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## November 10, 1933

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

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## REVIEW OF OCTOBER-COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

October was an eventful month both in the domestic field and the foreign. The two overshadowing events at home were (1) the promulgation of a plan for the conversion of the 4th Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ into an issue of $10-12$ year Treasury bonds with the calling of $\$ 1,900,000,000$ of the 4th Liberty Loan 41/4s for redemption on April 15 1934, (the details of which are set out at length further along in this article in the paragraph dealing with United States Treasury Financing for the month) and (2) the announcement by President Roosevelt of his intention to establish a separate market for gold in this country, this being a move toward a managed currency with the object of establishing a higher price level for commodities. Trade activity in the United States was showing a distinct falling off in many different industries and the latter move was with the idea of providing a corrective. Abroad the chief events were the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and the giving of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations and the action of President Roosevelt in inviting discussion with Soviet Russia for the restoring of relations between the two countries.
President Roosevelt Announces Intention to Establish Government Market for Gold-Move Toward Managed CurrencyPurchase and Sale of Newly Mined Gold Through RFCIs Adopted-Higher Farm Prices Planned.
President Roosevelt made an unlooked-for announcement on Sunday, Oct. 22, when, speaking by radio to the Nation, he stated that as a major step in his recovery program he was authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to establish a Government market for gold newly mined in this country, and to buy and sell the metal on the world market if necessary-this constituting a move toward "a managed currency." The President was very emphatic in declaring his intention to have the Government "take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value of the dollar,", which, he said, "is necessary in order to prevent dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal, namely, the continued recovery of our commodity prices."

The first price for gold to be announced by the Treasury under the new monetary policy was fixed on Oct. 25, with $\$ 31.36$ a fine ounce set as the figure at which the RFC would purchase the metal. This quotation was 27 cents above the world market price as reported by London, and inspired a further rise in stocks and commodities. The second price to be fixed by the Treasury under the new regulations was $\$ 31.54$ an ounce on Oct. 26. At the time no information as to further procedure was given, beyond the announcement that the Treasury would make public the purchase price of gold daily, between 9:30 and 9:45 a. m., and that this practice would be continued until further notice. The buying price for gold on Oct. 25 was announced by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFC, after a conference at the Treasury with Under-Secretary Acheson and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration.

The decision was first approved by the President. A statement issued Oct. 25 by Mr. Jones said:
The RFC will accept subscriptions to-day for its 90 -day debentures payable in newly mined gold, that is, gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States and any territory subjec to its jurisdiction, at the
rate of $\$ 31.36$ per ounce of fine The proce per on
established to-dye for depositing gold in payment of subscriptions will be estabished to-day by an Executive order of the President and regulations
The same committee
The same committee that determined the price on Oct. 25 again acted on Oct.26, when a price of $\$ 31.54$ was established. The committee issued the following statement Oct. 26:
The RFC will accept subscriptions for its issue of notes maturing Feb. 1 1934, payable only in newly mined gold, that is, gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States and any territory subject to its jurisdiction, at the rate of $\$ 31.54$ per ounce of fine gold under regulations for consignment, deposit and tender of gold and delivery of obligations established by the Treasury Department and RFO.
Another advance in price was recorded Oct. 27 when the committee fixed a quotation of $\$ 31.76$ a fine ounce, indicating an official valuation of 65.08 gold cents for the dollar. and further advances were made each day thereafter, bringing the quotation Oct. 31 up to $\$ 32.12$. The London price then was $\$ 31.05$.
In his address the President expressed his deep confidence in the Administration's rehabilitation measures. He himself described the speech as the story "of our steady but sure work in building our common recovery." "The steps already taken by the Government to restore prosperity," he said, "were proceeding with the ultimate aim of bettering the condition of the people." "The major part of the things that have happened since March 4," he asserted, "have greatly helped the well-being of the average citizen." The President said that of the $12,000,000$ to $13,000,000$ persons out of work last March, at least $4,000,000$ had found employment during recent months. This, he said, did not yet satisfy him that enough had been done toward putting the Nation on the path back to prosperity. He reviewed some of the Governmental agencies that have been created to aid the various classes of the population, including the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Recovery Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Public Works Administration. Referring to the machinery which had been set up for relief of those in danger of losing their farms and homes through foreclosures, the President asked that any one who was about to lose his property in this manner should "telegraph at once either to the Farm Credit Administration or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Washington, requesting their help."
Chairman Jones issued the following further statement on Oct. 26:
The RFC notes that are to be issued for newly mined gold, will mature on Feb. 11934 and be sold to the gold owner at $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ per annum discount, in order to net the gold owner the quoted price from day to day at which gold will be accepted.
banks as fiscal agents for thes may
For the time being the gold will be for the account of the PFO the Federal Reserve banks, or at the mints.
The gold owner who wishes to buy notes, in the manner provided, will have no difficulty in converting his notes into cash at any bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System for the quoted price for gold on that day that he subscribes for the RFC notes.
The following telegram was sent to-day to the 12 Federal Reserve banks:
"This Corporation with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized an issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ short-term notes payable without interest Feb. 11934 at the Treasury of the United States, Washington. D. C., bearing the statement on their face that they are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States. In accordance with the pro-
visions of Section 7 of the Reconstruction Finance Corperation visions of Section 7 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, you are requested to act as fiscal agent of this Corporation in carrying out
distribution of this issue. In payment for these notes this Cormoration distribution of this issue. In payment for these notes this Corporation
will accept only newly mined gold recovered from natural deposits in will accept only newly mined gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof under regula-
tions for consignment and tender prescribed by the Secretary ury which will be placed in your hands by the secretary. The notes will be issued in odd amounts so as to equal the fixed value as of the day of tender
of the gold taken in payment with adjustment for discount at $1 / 3$ of $1 \%$ per annum based upon tables to be furnished you in circulars. The gold will be accepted in payment at rates of which you will be advised, fixed from time to time by this Corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the treasury. Obligations for delivery wilions are now in preparation.

