |
|  |  | Strawbridge \＆Clothier $\mathbf{S}^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 31 Apr |  |
|  |  | Sun | 89 Sale | 90 Sale | 92 Sale | 91 June 6 | 94. | ${ }_{86}{ }^{86}$ Jan | 94 June 16 |
| $\begin{array}{r}5,0 \\ 3,0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Sun ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  | $831 / 2$ June | \％Jun | 831／2 Jun | 90 Mar．${ }^{7}$ |
| 69，000 | 439，000 | uper |  | 573／2 Sale |  | 56／2 June | Jun | ${ }^{\text {Appr}}$ | $721 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{r}^{3}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}^{68}$ | $70^{--}$Sale |  |  | 541／4 June | $601 / 2 \mathrm{Jun}$ | 541／4 June 30 | ${ }^{74}$ J Jan |
| 19 | 913 | swift |  | ${ }_{933}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  | ${ }^{74} 12$ Jun | ${ }^{82}$ 821 ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{92}^{671 / 2}$ Jun | 95 Mar． 14 |
| 155,0 114,0 1 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{94}{ }^{\text {场 Sale }}$ | ${ }_{94}{ }^{\text {a }}$／${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ |  | Ap | $977 / 8 \mathrm{Ju}$ |
| 114,000 17,000 | 25，000 |  |  |  |  |  | $103 \%$ June |  | 04 Ma |
|  |  | Tenn Elec Power 58．．．．．－1956 |  |  | 823／4 Sale | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 10$ | 853 June 30 | 88 June |  |
| 2,000 18,000 | 108，000 | Tenn Power Co 58－．．．．－1962 |  |  |  | 681／2 June | 74 June 23 | $11 / 2$ June |  |
|  |  | Terni Hy | 58 Sale |  |  | 421／9 Jun |  |  |  |
| 123,000 1990000 190000 | $\begin{aligned} & 834,000 \\ & 1699 \\ & \hline 159 \\ & \hline 1510 \end{aligned}$ | Texas Citles Gas 5s |  | 351／2 Sale | $661 / \frac{1}{1}$ Sale | 321／2 Jun | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 731 / 2 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321 / 2 \text { June } 27 \\ & 63 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 199 | 1，155，000 | Texas Elec Service 5s－－－1960 | 77\％／3 Sale |  | $661 / 4$ sale | ${ }^{65} 1 / 4 \mathrm{Jun}$ | June 3 | 8 Apr． 29 | $24 . \mathrm{Feb}$ ． 15 |
| 194，000 | ${ }_{929}$ | Texas | $89^{-7}$ Sale | 71／4 Sale | 73 \％ | 67 June | 79 Ju | ${ }_{78} 78$ June ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $9{ }^{1}$ | 9 | $92-$ June 17 | 90.3 Jun | ${ }_{43}{ }^{\text {a }}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 15,000 | 18 | Ther |  |  | 52 Sale | 24 52 June June 30 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{30}$ 55 June ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{52} 24 / 2 /$ Jun | 43 Mar．${ }^{2}$ |
| 5，000 |  |  |  |  | 52 Sale |  |  | 86 | 87 |
|  |  | Tri Utilities Deb 58．．．．．． 1979 |  |  |  | Jun | 5ijun | $1 / 1 / 8$ Apr． | $33 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}.{ }^{21}$ |
| 86，000 | 245,0 | Twin City Rap Tr $53 / 5 \mathrm{~S}$ A． 1952 |  |  |  | J | Jun | 24／4 | 3214 Apr． 12 |
|  |  |  |  | 123／4 Sale | 11 Sal | 630 | Jun |  | ${ }^{34} 18$. |
| 13，000 | 107，000 | Union Amer Invest Es A． 1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jnion e eetric Lt \＆Pow（196） | ${ }^{\text {95，}}$ 91／Sale |  |  | ${ }_{84} 96$ June 24 | $2{ }_{2} 983 / 8 \mathrm{Jun}$ | Fe | ${ }_{861 / 2} \mathbf{M a r}$ Mar． 18 |
| 17， 17000 | 1，256，000 |  | 913／4 Sa | $841 / 4$ sale |  |  | June |  |  |
| 35，000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3,000 \\ 61,000 \end{array}$ | Union Trrmi |  |  | $921 / 2$ Sale | $911 / 2$ June | 921／2 June | June | 1／6 May 7 |
|  |  | Jnited |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | United 1 | $22^{-7}$ Sale ${ }^{-1}$ | 173／6 Sale | 321／4 Sale | Jun | Ju | ／8 M | 5 |
|  | ${ }_{327,00}^{277}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Ja | 34 Ju |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}82,000 \\ 164 \\ 22.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 901，000 159,000 |  | 56／Sale $811 / 2$ Sale |  | 341／2 Sale | ${ }_{54}^{30}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }} 0$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{29393 / 3}$ June | 54 June | ${ }_{85}^{66}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |

[^5]
" Under the rule"' sales affecting the range were made as follows in 1932 :
Blackstone V alley Gas \& Electric 5s 1939, $\$ 1,000$ Central Power 5 s D 1957, $\$ 1.000 \mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{Mar} .7$ Cities Service pref $B, 10$ at 5 Jan . 11 Dallas P. \& L. $6 \mathrm{SS} 1949,81,000$ at 105 Apr. 5
Houston L. \& P. 5 s A $1953, \$ 3,000$ at 96 May 3 Houston L \& P. 5 SA A $1933,83,000$ at 96 May 3
Interstate Telep. 5 SA A $1961,52,000$ at 68 May 9 Iowa P. \& L. 41/2 $1958, \$ 1,000$ at $811 / 2$ Apr. 1 Jones \& L. Steel $581939, \$ 3,000$ at $1031 / 2 \mathrm{Mar} .31$ Netherlands $6 \mathrm{~s} 1972, \$ 10,000$ at 106 Jan. 5

 Russian Govt. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ctfs., $1921, \$ 1,000$ at $11 / 2$
Shawinigan Water \& Power 41/2s B 1968, $\$ 2,000$ at 78 Mar. 10
Stinnes (H.) deb. 7s, 1936, $\$ 1,000$ at $311 / 2$ Jan. 25

> Sylvanite Gold Mines, 100 at $3 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .27$
Toledo Edison $5 \mathrm{~s} 1947, \$ 1,000$ at 94 Apr. 26 Union Gulf Corp. $5 \mathrm{~s} 1950, \$ 1,000 \mathrm{at} 98 \mathrm{Mar} .9$
United Lt. \& Rys. deb. $6 \mathrm{~s} 1973, \$ 2,000$ at $651 / 4$ Welch Grape Juice, 25 at $371 / 4$ Jan. 27 Welch Grape Juice, 25 at 371/4 Jan. 27
Wheeling Electric 5s 1941, \$1,000 at 101 May 18 'Deferred delivery" sales affecting the rang were made as follows in 1932 .
Am. Capital Corp. com. B, 700 Am. Capital Corp. com. B, 700 at $1 / 8$ June 14
American Solvents \& Chemical $61 / 2 \mathrm{w}$ w. w $\$ 1,000$ at $141 / 2$ Mar. 17,
Bel Tel. of Can. $5 \mathrm{~s} 1957, \$ 9,000$ at $941 / 2$ Mar. 7 Central States Eiec. com. 100 at $8 /$ June Cities Service deb. $5 \mathrm{~s} 1950, \$ 4,000$ at $161 / 19$ May 28
Commerz und Privat $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 37, \$ 1,060$ at 29 May 28 Commerz und Privat $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 37, \$ 1,000$ at 29 May 28 Gen. W. W. \& El. 6s B 1944, $\$ 10,000$ at 6 June
Hamburg Elev. Underground \& Street Ry. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
1938, $\$ 5,000$ at

$|$| Gillette Safety Razor $5 \mathrm{~s} 1940, \$ 1,000$ at 94 ar. 7 |
| :--- |
| Interstate Equities Corp. 200 at |
| 14 |
| May 21 | Interstate Equities Corp. 200 at 14 May 21

Interstate Power $5 \mathrm{~s} 1957, \$ 5,000$ at 70 Mar. 10
Ind \& Mich. Elec. 5 s 1955, $\$ 2,000$ at 94 Mar. 12 K. C. Gas 1st 6s $1942, \$ 5,000$ at $977 /$ Jan. 15 Middle West Util. 5 s 1934, $\$ 1,000$ at $17 / 8$ May 28
Middle West Util. $5 \mathrm{~s} 1935, \$ 5,000$ at 178 May 28 New Bradford Oil 500 at $1 / 4$ Feb. 8
Pacific Western Oil $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ w. w. $1943, \$ 1,000$ at 401/2 June 7 ,
Piedmont Hydro-Electric 1 st \& ref. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1960$, Pl $\$ 2,000$ at 51 Jan. 7
Pub. Ser. Nor. Ill. $7 \%$ pf., 75 at 68 Apr. 5
Reliance Management 5 s w. w. 1954, $\$ 1,000$ at Reliance Management 5 s w. w. 1954, $\$ 1,000 \mathrm{a}$
50 June 23 Securities Corp. General, 300 at 2 Apr. 9
Southwest Dairy Products deb. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1938, \$ 1,000$ Superpower Co. 6s 1961, $\$ 1,000$ at 77 June 7 Superpower Co. 6s $1961, \$ 1,000$ at 77 June 7
Tri-Utilities Corp. deb. 5 s $79, \$ 2,000$ at $31 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}^{1} 1$
Union Term. Dallas) $5 \mathrm{~s} \cdot 42, \$ 2,000$ at 75 June 14
West Penn El. deb.5s $2030, \$ 1,000$ at $531 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$.4