President Roosevelt Seeks to Push Credit Expansion Through Sale of Preferred Stocks by Banks to RFC-Action of New York Clearing House Banks.
An additional effort to expand credit by encouraging the sale by banks of preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was indicated on Oct. 1 when a letter from President Roosevelt to Chairman Jesse H. Jones of that Corporation was made public.
In a resolution adopted Oct. 18 the New York Clearing House Association registered its support of President Roosevelt in his "plan to strengthen the capital of the banks of the Nation," and the Association "recommenus to its members their co-operation in carrying out his suggestion."
On Oct. 14 a statement was issued by Jesse H, Jones, Chairman of the RFC, in which he said:
Following conversations I have had with some of the leading New York bankers about preferred stock and capital debentures, a committee composed of Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.; William C. Potter, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Co., and James H. Perkins, Chairman of the National City Bank, came to Washington for a further discussion of the various features of the preferred stock and capital note program.
They especially wanted to discuss the matter with the President. While these gentlemen made it perfectly clear that they were not in a position to indicate the action that the Clearing House woud take or the position tha the various banks would ass.

The announcement of the adoption of the resolution by the Clearing House Association was made as follows:

NEW YORK OLEARING HOUSE,
77-83 Cedar Street.
New York, Oct, 181933.
At a meeting of the New York Clearing House Association held this day the following resolution was adopted:
"The President of the United States has publicly stated his belief that
banks of the Nation should strengthen their capital structure banks of the Nation should strengthen their capital structure. bankers generally should support the plan to strengthen the capital of the banks of the Nation.
tion sureforts, the it resolved: That the New York Clearing House Association supports the President in his program and recon
their cooperation in carrying out his suggestion.

Very truly yours
PERCY H. JOHNSTON,
Chairman Clearing House Committee.
CLARENCE E. bACON, Manager.
Creation of Deposit Liquidation Board Formed as Division of RFC to Bring About Release of Frozen Deposits in Closed Banks.
The creation of the Deposit Liquidation Board as a division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced on Oct. 15 by President Roosevelt, the object, as he explained, being "to stimulate and encourage liquidating agents of banks, closed after Jan. 1 1933, to borrow from the RFC in order that funds may be available to depositors as quickly as possible." He added that "the general intention is to make loans on the assets of closed banks for the benefit of depositors up to a maximum of $50 \%$ of their deposits, inclusive of distributions heretofore made." The President also stated that "it is estimated that the maximum available loanable value of the assets of banks closed during the year 1933 will not exceed $\$ 1,000,000,000$, and it is hoped that the distribution will approximate that amount."