## New York Produce Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

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



[^6]| AgGREGATE SALES |  | NEW YORE PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Pan. }{ }^{3} \\ 1981 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN JUNE |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & I n \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | June 1. | June 30. | Lowest. | Hiohest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| Shares | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares } \\ 217,000 \\ 12,500 \\ 700 \\ 200 \\ 100 \\ 400 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | Sherritt-Gordon Mines_-.-1 | Bid. | Bid. Ask. | $\overline{\text { Bid. }}$ Ask. | Sate Prices. | ale Pric | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \text { Apr. } 26 \\ 1 / 2 \mathrm{May} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 18 \mathrm{c} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} & 62 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} & 62 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 1 / 2 \text { June }^{8} \\ & 60 \text { c June } \end{aligned}$ | 614. June 28 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Shortwave ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Selevision....- |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .70 \mathrm{Mar} .5 \\ & 3 / \mathrm{Feb} .5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ Apr. 20.1 Apr. 20 |  |
|  |  | per Corp of Ameri | .50-7.50 | $1.50^{2} \quad 4.00$ | 4.00 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \text { May } 22 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 1.85 \text { May } 27 \\ 20 \\ \text { Jan. } 14 \\ 1 / 2 \text { May } 21 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | vedish Ball Bearin |  | 58 | 1.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $10 \overline{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 600 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | Treadwell YukonTrustee Standard O | $\begin{array}{rl\|} \hline 50 & 1.05 \\ 3.35 & 3.70 \end{array}$ | $1.00 \quad 2.00$ |  | 1.00 June 9 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3.68 Sale | $\begin{array}{ll}1.87 & 2.10\end{array}$ | $1.70 \quad 2.00$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \text { June } 9 \\ & 2.87 \text { Apr. } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.50 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 3.62 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1.70 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \text { May } 19 \\ & 71 / 3 \\ & 7 \text { Jan. } 6 \\ & 1 / 6 \text { May } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.68 \text { Jan } \\ & 71 / 1 / \text { Jan. } \\ & 26 \\ & \text { 2/1/6 May } 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Itilities Hydro \& Ralls wo Utilities Hydro \& Rails w |  |  | - 1/4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 12 \\ 30 \mathrm{c} & .50 \\ 60 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 5 \mathrm{cc} & 45 \mathrm{c} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ 1 / & 3 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 5 \mathrm{c} & 45 \mathrm{c} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} & 35 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | ---- | . | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { Mar. } 26 \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \text { Apr. } 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathrm{Feb} .{ }_{2}^{4}$ |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} -\cdots 2 & - \\ \hdashline- & 10 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | 1 June 6 |  |  |
| 5,80 |  | e |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 3 / 4 \\ -3 / 4 & \frac{3}{3} \\ \hdashline-1 / 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 1 / 2 & 1 \\ \hdashline 1 / 2 & \text { saie } \\ \hdashline \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \text { May } \\ \text { 1.5. Mar. } 6 \\ 7^{1 / 2} \text { Mane } 30 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Wisconsin Holding A------10 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 15 / 8 & 17 / 3 \\ 11 c^{1 / 2} & 14 \mathrm{c} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 3 / 2 & 2 \\ 10 \mathrm{c}^{3 / 4} & 11 \mathrm{c}^{7 / 8} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 1 & \text { June } 27 \\ \hdashline 10 c & \text { June } \end{array}\right\|\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 / 6 \text { June } \\ \overline{1} \overline{3}-\text { June } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21 / 4 \text { May } 17 \\ 24 \mathrm{c} \text { Jan. } 20 \\ \text { Apr. } 26 \end{array}$ |
| 2,50 | 63,0 | ald Minin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]
## Chicago Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE




# Philadelphia St'k Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE



| GGREGAT | SALESS. | PHILADELPRIA STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 . \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN JUNE. |  |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June. | Sance 1. |  |  |  |  | June 30. | Lowest | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 160 \\ -\quad 100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 848 \\ 190 \\ 40 \\ 162 \\ 4,207 \\ 5,600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Scott Paper .-...........ererer | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Bid. } & A s k . \\ 361 / 2 & 381 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\widehat{\begin{array}{c} B i d . \\ 20 \end{array}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask. } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \hdashline 87 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | Bid. $A s k$ <br> 20 28 <br> $65-9$ -75 <br> 74 78 | Sale Prices. <br> 19 <br> 19 <br> 73 <br> June <br> June 29 <br> 91- <br> 1 | Sale Prices. 213/4 June 90 June 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Mar. } 14 \\ & 981 / \mathrm{Mar}^{2} \\ & 86 \mathrm{Mar} .30 \end{aligned}$ |
| 160 |  | Scott Paper <br> Series $A$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> 6\% preferred $\qquad$ <br> Seaboard Utilitlea Corp <br> Sentry Sufety Control. | sale- |  | 1/2 | $7_{1 / 4} 7^{3 / 8}$ | $\mathrm{g}_{1} 1 / 4$ June 10 |  | ${ }^{91}$ 1/ Jan. June 10 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ 01 \text { Mar. } 10 \\ 18 \text { Jan. } 15 \end{gathered}$ |
| 300 |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $3 / 8$ Jan. 25 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,110 \\ 29,300 \end{array}$ | Tacony-Falmyre Bridge.....* Telephone Security preferred Tono-Belmont Devel. Tonopal Mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 |  |  | $32 \quad 35$ | 281 | 30 | $23 \quad 27$ | 6 | 30 June 7 |  | $40 \quad$ Mar. 17 |
| 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% June 10 | 71 June June 10 | ${ }^{63} 16$ June 6 |  |
| 5,7 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,300 \\ 4,200 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  |  | -1/4 | $1 / 8$ June 16 | 118 June 16 | 1-16 May 23 | \%/8 Jan. 19 |
|  | 23,110 | Tonopalh Mining <br> Union Traction $\qquad$ | 15 \% Sale |  | Sal |  | June | 1112 | 12 May 31 | 177 Jan. 29 |
| , 400 | 562,800 | United Gas Impt com new---:- | 185\% Sale | ${ }_{1} 1{ }^{1}$ | $\mathrm{Sajale}^{\text {a }}$ | 120] $\overline{1} 8$ | 93\% June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14. | $123 / 8$ Aprie | 215/8 Mar. 7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,400 \\ & 3,519 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}85 & 88 \\ 60 & 61\end{array}$ | 76 10 |  | [ 76 | 70 June 2 | $791 / 2$ June 4 | $\begin{array}{lll} 70 & \text { June } & 2 \\ 20 & \text { Apr. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \quad \text { Mar. } 10 \\ & 60 \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 450 | 2,516 100 | Common clasa B <br> Second preferred <br> Victory Insurance Co | 61 | 12 | $41 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 20 \\ 1 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 11/2 June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $2 \overline{4}$ June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 60 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}80 & \text { Jan. } \\ 2 & \text { May } \\ 11\end{array}$ | 80 |
|  | 100 |  |  |  |  | 13/2 |  |  | $21 / 2 \text { Feb. } 16$ | ${ }^{31 / 2}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jeb. }}$ |
| 1,300 | 700 | Warner Company. <br> Westmoreland, Inc. <br> Westmoreland Coal <br> $W$ Jersey \& Seashore $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^{-\cdots}$ | Sale |  |  |  | 114 Jun | $3 / 4$ June |  |  |
|  | 300 |  |  |  | $10$ | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 6 \\ \text { Mav } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $6 \text { Apr. } 12$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 May ${ }^{5}$ |

## Boston Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE



No par value $x$ Ex-dividend

## Cleveland Stock Exchange 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


| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } 2 \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN JUNE. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Inne. } \end{gathered}$ | Since |  |  | June 1. | June 30. | Lowest. | Highesi. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| \$ | ${ }^{8} 760$ |  | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. 47/8 May 27 | ${ }_{10}^{\text {Sale Prices. }}$ Feb. 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 923 \end{aligned}$ | 1,286 |  | -- ----- |  |  | $12^{---J u n e-10}$ | 14.7 | $1^{42}$ June 10 |  |
| 231 | 1,543 |  |  |  |  | 11 June 28 | 13 June 2 | 11 June 28 | ${ }^{20} 8$. Jan. 25 |
| 1,5992 | 5,436 | Consoi Gas E L \& Power---100 | $64172{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | -44 Sale | - 449 Sale | 1039-June ${ }^{-17}$ | 4651/2 June 14 | ${ }^{39}$ June 2 | 681/3 Mar. 87 |
| 236 26 | 1,011 | 6\% preferred ser D..... 100 |  | 1041/2 Sale | $1031 / 2$ Sale | 103 June 17 | 105 June 14 | 103 97 | ${ }^{1111 / 8} 10{ }^{1 / 8}$ Jan. 27 |
| 232 | 2,607 |  |  |  |  | 921/2 June 23 | 94 June 6 | $921 / 2$ June 23 25 c Feb. 19 | $\begin{array}{ll}100 & \text { Jan. } \\ 75 \mathrm{c} & \text { Feb. } 19\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,611 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | Consolidation Coal......... 100 Preferred |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 25 \mathrm{c} & \text { Feb. } \\ 5 & \text { Feb. } 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}75 \mathrm{c} & \text { Feb. } 19 \\ 5 & \text { Feb. } 13\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Davison Chemical common-- Eastern Rolling Mill | 3 | $13 / 4$ |  |  |  | $37 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .25$ | ${ }^{3} 76$ Feb. 25 |
| 20 | 1,505 | Emerson Bromo Selta A wi---- |  |  | $2 \overline{4}^{--}$ | 27-June 29 | $24^{--J u n e-} 2 \overline{9}$ | 24 Jan. 5 | 2915 Feb . ${ }^{17}$ |
| 102 | 1,341 | Fidelity \& Guar Fire Cord. 10 |  |  |  | $61 / 2$ June 24 | 7 , June 7 | $61 / 2$ June 24 | 15 Jan. 16 |
| 521 <br> 285 | 4,654 1,163 |  |  |  |  | $281 / 2$ June 22 | $301 / 8$ June 10 | $281 / 2$ May 26 | 8513 Jan .14 |
| 47 | 1,47 | Class B...-......---....-- |  |  |  | June | $4 . J u n e$ | 4 June 7 | ${ }_{4} 3 / 2$ Mar. 2 |
| 8 | 103 | Finance Service pre |  |  |  | 41/4 June 20 | 41/4 June 20 | 4314 June 20 | 6 June 7 |
|  |  | First Nat Bank ${ }^{\text {Guilford Realty }} \mathbf{C o}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $301 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} .10$ |
|  |  | Home Credit Co-- |  |  |  |  |  | 10 May 31 | 10 May 31 |
|  | 4,915 | Houston Oil prefer |  |  | $20^{1 / 2}$ Sale | 20 June 30 | 20 June 30 | 20 June 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { May } 27 \\ 20 & \text { Apr. } 15\end{array}$ |
|  | 518 | Mira Finance common ${ }^{\text {ctan }}$ - 25 | $7^{-------~}$ | 6 Sale |  | 1 June 3 | 1 June | 1. May 24 | 8 Feb. 8 |
| 841 <br> 143 | 1,816 | 18t preferred.-.-...-.-.-. 25 | -7\% | 101/4 Sale | $61 / 2$ Sale | 91/2 June 21 | $10{ }^{1 / 2}$ June 23 | $51 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .13$ | 103/ May ${ }^{3}$ |
| 2,177 | 16,113 | Maryland Cas Co-..........----- |  | 21/2 | 213131 | 2314 | $3{ }^{1} / 2$ June 14 | $21 / 4$ June 3 | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} .15$ |
|  | 2,373 | Merch \& MIners Transp...-2* |  | $17{ }^{-}$ | 14188-17- | $17{ }^{--J}$ June 10 |  | 20 | $21 .{ }^{20}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb} .6$ |
| 120 | 1,345 | Mort Bond \& Title w l....... |  |  | 111/2 | 2 June 3 | 2 June 3 | $2{ }^{2}$ Jan. 21 | 236 Mar. 24 |
| 2,491 | 17,656 | New Amsterdam Casualty..- | ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | 4 Sale | 13 Sale | 13 June 66 | 141/8 June 9 | 12 Apr. ${ }^{12}$ | 21.15 Jan 20 |
| 442 | 2,838 |  | $49 \overline{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale | 371/2 Sale | $34 \quad 4{ }^{4}$ | 34 June 2 | 40 June 6 | 34 June 2 | 701/3 Jab. 16 |
|  |  | Roland Pic Homel'd Co pfd.-. |  |  |  |  |  | 90 Mar. 7 | ${ }^{50} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ Mar. 14 |
|  | 400 | Silica Gel common-........... |  |  |  |  |  | Feb. 24 | 1 Feb. 24 |
|  |  | United Porto Rican Sug pfd |  |  |  |  | 8 --June 30 | 8 June 30 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { Feb. } 20 \\ 8 & \text { June } \\ \\ \text { 20 }\end{array}$ |
| 6,438 | 2,215 | United Rys a Electric.... 50 |  |  |  | 40 c June 20 | 1/2 June 1 | 30c May 26 | $11 / 2$ Mar. 2 |
| 6,438 | 40,029 |  |  | 2 Sale | 21/8 $\quad 238$ | 2 June 1 | $3 \frac{3}{8}$ June 14 | 2 June 1 | $87 / 8$ Jan. 18 |
| 16 | 261 | Western Md Dairy Inc |  |  |  | 60 June 20 | 601/4 June 21 | 60 June 20 | 90 Jan. 20 |

## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE


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


## Los Angeles Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

# RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE 



| AgGREGATE SALES. |  | LOS AN GELES STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } 2 \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN JUNE. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | June 1. | June 30. | Lowest. | Fighest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 21,700 \\ 265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shares, } \\ 114,700 \\ 2,246 \end{gathered}$ | Par <br> So Galif Edison Ltd com. <br> Original preferred <br> ..-25 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 301 / 2 & 307 / 8 \\ 43 & -=- \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 167 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ 33 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid. Ask. } \\ 185 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices. } \\ & 16{ }^{2} / 8 \\ & 318 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices. <br> 20 5/8 June 15 <br> $331 / 4$ June 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale Prices } \\ & 163 / 8 \text { June } \\ & 31 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices. 323/4 Feb. 18 43 Jan. |
| 2,800 | 18,900 | Origingi preferred..----25 | 261/9 $\quad 27$ - $1 / 2$ | $21^{1 / 4}$ Sale | $221 / 2{ }^{-23} 17$ | $211 / 8$ June | $235 \%$ June 22 | $211 / 8$ May 26 | $277 / 8$ Jan. 15 |
| 5,900 | 47,700 | 6\% preferred.-...-.-.-. 25 | 2331 | 18/8 Sale | $197 / 8.201 / 4$ | 18.4 June | 1918\% June 16 | 1738 June 2 | 23 Mar. 7 |
| 200 |  | So ${ }^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2188 & 22 \\ 235 & 25\end{array}$ | - | 185\% | ${ }_{20}{ }^{18}$ June 25 | 20 June 25 | 183\% May 27 | $243 / 8 \mathrm{Ja}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 21 \\ 74 & 80\end{array}$ |  |  | 20 June 25 | 24 Feb. 19 <br> 92 Feb. 17 |
| 3,600 | 24,985 | So Counties Gas 6\%......100 | $811 / 2{ }^{1} 911 / 2$ | 6 $\overline{1 / 2} 5$ | $743 / 8$ Sale | 76 \% June 22 | $761 /{ }^{7}$ | 76 June 22 | $\begin{array}{ll}92 & \text { Feb. } 17 \\ 37 & \text { Jan. } 27\end{array}$ |
| 37,200 | 265,200 | Standard Oil of Calif.-.-.---** | 20388 Sale | $16^{6 / 2}$ Sale | 181/8 Sale | $153 / 4$ June 15 |  | ${ }_{12}^{15} 4{ }^{3}$ June ${ }^{\text {Feb. }}$ | 27 Feb. 18 |
| 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 2,100 \end{aligned}$ | Superior Oil com. Taylor Milling Corp $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\overbrace{}^{-1} 101 / 2$ | - 12 | - 14 | 12 June 15 | 12 June 15 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & \text { Feb. } \\ 4 \\ 4 & \text { May } 25\end{array}$ | 12 Feb. <br> 8  <br> Jan.  |
| 4335 |  | Title Insur \& Trust Co |   <br> 35 10 <br> $23 / 80$  <br> Sale  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 2 & 25 \\ 5 / 8 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ | - | 233 June ${ }_{2}^{3 / 8}$ June 1 | 25 <br> $31 / 8$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 23 21/8 June 15 | $\begin{array}{cc}55 & \text { Jan. } \\ 6 & \text { Feb. } 17\end{array}$ |
| 27.900 | $376,700$ | Transamerica Corp. <br> Union Bank \& Trust Co.-100 | $22^{3 / 8}$ Sale | $25^{\frac{5}{8}}$ Sale | $25^{\frac{5}{8}}$ Sale | $23 / 8$ June 1 | $31 / 8$ June 4 | $25^{1 / 8}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} \quad 24$ | 6 Feb. 17 <br> 25 Jan. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 623 \\ 84,600 \end{array}$ | Union Oil Associates. ...... 25 | $11, ~ S a l e ~-~$ |  | 8 8, Sale- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 75 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 123 3 Jan. 15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12,800 \\ & 12,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 840,000 \\ 110,000 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ | Union Oil of Calif.-..----25 Van De Kamp's Bakeries...25 | 23 $51 / 4$ Sale | 85/8 Sale | ${ }_{7} 91 / 8$ Sale ${ }^{\text {81/4 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 / 8 \text { June } 30 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 / 8 \text { June } 23 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \text { June } \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $11^{3 / 4}$ Jan. ${ }^{1}$ |
| 200 390 | 1,106 | Van De Kamp's | 51/2-10-- | $37 / 25$  <br> 15 5 | $2^{1 / 2}{ }^{1} 3^{81 / 4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ June 17 | $31 / 2$ June 14 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ June 177 | 51/2 Mar. 21 |
| 100 | 1,40 | Western Air Express_.....-10 | 4 16 | $73 / 4818$ | $71 / 2$ | 9 June 18 | 9 June 18 | $51 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$. 8 | $10^{7 / 2}$ Mar. May 21 |

* No par value.


## San Francisco Stock Exch. <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

-No par value.


[^8]
## Detroit Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE


| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | DETROIT stock exchange STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan.e. } \\ 1932 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN JUNE． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June． | Jan． 1. |  |  | June 1. | June 30. | Lowest． | Hiohest． | Lowest． | Hiohest． |
| $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 63 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | 1Shares．1,151,88360310016,11961,52810,9287,73523752,8703,2241,916 |  |  | Bid  <br> $11 / 8$ Ask <br> $1 / 2$ 1 | Bin． Ask． <br> 2 4 <br> $1 / 2$ $4 / 3$ <br> -- $5^{1 / 2}$ <br> $53 \%$ $6^{5 / 8}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 2 \text { June. } \\ 1 / 2 \text { June } 9 \end{gathered}$ | Sale $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Prices．} \\ \text { 2 } \\ \text { 1／2 June } \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 338 Sale | －${ }^{-5 \%}{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 5 & \text { june } \\ 3 & \text { June } \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $-6$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Brown Fe }}$ | 113\％ |  | $7^{-1}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  | 733 June 4 |  |  |
| 1， 1,35 |  |  |  |  |  | 61／3une ${ }^{\text {4\％3 June }} 1$ |  | 438 June ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |
|  |  | Consol |  | $\begin{array}{lc} 2 / 5 \\ 5 \% & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \\ 41 / 2 & - \end{array}$ |  | －－－－－－－－－－－－ | 5－－：－－－－－－－ |  |  |
| 550 |  | Copelan |  |  | － $4 \frac{7}{4} 8$ | 5 June 2 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{1 / 8}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ June ${ }^{\text {apre }} 12$ |  |
|  |  | Deisel Wemmer Glibert com10 Detrolt \＆Clevel Nav com＿10 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2^{2 / 18} & \text { Sale }^{41 / 8} \\ 3^{3} & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 31 / 8 & 41 / 2 \\ 6 . & 31 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 31 / 2 & \text { June } & 9 \\ 3 \\ 73 & \text { June } & \text { June } \\ 6 \end{array}$ | 31／3 June 18 |  |
| 158 |  | 1 Detrolt | $11^{3} 5$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 62 & \text { sale } \\ \hdashline-\quad 25 / 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 62 June 30 |  |
| 100 |  | Detroit ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | 21／4 | $70 \text { Sale }$ |  | $62^{2 / 8} \text { June } 30$ | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | Detroit St | －－－ |  | $=\begin{array}{cc} -17 & 9 \\ \hline 2 & 978 \end{array}$ | 1 June 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Class B－－－－ |  |  |  |  |  | $31 / 4$ Apr． 12 |  |
|  |  | Eaton |  |  |  |  | 4 ¢1／8une ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  | 71／Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,930 \\ 50 \\ 770 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Fede }}$ |  |  |  | 1 I June | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 11$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ June | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Jun | 11／June 6 |  |
| 2，675 | 20，93 | Por |  |  |  | （ ${ }^{5 / 2}$ Jun | $10^{7 / 2}$ June 17 |  |  |
|  |  | Pour |  |  | $6_{0}^{1 / 4 / 4)^{13 / 4}}$ | 101／June ${ }^{13}$ | 12 洛 June 21 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 10 / 4 \text { Nune } 13 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Gemmer Mra Co clase A A－－－＊＊ | －－－－－ |  | $3--\overline{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 19，529 |  |  | 3 ${ }^{4}$ sale |  | $7{ }^{3} \overline{3}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | General | Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1，609 |  | Granam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23，184 15，809 15 | Grand Rap Meeral Craft．．．－： | （1） | （e） | （er |  | 12－June ${ }^{\text {5／3 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Hoover teel Baiin come－．－－－10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $52,34 \epsilon$ | ${ }^{\text {Houl }}$ | （10 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{43} / 4$ June 10 | $103 / \mathrm{Mar} .2$ |
| 3，065 | $\begin{aligned} & 02,56 \\ & 19,56 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | Huad | （1）${ }^{3} 5$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}3 & 5 \\ { }^{1} & 1 / 4 \\ 5 & \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { May } 27 \\ 9 & \text { Mar．} 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 113/ Mar. } \\ & 10 \text { Jab. } \\ & 10 \\ & \text { Feb. } 18 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Kalama | 11／4 |  |  | －－3／3 June－－8 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Kirs }}^{\text {Kid }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 3/4 June } 8 \\ \text { 11年Mar. } 30 \\ 8 / 8 \text { June } 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 3，12 | 23，948 |  | （154 | －－．．－${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}2 & 4 \\ 8 & 11 \\ 8 & 1 / 4\end{array}$ | － | $9 \%$ June |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { Mar. } 4 \\ & 12 \frac{14}{3} \text { Jan. } 20 \\ & 183 / 3 \text { Jan. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| 600 705 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,755 \\ 4,900 \\ 1,475 \\ 1,47 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | Mesta Man Michiga Preferred Miles Detrolt Theatre．．．．．．． 1$*$ <br>  <br> 10 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{cc} 41 / 4 & 8_{1}^{81 / 2} \\ 18 & 100^{2} \\ -\cdots & 11 \mathrm{c} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 31 / 4 & 31 / 2 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 7 \\ \hdashline & 10 c \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 13 / 4 & 21 / 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 \\ 8 \mathrm{c} & 10 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3^{3} / 2 \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 400 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 c June 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  | －－．：－ |  |  | 8c June 10 |  |  |  |
|  | 13.429 |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{c}^{41 / 2} & 51 / 2 \\ 5 & \text { Sale }^{1 / 4} \\ 18 & 2^{1 / 4} \end{array}$ | $\text { 3亲 } \quad 6$ |  |  | $12{ }^{1 / 2}$ June ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| 1，445 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8}{ }^{\frac{1}{3} / 3}$ June June 25 |  |
|  | 149.278 | Muller Bakeries class A com． Murray Cord common． National Investora com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National Steel | 211／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 / 8 \text { Fan. } 12 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Pack |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20,773 1,267 |  | Par |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{135 / 8}$ Sale | ${ }_{20}^{11 / 8}$ Jun | $\begin{array}{ll} 14 & \text { June } \\ 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1{ }^{13} 13 / \mathrm{Ap}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | R1ve |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}35 \mathrm{c}^{2} & 45 \\ 113 & \end{array}$ |  |  | 30 c Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  | ， |  | 11 |  | $111 / 8$ June | 1919．Mar． 22 |
|  |  | Preferred． |  |  |  |  |  | $271 / 2 \mathrm{May} 10$ | 273 May 10 |
|  |  | Silent Souare ${ }^{\text {a }}$ D clame |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{31 / 8}^{4}$ Jun．June 13 | ${ }^{63} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar． 8 |
|  |  | 38.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ja | 5 Jan． 5 |
| 1，509 |  | Timken Azle com | S Sale |  |  | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 115 / 5 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered} \text { June }^{23} 9$ |  | Mar．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 14$ |
|  |  | Priversal ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Onivers | ${ }^{13}$ |  |  | Jun |  | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Apre ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{10} 13 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ J．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | versal |  |  |  | Jun | June | ${ }^{3} 101 / 8 \mathrm{Ju}$ | 10 10／6 Mar．${ }^{18}$ |
|  |  | Class $A$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Walker ${ }^{\text {Warner }}$ |  |  |  | Jun | ${ }^{5} 1 / 3$ | ${ }^{3} 38$ | $123 \mathrm{Jan} \text { Mar. } 13$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 100 \\ 900 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 35 c 50c | 35 C June | 5c June | 35 c Jun | Jan． 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66，21 |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5\％／Sale | （ ${ }^{\text {93／4／4 }}$ Sale |  | 1344 June ${ }^{\text {84／4 }}$ | 93／May 2 |  |

# General Quotations 

OF BONDS AND STOCKS

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


| Bonds. | Bid. | 3k | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonde. | Bid. | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RA] |  |  |  |  |  | ) |  |  |
| Adirondack 1st Alron \& Barb Beltg $481942 . J \& D$ | 72 | 78 | q 6a 1933-1935 (yr)--J\&J 15 | 7\% | 6.25\% |  | 50 50 | 60 |
| Ak Oant \& Youngnt-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen \& ref 68.1945 ser A - A A O | 35 | 45 | Gen 1stg 4s July 1948 --- J\&J | 67 |  | Boston \& Maine (new) 5s Sept '41 | 42 | 46 |
| Gen \& ref $51 / 5 \mathrm{E} 1945 \mathrm{ser}$ B A\&O <br> Alabama Great Southern- | 35 | 40 | Atl \& Danville 1at 4s 1948--J J JJ | $411 / 2$ | $183 / 4$ | 4s-5s April 194 | 42 | 46 46 |
| 1ut cons g 581943 | 75 |  | Atl \& Yad lst gu g 40 1949-Ad0 | 15 | $197 / 8$ |  | 42 | 46 |
| 1at cons 481943 ser B | 71 | 83 \% | Aug Term 1st gu g 6a 1947--A\&O |  |  | 5 Jan 194 | 42 | 46 |
| "A." |  |  | Aus \& NW 1st 5s g 1941-..J\&J |  | 98 | $5{ }^{5} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 42 | 46 |
|  | $1{ }^{100}$ | 103 | Augusta Unlon Stat 4a 1953-J\&J | 35 | 50 | 5s Mar 19 | 4213 | 46 52 |
| " O " deb ${ }^{\text {deb }}$ Se NOV 11940 -A\&O | If 109 | 102 | Brit Marris g 5s 1936--9-M\&N | 87 |  | ${ }_{\text {Sa }}^{\text {San }}$ May 1940 |  |  |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern- |  |  | Baltimore \& Ohio |  |  | 1st m 5s 1967 eer AÖ---M8̇8 | $501 / 2$ |  |
| Prior lien 6.1948 <br> Gen income 6s Oct 1048 | 6 1 | 11 5 | 1st M 48 g July 1948..-A\&O | 7014 | 7036 | 1st m 581955 8er 2 - | 50 46 |  |
| Alabama \& Vicksburg Ry------ |  |  |  |  | 36 | 1st m438 | 9\% |  |
|  | 50 | 60 |  | 163 |  | Boat \& Maine |  | 42 |
| Albany \& Buad 31/8 gold 1946 (conv before 1916) gu. | 66 |  | Ref \& gen 581995 series A.-J\&D |  | 313 | ${ }^{48} \mathrm{Feb} 1.19$ | 65 |  |
| Alleghany Corp- |  |  | Ref \& gen 582000 ser D. M\&S |  |  | \% 195 | $\overline{3} 0$ | 44 34 |
| Ooll tr conv 5 | 10 | $107 / 8$ | Eq tr 416:1932-40 (yr) -M\&N | b $8 \%$ | 。 |  | 81 | 87 |
| Ooll \& conv $581949 . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$-J\&D |  |  | Eq tr $43 \cdot 133-410$ (rr)--F\&A | \% | $7 \%$ | Equip 51/38 1932-1937(yr) F\&A | 9\% | 8\% |
| Allegheny Val gen 4s 1942_M\& | $51 / 8$ | 8 |  | \% |  | Eq tr 6s 1932-38 (year) --J\& | 9\% | $8 \%$ |
| Al ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Weat 4a guar 1998 | 71 | 82 |  | $8 \%$ | $7 \%$ | Wor Nashua \& Roch 4-5m 1945 |  | 46 |
| Amer Dock \& Impt-Soe I | Iscell |  | Pittsb Lake Erie ic ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 7\% |  |  | $543 / 4$ |
| Ann Arbor 1st ${ }^{\text {E }} 109$ | 16 | 19 | Refund gold 4s 1941--M\&N | 55 | 56 | Boston Rev Beach \& Lynn- |  |  |
|  | 75 | 82 |  | 51. | 53 | 1st m $43 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ July 151947 -J8 |  | 55 |
| 186 M 581964 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a | 50 | 90 | angors \& Aroostook- | 371/2 |  |  | $\overline{8} \overline{2}^{--}$ |  |
| Aroontook Nor 58 g 1947 .-.-A A 4 | 55 | 60 | 1st M 5s g Jan 1194 |  |  | Brun \& We |  | $\overline{8}$ |
| Ashoville \& Spartanburg-S U \& |  |  | Oons refund g 4a 1951 .-. J\&J | 57 | 59 | Buffalo Oreek 1st 5 m 1941 --J J J | $\overline{6} 0$ | 65 |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa --JJEJ |  |  | Mediord Ext 5 s 1937--M\&N | 60 | 70 |  |  |  |
| Gen mtge gold 4a 1995 | $811 / 2$ | 82 | St Johns | 60 | 70 | Buffalo Roche |  |  |
| Adjustment 4a July 11955 Nov |  | 76 | Van Bur Ext 5 s g Jan ' 43 - A 80 | 60 | 70 | General 5s g 1937-......-M\&S | 35 | 85 |
| Stamped ---M--M | 74 | 77 | Washburn Ext 1st 5s 39 - F\%A | 60 | 65 | Cong 4158 1957 .-.......-M M | 32 | 8 |
| Oonv g 4s of 09 due 55 op J\&D |  | 75 | Bat Creek \& S 1st gu g 3s '89 J\& D |  |  | Eq 6s aer K 1933 (8-8) -F\&A |  |  |
| Oonv g 4s of 1960-...-J $\& D$ |  | $687 / 8$ | Bedford Belt 1st 5 s 1938....J |  |  | Burf \& Susqueh | 57 | 60 |
| Conv deb $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1948$....-J\&D | 75 \%/8 | $77^{1 / 8}$ | Beech Or 1st 4 g g gu 1936.-.J\&J |  | 92 | Burl Cedar Rapids \& North- | 57 | 60 |
| Trana 8 L let g 4a 1958...J\&J |  | 86 | 2d guar gold 581936-JJ\& |  | 93 | Con lst \& coll tr 5 s g 34 . A\&O | 36 | 4 |
| Oal-Ariz 1st \& rif $41 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime} 62 \mathrm{op} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& S}$ | lf $115{ }^{83 / 4}$ | 88 | Beech Ork Ext 31/s 1951 A\&O | 5 5 - |  | Butte Anaconda \& Pac 5s ${ }^{\text {a }} 44$ P PA | 50 |  |
| Rocky Mt Div ${ }^{\text {Ser }}$ | lf115 | 125 79 | Bellingham Bay \& British Col1st g 5 s Dec 11932 | 80 | 85 | Oam \& Olear-1st 5 Eg 1941 J\&J | 87 75 |  |
| Athena Terminal Ry- |  |  | Belt RR \& Stk Yds (İnd'pilis)- | 80 | 85 | Oambria \& Ind 1st 415 s - 68 - J\&J | 60 |  |
|  | 15 |  | 1st ref gold 4s $1939-\ldots . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 70 |  | Eq tr 53/8 1932-38 (\%ear) M\&N | $8 \%$ |  |
| Atianta \& Ohariotte Alr Line-J |  |  | Belt Ry of Chatt 5s 1945_-.J\&J |  |  | Oanada Atl 1st 48 1955-.--J*J | 55 |  |
| 1st M 4 $1 / 2: 1944$ ser $\mathbf{A} \ldots . . \mathrm{J} \& J$ | ${ }_{66} 618$ | 78 | Belvidere Del 1st 313s 1943_J\&J |  |  | Oanada South 5s 1962 ser A A\&O |  |  |
| Atl Knox \& Nor 1st 5 s 1946 -J\&D | 60 |  | Birm Term 1at g 4 g 1957 gu -M\&S | 60 | 70 | Oan Nat R 416 s 195 |  | 76 |
| Consol gold 4s $2002 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  | Bluff Point Land \& Imp-See In d | ${ }^{\text {M }} 1$ |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta \& St Andrew Bay |  |  | Bolivia Ry 1st $5 \mathrm{~s} 1927 . \ldots \ldots{ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  | 413 s guar 1951 | 7 | 76 |
| 18tanta Terminal 68.1938 | 38 |  | Boonville RR Bridge 4s ${ }^{\circ} 41 . \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | 37 | 40 |  | 76 | 76 |
| Atlantic Oity gu 4s 1951.....J\&J | 5 |  | Boonvile St L \& Sou 5s, 51-F\&A | 30 | 35 | 43/8 guar 1955.-.-.-.J\&D 15 | 78 | 78 |
| 1st M 5148 1829 extd $\mathrm{ss} 5 \%$ |  |  | Bostonu 58. | 60 |  | $40-\mathrm{yr} 58$ guar |  | 82\% |
| to May 1954----M\& | 75 | 82 | 58 July 11938 ---------J - | 71 | 76 | 5 s guar 1969 |  |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line Oo of Oonn- |  |  | 416 s July 1937----------J\& | 70 |  | Eqtr 41/s 1932-1942-(gu) | 8.50 |  |
| Oerts Indebt 5s irredeem-J\&D | 50 | 65 |  | 60 |  | Eq tr 41/2s 1932-45 (ann) | 8.50 | $8 \%$ |
| atlantic Coast Line RR 1at cons 4a July 11952 |  |  | 4 May 11933 gu N Y O-M\&N |  |  | nadia |  |  |
| Ool trg 480 Oct 11952 op M |  |  |  |  |  | 71940 |  |  |
| Oonv deb 4s $1939 \mathrm{op} 1916 \mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~N}$ |  |  | 4s May 11935 gu N Y O_M\&N | 82 |  |  |  | $951 / 4$ |
| unif ser A 43/9a 1964-J\&D | 40 | 673 |  |  |  | Winnipeg Term 4: 1939...J\&J |  |  |

[^9]

$b$ Basis. $\boldsymbol{f}$ Thls price includes accrued interest. $h$ Dollars per 1,000 franc bond. $k$ Last ale, $\boldsymbol{b}$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price.
motios.-All bond prioen are "and Interest oxcept where marked "ri" and inoome and defaulted bonde.

b Hasis. $f$ This price Includec accrued Interest. $h$ Dollars per 1,000 -franc bond. $k$ Last sale. $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS
NOTICE.- All bond pricoil are "and interest" excopt where mariked "q" and income snd defaulted bonde


## Investment Trust Stocks and Bonds

NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and intereat" except where marked "q" and income and defaulted bonds.

| Stocks and Bonds. Par: | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks and Bonds. Par. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks and Bonds. Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per | share |  | Per | share | Oil Shares units --------------- | $\begin{gathered} P_{e r} \\ 23 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { shara }}{5}$ |
|  | 27 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{27}$ | Stamped. |  |  | Old Oolony Trust Assocl | 发 | $51 / 2$ |
| $41 / 381988$ | 20 | 25 |  |  |  | 18t serial trust share | 2 | 51/2 |
| All Amer Gen Corp---.-.-.-20 | 65/8 | 7 | Elec sharenolidings Corp com. ${ }_{\text {st }}(\dagger)$ | $24^{11 / 2}$ | $30^{13 / 4}$ | Overreas Securities ---ist p-100 |  |  |
| Alliance Investment Uorp-.--( $\dagger$ ) |  | $\overline{2}^{--}$ | Equitable Inv common..-------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$3 convertible preferred...-.-.- | 11/2 |  | Preferred..-.-.-.- Units |  | 10 | Deb 5 s 1948 with Petroleum Trading | 62 | 6 |
| Am Bank Stk Tr shares | 1/8 | 13 | Equity ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | $1.5 \overline{5}$ | 1.75 | Phoenix Sec Cord |  | 9 |
| 6 preferred. |  |  | Federated Oapltal |  |  | Preferred. |  |  |
| Deb g 581953. | 48 | 53 | Preferred -- | 9 | $11_{1 / 2}$ | Power \& Light ecurities | 13/4 | $2 \overline{1 / 4}$ |
| Amer. Oapital Cor |  | -1-- | Financlal Investing N Y -rof ${ }^{-10}$ | 35 |  | Public Utility Hfolding com ${ }^{\text {W }}$ - ${ }^{\text {w }}(t)$ | $1 / 4$ | - |
| $\$ 3$ preferred | - |  | Five Year Fixed Trust shares..- | $13 / 4$ |  | Common without warrants. | 310 | 16 |
| Amer Oitios Pow \& Lit cl A--100 |  |  | Fixed Trust Oil Shares |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ | $8$ |
| Olass B $\qquad$ |  |  | Fixed Trust Shares series Series B | 3 |  | Oommon B ....-.------( $\dagger$ ) | 123 |  |
|  | $3 / 4$ |  | Fourth Nat' Investora wow--(t) | 2 |  | Representat | 4.42 | 4.67 |
| Amer. Oomposit Trust Shar |  | 12 | Fundamental Trust share A.-- | $21 / 4$. | $25 \%$ | Research Invest commo |  |  |
| Amer Elec Sec partic pf | 3 | 12 | Class B | - | - | 6\% preferred units. | $1 /$ |  |
| American European Secur-..- ( $\dagger$ ) Coll tr a f 5 s 1958 ser A....J\&J | 64 | 68 | Preferred (with warrants) - 100 Deb 5 s Feb 11952 without warr $k$ | 25 68 | 45 | Royalties Management A Second Int Sec Oorp A com.-( $\dagger$ ) | 1/4 | 118 |
| Arner Founders Oorp common - $\overline{60}$ - | $6^{3 / 8}$ | $13^{1 / 2}$ | Deb 5 s Feb 11952 without warr General American Shares class A. | 68 |  | B com | ${ }_{1} 16$ | $13^{1 / 2}$ |
| 7\% preferred--------------5 | 6 | 13 | General Equitles class A | 11 |  | $6 \%$ preferred |  |  |
| Oonvertible pr |  |  | General Public Service com...-( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | 1/8 | $1 / 4$ | Second Nat | 1/2 | 8/4 |
| 140 ths |  | 2 c | \$6 Pirst preferred-it-...-.-. ( $\dagger$ ( |  |  | Preferred. | 20 |  |
| A mer \& Gen sec com class A-( $\dagger$ ) |  | 3 | \$6 pref with warr | $51 / 2$ | 8 \% ${ }^{3}$ | Securities Cor | 25 | 35 |
| ©ommon class B...-.-.---(t) |  | $2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | German Oredit \& In |  |  | \$7 Pirst preferr | 10 |  |
| \$3 preferred.- | 25 | 29 | Pref. allot. ctf. $25 \%$ 1st pref.-- | $63 / 4$ | 8 | Selected An | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| A mer Insuranstocks Corp------( |  | $2^{13 / 4}$ | Granger Trading Corp---...---10 | 7 | 10 | Selective Cumulativ |  |  |
| Amer Investors Inc com B.....( $\dagger$ ) <br> Warrants. | 1 | ${ }^{7 / 16}$ | Greenway Corp com.---------10 <br> Preferred. | 40 |  | Selected Income Sha |  |  |
| A mer 40 Overseas |  |  | Guardian Investme |  | 2 | selected Industrie | $30^{1 / 2}$ | 301/2 |
| Amer. Util. \& Gen'l |  | 18 | Convertible pre |  | 9 | Selected Management Trustee sh. | 2.40 | 2.80 |
| Preferred. |  |  | Guardlan Investors com.------( $\dagger$ ( |  | 25 c . | Shawmut Assoclation -----.-(t) |  | $1{ }^{41 / 2}$ |
| Associated Stand. |  | 3 3/8 | 86 units. |  | $11 / 2$ | Shawmut Bank Inv Trust---1942 | 44 |  |
| A tiantic \& Pac Int com w w--( $\dagger$ ) | 10 c |  | 83 units |  |  |  | 44 |  |
| Preferred w w $\qquad$ | 8 |  | \$7 preferred | 25 | 28 | 6 s with wa |  |  |
| Atlantic Securities com...----( $\dagger$ ) |  |  | Gude Winmill Corp | 25 |  | Shenandoah Corp common.--(t) |  |  |
| Warrants |  | 1 | Huron Holding | 3/8 |  | Oonvertible |  |  |
| Preferr |  |  | Hydro Elec Sec |  |  | Southern Bond \& Share- |  |  |
| Atlas Utilitjes $\$ 3$ preferred | 3384 | 3418 | In\% preferred cla | $\overline{3} 6$ | $38^{-1}$ |  |  |  |
| Warrants | $11 / 8$ | $11 / 4$ | Incorporated Investors. | 5 | $101 / 2$ |  |  | 77/8 |
| Aviation Sec ${ }^{\text {dor }}$ |  |  | Incorporated Investors Equities- | $9{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 10 | Spencer Trask |  |  |
| Bancamerica-Blair Corp |  | 1 | Independence Trust Shares | 1. | 1.40 | Standard Ame | 1.75 |  |
|  | 14 9 | 13 | Indus \& Power Securities | 1.1 | 1.40 | Standard Ooll Trust | 21/4 | 3 |
| Bankers Sec Corp of Am.......(t) | 1 | 21/2 | \$6 pref 2 d ser with warr_.-. (t) |  |  | Standard Holdin |  |  |
| Preferred--n------------ |  |  | \$5.50 pr pref witho |  |  | Standard investin |  | \% |
| Bankinstocks Holding Oorp---( ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | 8 | Deb g 6s 1940 B with war--J\&.I |  | 1 | Deb 5 s Mar 11937 with warr-- | 53 | 60 |
| Olass B.-.--------------10 |  |  | Insuranshares Co. of Delaware_-1 | $31 / 2$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ | Ex-warran |  | $0^{-1}$ |
| Preferred--------------------50 |  |  | Insuranshares Cttis --------(t) | $11 /$ | 2 | Deb 5198 193 |  |  |
| Ransicilla Oorp |  | 312 | Insuranshares \& Gen |  |  | Standard Uli Tru | 4 |  |
| Basic Industry Shares...-.-.---- | $11 / 8$ | 53 c |  | 1/16 | $1^{18}$ | State St Invest |  | 35. |
|  |  |  |  |  | -- | Sterling sec com |  |  |
| Olass B...-..---------( $\dagger$ ) |  |  | $615 \%$ preferred.-.-.-.-.---100 | $51 / 2$ | 8 | Common B.- |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cum prof ser A--...-. 50 |  | 25 | $6 \%$ preferred-7-7------ 100 | k $381 / 8$ | 9 |  |  | $163 / 4$ |
| 5 B serles A 1953 with warrants. WIthout warranta | 64 64 | 65 70 | Debenture 5s 1947--J-J\&D | k 381/8 |  | Super Cord of Amer class A---50 | 168 | 16\% |
| Without warrants | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 70 12 | Internat Securitles Secured gold 6s 19 |  |  | Super Cord of Am |  | 1.15 |
| Oent Nat Corp class A. <br> Olass B | 91/2 | 12 | Secured gold ${ }^{\text {Secured }}$ gold 6819 | 84 | 86 | Class B.- |  |  |
| Oentury Trust | 1158 | $123 / 8$ | Secured gold 5 s 193 | 84 | 86 | Class O |  |  |
| Ohain \& Gen'l Equities Inc.------ |  | 11/8 | Secured gold 5s 194 | 84 | 86 2 | Class Dird |  |  |
| 61/1\% pref --------- | 19 |  | Investment Co of Am com .-. ( $\dagger$ ) | 1 | 12 | Third National |  | I |
| Ohain Store In |  |  |  | 7 | 4 | Tri-C cum pref |  | 55 |
| Onartered In |  | 1 | Investment Trust of $\overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathbf{Y}$ cooll $\mathrm{A}^{-1}$ | $21 / 4$ | 25/8 | Trusteed Amer. |  |  |
| Preferred. |  | 41 | Invest Trust Assoclates com.-(t) | $5 / 8$ |  |  | 28 |  |
| Ohelsea Excha | 1/6 |  | [avestors Equity common | $68^{\text {/8 }}$ | 71 | Trustee Stand Invest | 1.15 | 1.35 |
|  | 1/4 | 1/2 | Debenture 5 s serles A $1947-{ }^{\text {D }}$--- | 68 | 71 | Olass $D$. | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| Commonwealth Trust Shares |  |  | Without warrant | 68 | 71 | Trustee Standard Oil shares A.-- |  |  |
| Oontinental Metropol Uorp |  |  | Investors Trustee Shares.-.-...-- | $21 / 2$ |  | Series B | 23/4 | 31/8 |
| Continental Secur Corp com-( $\dagger$ ( |  | 10 | Leaders of Industry-Se |  |  | Trustee Standard Utll | 2 | $17 / 8$ |
|  |  | 10 | Series B |  | 138 | Trust Shares of Americ | $11 / 2$ | 17 |
| Debenture 5 s May 19 Wlthout warrants. | 34 | 40 | Sow-Priced ${ }_{\text {S }}$ |  | $1 / 4$ | Series B | 1.40 |  |
| Without warrants.......- ${ }_{\text {W }}$ ( $\dagger$ ) | 34 | 40 | Low-Pricen Share | 11/8 | 13 | Two-Year Tr ${ }^{\text {r sha }}$ | $43 / 8$ | 57/8 |
| Continental Shares Preferred B ----------- -100 |  |  | Massachusetts Invest | 1018 | 1114 | United Fixed Sha | 13/8 |  |
|  |  |  | Metal \& Mining Shares com_. ( $\dagger$ ) |  |  | United Founders common....-( $\dagger$ ) |  |  |
| Corporate Trust shares old series. | 1.5 | 1.25 | Mohawk Investing Coro- | 21 | $221 / 4$ | 1-70th |  |  |
| AA .-.----------------------- | 1.15 | 1.25 | Mutual Investment Trust | 3 |  | United Bank Trust | 418 |  |
| Accumulative series_--7---- | 1.21 | 1.25 |  |  | 4,4 |  |  |  |
| Oorporation Secur Co of Ohicago |  |  | Nat Industries Shares .-......- ${ }^{\text {Nat }}$ | 1118 | 15/8 |  |  | $11 / 2$ |
|  | $60^{--}$ | $6 \overline{2}^{--}$ | Preferred_--.----------100 |  |  |  | 5 | 40 |
| 51/881938... | 60 | 62 | National Re-investing |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| Orum \& Forste | $71 / 2$ | 9 | National Trust Shar |  | 3 3 | U S Elec Ligh | 1.80 |  |
| 8\% preferred | 65 | 70 | Nationwlde Sec Cof | 6\% | $67 / 8$ | Trust ctfs ser B Voting trust ct | 1.80 |  |
| Orum \& Forster Insursh B.-- 100 | 5 60 | 65 | Vow Jersey Bankers se | 10 c . | 25c. | O S Elec Pow Oorp com w war $\dagger$ | 3/8 | 1/2 |
| Oumulative Trust ${ }^{\text {Shares }}$ - | $17 / 8$ | 21/8 | N Y Bank \& Trust Shar | 214 | $23 / 4$ | Warrants. |  |  |
| Deposited Bank Shares ser $\mathrm{N}^{\text {Y }}$.-- | 1.80 |  | Ntagara Snare Corp (Md) - Mė | 4 |  | S \& Foreign Securities com- ( $\dagger$ |  |  |
| Deposited Insur Shs ser | $1{ }^{3}$ | 28 | Conv rieb 515s 1950..--.-M\& |  |  |  | $57 \%$ | 26 |
| Deposited Bank Shs N Y | $1{ }^{1} 4$ | 21/8 | New B common. | $11 / 2$ | 5 3 |  | 5/8 |  |
| Diversifled Trustee Shares |  |  | North \& South Am | 1/2 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B shares. } \\ & \text { O shares. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Class B. <br> North American | $x \quad 1.11$ | 1.21 | United Insurance Tr Stoc |  | 1/2 |
| O shares. <br> D shares | $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |  | U S Shares H |  |  |
| Eastern Utilities Investing Oorp- |  |  |  | c 1.21 | 1.30 | United Common Tr Shs A 2 | 21/2 | 3 |
|  |  |  | Northern Securitios .--------1) |  | 30 | Universal Trust Shares- $-\overline{-1}$ Otilities Hydro \& Ralls |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 44 | Utility Equities Corp com ...ti | $25^{\frac{5}{8}}$ |  |
|  |  |  | re $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  | \$5.50 priority stock |  |  |

No par value, $c$ Ex-coupon. $d$ Price per share, not per cent. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price. $v$ Ex-stock dividend. $x$ Ex-dividé

## Public Utilities

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

NOTICE－All bond prioos are＂snd intereat＂oxoopt where marked＂f＂and inoome and defaulted bonde

| Bonds | ald |  | Bond． |  |  | Bonds | Bid． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \overline{8 N}^{-0} \\ 80 \\ 78 \\ 78 \\ 78 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 87 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 815 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 55 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 855 \\ & 80 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ |  | Oamden \＆Sub Ry－See Ps Oorp | ${ }_{58}^{55}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 88 |  |  |  |
| 4， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oapital Tractlon（Wash，D D O |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 93 \\ 70 \\ 70 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | －－－ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢4． | ${ }^{60} 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1006 |  | 77 |  |
|  |  | 25 | Beloit Water，Gaa \＆Elec $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{M}}$－ Int g 5 g 1937 |  |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | $3{ }_{3}^{3} / 2$ |  |  |  |  | 1013／6 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{351 / 8}$ | 351／2 |  | 30112112 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 281 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1812 |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ |  | 9914 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{88}^{68}$ | 100 |
|  |  |  |  | 75 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 89 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{673} 4$ |  |  | ${ }_{57}^{67}$ |
|  |  | 453 |  |  | ${ }_{50}{ }_{5}$ |  |  |  |
| 948 |  | ${ }_{29}^{41 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 99 \\ & 993 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | 80－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 95 \\ & 96 \\ & 84 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 572／2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cont Pow 1st 5s．1957；ser D Jejl |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{30}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 707 / 8 \\ & 450 \\ & 45 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{79}$ | 86 80 80 80 |  | 3 3准 |  |
| apeake |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $-\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{80} 0^{-}$ |  | Oentral States Elec Corp－ Oonv deb 51948 | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cobe |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{92}^{29}$ | 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{101 \\ 100 \\ 60}}{ }$ | ${ }_{B r}^{\text {Britisebart }}$ $\qquad$ |  |  | Cont termont | 77 |  |
|  |  | $3 \\|_{1}^{D}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {arman }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{35} 5$ |  | Brook |  |  |  | 90 |  |
|  |  | －${ }^{21}$ |  | $\pm 8$ | ${ }_{82}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 731／2 |  |  |  |  |  | 102\％ |  |
|  | ${ }_{78}^{16}$ | 82 |  |  |  |  | 61 | 64 |
|  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 99\％ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{27}^{193 / 2}$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ted Gaa \＆Elicc Co |  |  | ${ }_{\text {lat }}^{\text {lat ret }}$ | 65 |  | Onic |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 / 2 / 2 \\ & 16 \\ & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \\ & 113 / 2 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  | Oent Un Tr temp ctra dep． |  |  | 隹 | 56 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | －－：－ | Culile |  |  |
|  |  |  | oklyn Queen |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{26}^{30}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 103 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dtchicon Ry ，Lish | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85 | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R－ | 80 |  | disc |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 |  | Rutralo I St | 100 |  | Ohip |  |  |
|  |  |  | Burlington（Yt）．${ }^{\text {a }}$ L 59 |  | $931 / 2$ |  | 99 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Atlianta } \\ & \text { Atlantic } \end{aligned}$ | 95 |  | 1ster |  |  | Oncin |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{91}^{99}$ |  | Culter | 93 |  |  | 85 |  |
|  | 87 |  | －${ }_{\text {latar }}^{\text {detar }}$ | ${ }_{55}^{98}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 84 | ${ }_{8}^{87}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100垳 | $10 \overline{1}$ | 63 with w |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | $79^{-1}$ | $\mathrm{si}^{-1}$ |  | 4014 | 401／2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  | 53\％${ }^{\prime}$ | 543／4 |
|  | 100 <br> 98 <br> 98 |  | （ex |  | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 283／8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Basia．$f$ This price includes accrued Interest $k$ Last sale．$n$ NomInal．r Oanadian price sale price


PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS


[^10]


[^11]



 oric Miontreal or Toronto Exchange, $\dagger$ Without par value.


[^12]
## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the previous two headings, namely "Railroads (Steam)" and "Public Utilities." In the case of stocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land," "Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellaneous." sOTIOm.-All bond prioal are "and intereat" oxospt where marited "q" and inoome and defaulted bonda.


INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

nd Basis. f This price include

of old membership, $\$ 10,000$. The Governors of the Chicago stock Exchangle $r$ Canadian prices. $s$ Sale price. $u$ For new membership. Last sale declared a $100 \%$ membership present member receiving one additional membership. incer the number of members from 235 to 470, a $100 \%$ membership
 sale above given is previous tor as $\$ 450$ when funds are available. $\quad 0$ Portland stock \& Bond Exchang orth Grain \& Ootton Exchange is limited to 90 .

## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks



 | si,, 000 |
| :---: |
| stock |
| changes. |



[^13]
 curb exchangrs. † Without par value.

INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


[^14]INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


$\dagger$ No par value. d Price per share, not per cent. r Oanadian price.

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

| Bonds | bid. | Ask. | Bonds. | Bid. | Ask. | Bonds and stocks. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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## United States and Municipal Bonds

In reporting below prices for state and muncipal securities, we give bid and aaked quotations wherever they can be obtained. The custom however, is to quote municipal securitien on the basig of the return they yield per annum. Therefore in most cases it will be found thatinstead onacting done, prices we have inserted in the column headed co Net certain figures to price that will yield the purchaser or seller $4.35 \%$ per annum to the maturity fthe ing the lowest rate, and the longer maturities yielding the highest return.

In state and mundclpal bonds the custom has always been to quote them "and interest."' That is, the accrued interest must in all cases be added on. Note.- Owing to the present demoralized condition of the municipal bond markets, brokers and dealers find it difficult, and in many cases, almos mpossible to make quotations for municipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practically out of the question and sales or any price.

$b$ Hasis, f Flat price. 1 a numaun


b Basis. f Flat price, $n$ Nominal. $k$ Tax-exempt under a law approved March 91903 and which went into effect April 231903 . bonds issued after michwentinto effect Sept.l 1909, bonds issued aftur that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these sell on a better basis. s sale price.


[^15]STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

$b$ Basis, f Flat price, $n$ Nominal, $d$ New paid by N. Y. Oity.


[^16]

6 Basis

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


| Bonds. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yield Basis } \\ & \text { Bid. or Ask. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { To } \\ \text { Net. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Bonds | Yield Basis Bid. or Ask. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { To } \\ \text { Net. } \end{array}\right\|$ | ond | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yield Basis } \\ & \text { Bid. }{ }^{\circ} \text { Ask. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\text { Tot }}{T o}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Shelby County-------Na |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Ogden 4\%\% ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Dallas 5s 1933-1960.... M\&N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| School 1932-1951...J\&J |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 180058 W W Purch 50 Ato $b 6.50$ to $5.50 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $1{ }^{\text {s }} 193$ |  |  | \% | 415 SPub Imp |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {b }} 4.60$ |  |  |
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| $581933-1956-\cdots-\cdots$ |  |  |  | 48 Street Nov 11941 - M 8 N | $b 5.75$ |  | \% | 8 |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  | MIn 1937-1944-7-----J\&J |  |  |  |
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| 5 Sef Oct 16.410p'31-A\&O | 6.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 415 s Sew Mar $12{ }^{\text {a }} 36$ - 45. |  |  |  |
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| 932-1957 --.J.J. |  |  | \% | Bichmona-43ss 1940...- Jdy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g Impt 1936-39 (s-0) J8J |  |  | \% | 415 July 11984 J\&J |  |  | \% | acine Oo 68 1983-1940-J\&J |  |  |  |
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$b$ Basis. $f$ Flat price.
FO: REAL ESTATE BONDS USUALLY GIVEN HERE SEE PAGE 111.

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

Quotationsin thls department are given per share, not per cent, except for stocks of Canadian Institutions, and are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding date of issus. though often are nominal. An asterlsk (*) denotes alales.
('Igures of deposits, capltal and profits for the national banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all othe: Inst1tutions they are the latest obtainable, direct raturns belng procured by us where no periodio statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, Philadelphla and Boston, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.


| National Banks Dec. 31. | COLORADO |  | State InstitutionsDec. 31. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus <br> Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | nal. <br> share. |
| Colorado Spgs.- |  |  | 1,581,743 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado Sav Bank- | 50,000 | 207,097 | 1,664,672 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado Spgs Nat ${ }^{\text {Ox }}$ | 100,000 $n$ | $n$ 336,176 | 5,277,652 | 100 |  |  |
| First National Bank- | 300,000 | n 396.187 | $6,305,612$ $1,401,596$ | 100 |  |  |
| Oolo Title \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}-$ - | 150,000 ${ }^{n}$ | $n \quad 87,544$ | 1,401,596 | 100 |  |  |
| Amenver - |  | $n$ 421,398 | 5,389,758 | 100 |  |  |
| American Nat Bank- | 500,000 500,00 | $n \quad 109,988$ | 3,014,770 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado Nat Bank | 1,000,000 | $n 1,389,746$ | 32.649,280 | 100 |  |  |
| Oolorado State Bank | 1,500,000 | 1,289,343 | 24,031,552 | 100 |  | cent |
| Pirst National Bank- | 1,500,000 | 2,358,130 | 38,630,307 | 100 | sa |  |
| South B'way Nat Bk | 200,000 | - 31,993 | +604,039 | 100 |  |  |
| Stock Yards Nat Bk- | 250,000 | $1,1213,389$ | 18,189,646 |  |  |  |
| U 8 National Bank-Guardian Trust Co.- | 120,000 | 1,991,260 | 11654,456 | 100 |  |  |
| International Tr Co- | 500,000 | 1,761,785 | 11,554,364 | 100 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leadville- } \\ & \text { Oarbonate Amer N B } \end{aligned}$ | 100,000 | $n \quad 25,478$ | 1,040,508 | 100 |  |  |
| Pueblo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. Minnequa Bank. | 500,000 30,000 | n1,051,211 | 1,893.453 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 100,000 | $n$ 106,195 | 1,473,265 | 100 |  |  |
| Pueblo Sav \& Tr Co. | 100,000 | $n$ 268,439 | 3,937,027 |  |  |  |


| National Banks Dec. 31 . | CONNECTICUT State $\begin{gathered}\text { Institutions } \\ \text { Dec.31. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bridgep't City $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 1,750,000 | 1,961,573 | 22, 290,076 | 25 |  |  |
| Amer Bank \& Tr Oo- | 300,000 | 229,824 | $6,207,307$ 3 | 100 |  |  |
| Comm'lik \& Tr Co. | 300,000 |  | 1,147,144 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 200,000 100000 | 121,992 | 1,484,609 | 100 |  | 50 |
| West Side Bank.-.- | 300,000 | 351,592 | 3,489,353 | 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glastonbury Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr}^{\text {Gr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford Nat Bk \& T | 4,000,000 $n$ | 4,968,387 | 34,990,071 | 100 |  | 20 |
| Industrial Bank-- ${ }_{\text {Prem }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | a, 250,000 | 417,221 | 3,586,100 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,000,000 $2000{ }_{n}^{n}$ | n4,135,427 | 22,705,306 | 100 |  | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simsbury Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 125,000 | 138,551 | 1,727,099 | 25 |  | 75 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { So End Bk \& Tr Oo- } & 100,000 & 67,224 & 450,507 & 50\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Hartford Tr Co Windsor Trust Co | 100, ${ }^{50000}$ | 7 709,822 | 1,983,382 | 100 |  | $190^{-}$ |
|  | 100.000 n | - 120,932 | 1,2o0,474 | 25 |  |  |
| Meriden - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. Home National Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home National Bank 500,000 481,164 $5,452,491$ 100 <br> Meriden Nat Bank 200,000 $u 145,484$ $1,760,321$ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Haven - 100000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanics' Bank-- $i$ l 300,000 1,598,394 17,896,853 -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Nat Bank $c$ | c 500,000 | -62,658 | 8,062,580 | 100 | 150 | 170 |
| New Haven Bk N B A $1,600,000 \sim n 1,865,352$, 8,547,060 100150 | ${ }_{k}^{1,600,000} 500$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { n1.865,352 } \\ \hline 633,559\end{array}$ | $8,547,060$ $3,986,944$ | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Un \& N Haven Triö | 1.458,700 | 1,965,344 | 12,504,763 | 160 | 190 | 210 |
| New London- 10060 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Commerce 图 300,000 $n$ 580,567 <br> New London City $4,960,679$ 100   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natlonal Bank..- 200,000 153,981 $2,881,297$ 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union Bk \& Tr Co_- 300,000 $n$ 291,174 $1,203,482$ 100 <br> Winthrop Trust Co 150,000 97,947 $1,190,842$ 100 sa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thames Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr}^{-1}$ Uncas-Merch Nat | $550,00 \mathrm{C}$ 200,000 | 136,511 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,850,594 \\ & 1,252,405 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Stamiord- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank \& Trust Co- |  |  | 8,512,64 | 10 |  | 0 |
|  | 150,000 | 1, 121,065 | 2,462,788 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| Fidelity Title\&Tr Co Stamford Trust Co_ | 200,000 700,000 | $1,409,661$ $1,770,023$ | $4,940,207$ $8,067,745$ | 100 | $\overline{2} \overline{2}$ | $\overline{2} 5 \overline{0}$ |
|  | 700.000 | 1,770,023 | 8,067,745 | 100 | 225 | 250 |
| Waterbury Oitiz \& MPrs' Nat $\cdot \mathrm{Bk}$ Waterbury Nat Bank Oolonial Trust Co. Waterbury Trust Oo | 600,000 | 879,336 | 10,214, 278 |  |  |  |
|  | 500,000 $1.000,000$ | 604,427 $3,110,000$ | $4,635,918$ $6,874,680$ |  |  | 75 |
|  | - 300.000 | -603,290 | 3,106,218 |  |  | 150 |


| National Bank Dec. 31. | DELAWARE |  | State InstitutionsDec.31. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wilmington- | 210,000 | 341,357 | 1,650,966 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nomi } \\ & \text { Per } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { inal. } \\ & \text { share. } \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fentral ${ }^{\text {Farmers' Bank }}$ | 500,000 | 2,770,779 | 27,965,683 | 50 | 230 |  |
| Industrial Trust ${ }^{\text {O }}$ - | 2,000.000 | 360,767 | 2,132,179 | 50 | ${ }_{98}$ | 35 |
| Unlon Nat Bank - -- | 1,203,175 | 908,950 | 3,532,967 | 100 | 175 | 107 |
| Dela ware Trust Oo-- | 1,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r}625,474 \\ \hline 3,074,946\end{array}$ | 7,826,384 |  | 175 | 210 |
| 8ecurity Trust Oo..- | 1,121,000 | 1,688,532 | 9,663,851 | 100 | 210 | 250 |
| Wilmington $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co---}$ | 4,000,000 | 10;547,727 | 23,517,410 | 50 | 150 | 165 |




| ${ }_{\text {Atlanta- }}^{\text {atan }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per } \end{gathered}$ | shal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Sa ${ }^{\text {P Bank- }}$ | 5 200,000 | r3,442,143 | 53,672,715 |  | $10{ }^{-}$ | i1 ${ }^{-0}$ |
| First Nat Bank..-- | 5,400,000 | 6,643,520 | 73,919,215 | 10 | 19 | 20 |
| Fulton Nat Bank.-- | 1,000,000 | 611.456 | 14,344,974 | 100 |  |  |
| Ga Sav Bk \& Tr Co-- | 500,000 | 613,269 | 3,045,225 | 100 |  |  |
| Trust Co of Georgia- | 2,000,000 | 3,005,930 | 9,229,889 |  |  |  |
| Augusta- <br> Georgia RR Bk \& Tr | 000,000 | 662,183 | 6,850,497 | 100 |  |  |
| Citiz \& So Nat Bank. | 5,000,000 | r3,442,143 | 53,672,715 | $+10$ | 10 | 11 |
| Nat Exchange Bank- | - 400.000 | 177,405 | 2,879,623 |  |  |  |
| Columbus- | 850,000 | 861,586 |  | 0 |  |  |
| Fourth Nat Bank.-- | - 300,000 | 139,423 | 1,625,001 | 100 | N |  |
| Home Savings Bank | 100,000 | 68,195 | 1,013,155 | 100 |  | cos |
| Merch \& Mech Bank | 200,000 | 343,444 | 1,676,856 | 100 | sa | les |
| First Nat Bk of Col.- | 200,000 | 220,089 | 1,338,217 |  |  |  |
| Citiz \& So Nat Bank- | 5,000,000 | r3,442,143 | 53,672,715 | $\dagger 10$ | 10 | 11 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Co | - 500,000 | 263,390 | 7,099,622 | 10 |  |  |
| Macon Savings Bank | 50,000 | 138,060 | 591,479 | 100 |  |  |
| Savannah- Oitiz \& So Nat Bank | 5,000,000 | r3,442,143 | 53,672,715 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Liberty Nat Bk \& Tr | e 600,000 | 142,061 | 4,556,018 | 100 |  |  |
| Savannah Bk \& Tr-- | 700,000 30000 | 236,845 93,766 | $1,734,280$ 803,675 | 100 |  |  |

[^17]



|  | KENTUCKY | ${ }^{\text {ate }}$ Dec. ${ }_{\text {Instuition }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |




* Sale price
a June has to be offered to board of directors.
$b$ Affiliate of American Com. \& Sav. Bank.
$c$ Includes savings deposits.
$c$ Includes savings deposits.
$d$ March 31 .
${ }^{e}$ Afriliate of First National Bank of Boston.
$o$ Affiliated with the First National Bank of Louisville.
Member Northwest Bancorporation.
$k$ March 301932.
$l$ Last sale.
the agreement with the Atrst National Bank providing for the acquisition of its assets and deposit liabilities by the latter.
$s$ June 301932.
$t$ Dec. 311931.
$u$ Sept. 291931.
u Sep. 311931.
o May. 291931.
t Minimum price



| National Banks |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 31. | MONTANA | | State Institutions |
| :---: |
| Dec.31. |



| Nationa! Banks Dec. 31 . |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lincoln- ${ }_{\text {Continental }}$ Nat'। Bk |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { Per }}{ }$ | $i_{\text {share }}^{\text {nal. }}$ |
| First National Bank- | e 850,000 | i 318,999 | ${ }_{1} 11,825,208{ }^{\text {a }} 100$ |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | 300,000 | 189,832 | 5,413,781 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Omaha- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flirst National Bank- | 1,250,000 | - 551,708 | $19,520,305$  <br> $4,711,649$ 100 <br> 100  |  |  |
| Omaha Nat Banke-- | 1,250,000 | 1,246, 934 | 28,215,881 100 |  | No |
| Packers Nat Bank-- | - 2000000 | $\bigcirc \quad 112,252$ | 2,586,321 100 |  | e cent |
| Union State Bank-- | - 750000 | 338,381 40,662 | 6,676,341 $\left.{ }^{\mathbf{1}, 174,071}\right\|^{\mathbf{6}}$-..- |  | a les |
| U S National Bank-- | e1,100,000 | 883,823 | 20,543,637 ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |



## 

Manchester-
Amoskeag Nat Bank
Manchester Nat Bk
Merchants Nat Bank

## Nashua-

Indian Head Nat Bk
Nashua Trust Nashua Trust Co
SecondNat of Nashua
Portsmouth First National Bank-
New Hamp Nat Bk.



## * Sale price.

$a$ Affiliated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City.
$b$ Includes security stock.
c Closed June 11 Iny stock.
d Cumberland National Bank of Bridgeton, N. J. and the Cumberland $\$$ Trust Co. merged in June 1932 under title of the former; new capital e Member oo Northwest Bancorporation
$f$ March 251931 .
$o$ Member First Bank Stock Corp.
$h$
$i \quad$ Trust Co.
$l$ Last sale.
$t$ Now stock.
$u$ June 301931.
$v$ Sept. 291931 .
$x$ Ex-dividend.





## * Sale price.

$a$ Capital increase from $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 250,000$ approved June 91932 by b. Hibernia Trusu Co. on June 271932 changed its name to the Colonial Trust Co
c March 281932.
March 311932
Cortrolled by Marine Midland Corp.
$t$ Last sale.
$n$ June 301931.
$\eta$ New stock.
$v$ New stock.
$x$ Ex-divide



| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Ba, } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  | OHIO | State InstitutionsMar. 30 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oommerclal Bk \& Tr Dime Savings Bk Co Standard sav Bank First Central TrCo OantonCont Sav B \& T Oo First Natlonal Bank |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per } \end{array} \text { shal }_{\text {share. }} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | No cent |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $77_{0} 0^{-}$ |
|  | 200 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2116,099 \\ t 1,579,043 \end{array}\right.$ | 10,441, 2 , 234 | 100 | 100 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 200,00 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 400,000 \\ 150,000 \\ 100,000 \\ 6,00,000 \end{array}$ | t1,155,911 | 6,833,626 <br> $2,900,334$ | 100 |  | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oolumbia Bk \& 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { First National Bank }}$ Norwood Hyde Park | $6,000,000$ | t5,036.949 | 43,679.230 | 100 |  | ${ }^{10} 0^{-7}$ |
| Bk \& Tr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 150 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 368,401 \\ t 1,323.088 \\ 270 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  | $100{ }^{-1}$ |
| rithside Bk \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| People's Bk \&t Sv | 200,000 | 279,329 334,496 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Second Nat Bank | 1,800,000 | t2,849,4855 | - | 100 |  |  |
| So Ohio SBk ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 250,000250,000$1,250,000$ | -521.433 | 4,365:972 | 100 |  | 200-- |
| Western Bk \& Tr ${ }^{\text {O- }}$ |  | 1.43 | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 3,38480,136 \\ & 51,572,686\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Oentral Trust ${ }_{\text {Olf }}$ | 4,000,000 | ti,175,787 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Trust Co. | 5,000,000 | t6,860,317 | 73,482,149 | 100 |  |  |
| Cleveland | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 334,370 \\ \hline 28,642 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3,442,036 | 100 |  |  |
| Amer Sav Bank Co.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central United |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Olev Sav }}^{\text {Bank }}$ Loan Co- | 5,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 13.003 .899 \\ 531.373 \\ 6724 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65.335,167 \\ 2822,857 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 20 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |
| Leran str Lav \& Tr-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natonal City Bank- |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 673,848 \\ 0 & 11.803,302 \\ 0 & 240,604 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,109,718 \\ & 28,225,087 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Oleveland Trust ${ }^{\text {Cuardian }}$ |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1000 \\ 102 \\ 200 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| Guardian Trust ${ }^{\text {Ofo--- }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \text { sal } \end{gathered}$ | cent |
| Union Trust O |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbus- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brunson Bk \& ${ }_{\text {\& }} \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | $\begin{array}{r}250,000 \\ 1,200000 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 3,069,250 | 100 |  |  |
| Columbus Saving B |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100,564 \\ 83.263 \end{array}$ | 1,091.282 |  |  |  |
| Firth Ave Sav Bk Co ${ }^{\text {Huntington }}$ | ${ }^{\text {c }} 20000000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Exch Bank |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,453,505 \\ 2,737,782 \\ 817,559 \end{array}$ | (100 |  |  |
| Northern Sav Bk ${ }_{\text {No }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dayton- |  |  | 817,559$37,048,596$ | --- |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}200,000 \\ 41,000000 \\ \hline 10000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Third Nat Baniz ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 141,284 \\ u \\ 351,751 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | $2,809,678$$\begin{array}{r} 6,992,812 \\ 1695 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 150 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tinters }}^{\text {Trust }} \mathrm{No}$ Oix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | s1,000,000 u |  | 16,555,515 |  |  |  |
| Commerce Guard Bk |  | $\begin{array}{r} 484,341 \\ 1,222,390 \\ 118,390 \\ 353,215 \\ 0,87,500 \\ 0,595,617 \end{array}$ | $5,304,288$$10,274,345$575,392$3,005,369$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 15 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {First }}$ National Bank ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ciliteens Trust Co..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toledo Trust Oo.--- |  |  | $\overline{50}, \overline{692} \overline{2}, \overline{6} \overline{0}$ |  | sa les |  |
| , | $1.000,00$1,00000000$1,250,000$15 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} i, 595,617 \\ u-392,7 \overline{4} \\ u 1,46,691 \\ u 1,057 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Mahoning Nat Bank |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,587,177 \\ 18,512,63 \\ 18,519,800 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} {\left[\begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 100 \end{array}\right] .: ~} \end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }^{-\cdots}$ |
| Union Nat Bank.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| National BanksDec. 31. | s OKLAHOMA stats |  |  | te ${ }^{\text {Institutions }}$ Dec. 31. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capial. | Surplus \& Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| GuthrieFirst National Bank. -hat Blave. | $\begin{gathered} \$ \$ 00 \\ 100,000 \\ 50,00 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} t & 87,353 \\ 67,745 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8} \\ & 1,158,995 \\ & 1,087,639 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | ${ }_{\text {Nomi }}^{\text {Nomi }}$ | $i=l_{\text {sharl. }}^{2}$ |
| Mcalester- <br> First Nat Bk of McA | 100,000 | 43,684 | 2,023,718 | 100 |  |  |
| Muskogee- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cent }}^{\text {cent }}$ |
| Citizens National Bk | 100,000 300,000 | $\begin{array}{r}38,533 \\ 152.261 \\ \hline 22.207\end{array}$ | 1,254,788 3,912514 | 100 100 |  |  |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr OO | 500,000 | 224,907 | 5,324,847 | 100 |  |  |
| Oklahoma CityOapital State Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | 100,886 | 3,704,146 | 100 | 200 | 225 |
| Flidelity Nat Bank.- | 5,000,000 | 2,104,979 | $40,003,207$ $4.745,755$ | 100 | 125 | 160 |
|  | n1,200,000 | $t$ t 493,863 | 11,373,652 | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| Tulsa- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Hrschanage Nat Bank- }}$ | 3,000,000 | $t 595.790$ | 33,414,788 |  |  |  |
| Fourth Nat Bank | 2,500,000 |  | 23,642, 3 , 242 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ${ }^{16}$ | 19 |
| Nat Bis of Com'erce- | 200,000 | z133,141 | 3,729,066 | 20 |  | 18 |
| Exchange Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{-}$ | 1,000,000 | 401,487 | 1,455,943 | 100 | -(b) |  |
| National Banks Dec. 31. |  | REGON | State | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { nstitit } \\ \text { ec. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |



## * Sale price.

$a$ Controlled by Transamerica Corp.
$b$
Member West Coast Corp.
${ }_{c}$ c Member of the BancOhio $\dot{\text { D }}$.
a Member First Bank Stock Corp.
o Feb. 51932 .
$\begin{aligned} & \text { o March } 31 \\ & f\end{aligned} 1932$.
${ }^{\circ}$ New stock.
i Member Northwest Bancorporation
ic Contror Northwest Bancorporation.
l Last sale.
$n$ Affiliated with the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla
$p$ April 61932.
$\begin{array}{rl}r & \text { Taken over by the State Banking Department on June } 17 \\ s & 1932 .\end{array}$
sune 21 1932. the affairs of the closed Union Trust Oo. of Dayton on $t$ June 301932.
$u$ March 301932.
$u$ March 30 1932.
$v$ Stock held өntirely by Exchange National Bank.
$x$ Ex-dividend.




## Real Estate Bonds



## Insurance Stocks

|  | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | come |  |  | ${ }^{\text {coplas. }}$ |  | ma. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Phauid |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | ${ }^{\text {cosem }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Einema }}$ | coize |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| daied idizizi: |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 1.220 .0$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10) 800.000 | ${ }^{20.058}$ | \%2.0.08 | ${ }_{4}^{21}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{10} 1.1 .00 .000$ | ${ }^{688,802}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{356}$ |  | \%ivis.aid |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.500.00 |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | ate | \% ${ }_{5}$ |  | - 400.00 | - |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Nome }}$ |  | 边 |  | 198 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S00,00 | , 8 8,73, 14 | 4.0 | 184 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,000 72.3288 | 208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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[^18]National Suretiv (0) or and
© December 1930 figures.


[^0]:    * No par value. $\quad$ Ex-dividend

[^1]:    －No par value

[^2]:    For footnotes see page 53

[^3]:    For footnetes see Dage 53

[^4]:    For towtnotes see page 53.

[^5]:    For feornotee aee page 53

[^6]:    * No par value.

[^7]:    *No Dar value.

[^8]:    * No par value.

[^9]:    $b$ Basis. PThis price includem accrues interest. $k$ Last sale. $l$ London. $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price.

[^10]:    和

[^11]:    lished on Montreal and Toronto Exchanges.

[^12]:    

[^13]:    price. $t$ New stock. $u$ Ex-cash and stock dividend. $o$ Ex-stock divide
    Montreal and Toronto stock and curb exchanges. ( $\dagger$ ) Without par value.

[^14]:    

[^15]:    

[^16]:    

[^17]:    * Sale price.
    $\dagger$ Branch of Savannah.
    a Affiliate of the Hartiord National Do.
    c Merchants National Bank and the First National Bank \& Trust Co.,
    both of New Haven, Conn., merged on June 251932 under title of the latter. Nember of the Atlantic Group in Florida
    ${ }_{e}$ Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida.
    ${ }_{f}$ March 311932 . . Florida National Group.
    $g$ Member of the Florida National Group.
    $h$ Affiliated with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla.
    $i$ Mechanics Bank of New Haven, Conn., closed on June 91932 by the i Mechanics' Bank of New
    State Bank Commissioner.
    On Cosed
    $\boldsymbol{l}$ Last sale.
    $n$
    $n$ June 30

    1932. 

    $r$ Oombined statement.
    $\boldsymbol{s}$ June 30 1931.
    $\boldsymbol{t}$ Trust funds.
    $t$ Trust funds.

[^18]:    $a$ Holding company.