Completion of Organization of CCC Formed at Direction of President Roosevelt to Make Available Loans to Cotton Producers at 10 Cents a Pound, Agreeing to Reduce Acreage-Lynn P. Talley, President-Initial Loan of $\$ 250,000,000$ from RFC.
The organization of the Commodity Credit Corporation, set up at the direction of President Roosevelt, was completed on Oct. 17, according to an announcement on that day by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The announcement stated that officers and directors were elected and were preparing to make available, loans of 10 cents per pound to cotton producers on the unsold portion of their crop. The CCC, chartered in Delaware, was organized by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and is empowered to make loans or purchase agricultural or other commodities that may be designated by the President. At the first meeting on Oct. 17 Lynn P. Talley, Assistant to the Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was elected President; Oscar Johnston, Director of Finance of the AAA, Vice-President and J. E. Wells Jr., Assistant Co-operative Bank Commissioner of the FCA, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors include
the President and Vice-President of the CCC, Henry A Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; Henry A. Morgenthau Jr., Governor of the FCA; Stanley P. Reed, General Counsel of the RFC; Herman Oliphant, General Counsel of the FCA, and E. B. Schwulst, Special Assistant of the RFC. The entire capital stock of $\$ 3,000,000$ was subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the FCA with funds allocated by the President from the Bankhead amendment to the NIRA. An initial loan of $\$ 250,000,000$ has been procured from the RFC for the purpose of making loans to cotton producers, additional funds will be available if needed, said the AAA's announcement of Oct. 17.
President Roosevelt Warns Both Capital and Labor to "Pul in Harness"-Speaking at Dedication of Samuel Gompers's Memorial, He Declares This is "No Time for Either to Seek Special Privilege"-Says "Kickers" Will Be Put in "Corral."
President Roosevelt on Oct. 7 issued a warning both to employers and employees that those "who kick over the traces" must be "put into a corral" and he appealed to both capital and labor for "unselfish patriotism" in the present crisis. Speaking at the dedication of a memorial to Samuel Gompers, late President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Roosevelt told a large crowd which included most of the delegates to the Federation's annual convention in Washington that the "overwhelming majority" of workers understand that "this is no time to seek special privilege, undue advantage or personal gain." He added, however, that some employers "prefer government by a privileged class" while some workers are "hotheads who think that results can be obtained by noise or violence." It was this latter class that the President threatened with the "corral", after comparing its members to horses who must be "lassoed." Referring to the leadership of the Federation by Mr. Gompers during the period of the last war, Mr. Roosevelt said that America is now engaged in another war and expressed his belief that organized labor will do its share to win the conflict. "We have many evidences," the President said, "of his (Mr. Gompers's) acceptance of the fact that the horses pulling in harness were the horses of the employees and the employers as well. In those years a few-happily a vary few -horses had to be lassoed-both kinds of horses; and to-day the conditions are very similar."

President Roosevelt Acts to Curb Imports Which Endanger NRA -Executive Order Outlines. Procedure for Consideration of Complaints Against Foreign Competitors-General Johnson to Investigate and Hear Charges, and President May Then Direct Tariff Commission to Act.
President Roosevelt on Oct. 23 by Executive Order established the procedure for administering the National Industrial Recovery Act to control imports which "are rendering ineffective and seriously endangering the maintenance of codes or agreements' under the NIRA. Theorder authorized Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, to make preliminary investigations, to receive complaints from interested parties and to recommend to the President such action as is considered necessary in all cases coming within the scope of the law. This was the initial step taken by the Administration to bar low-cost imports entering the United States in competition with products manufactured under codes approved by the President. Discussing the conditions which prompted the Executive Order, a Washington dispatch of Oct. 24 to the New York "Times" said:
Under the import provisions of the NRA the President has the widest possible latitude in combating ruinous competition with American industry. He may, in his discretion, raise tariff rates, regulate the amount or quantity of the imported article, or may, if in his opinion the fa.
declare an embargo against the forelgn-made article.
All complaints involving "alleged destructive competition of imports with American industries" must go to the President. Complaints may be filed by any labor organization or any trade or industrial organization or group which has compiled with the NRA by having in actual operation a code or agreement pursuant thereto.
The NRA will be the court of first resort and General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, announced to-night that he had appointed Oscar B. Ryder of Virginia, former chief of the Economics Division of the Tariff Commission, as chief of the newly created Imports Division of the NRA.
Once a complaint goes to the President, he may dismiss it or direct the Tariff Commission to proceed with a further investigation, and act on the basis of the facts disclosed.
The type of information necessary for consideration of whether an investigation is warranted is outlined in a schedule of information which will be applied to all parties interested.
"If the information called for is given fully at the time of filing a complaint." said General Johnson, "it not only will facilitate a decision whether the complaint should be made the subject of an investigation but also wil expedite the completion of the investigation sh respect to production, is obtainable only from complainants and is absolutely essential to determining the question whether an investigation is warranted."

## Steel Trade Suffers a Further Setback with a Sharp Falling Off in Production-Prices for Steel Rails Fixed-Non-Ferrous Metals Also Show Slackening.

A lessening of activity in nearly all lines of trade was decidedly in evidence nearly everywhere during October, but nowhere was it more pronounced than in the case of the steel trade and the so-called heavy industries.। These latter are largely dependent upon new capital supplies, and suffered beyond all others in the general sagging of business. Doubts were freely expressed that the National Recovery plan could be depended upon for sustained trade revival. In the case, however, of the steel and other heavy industries, there was another factor that unquestionably retarded business recovery. This was the absence of new capital supplies, and the lack of the needful new capital funds was in turn due to the stringent and oppressive provisions of the new Securities Act, which make banking and investment houses unwilling to bring out new securities because of the extraordinary liability which they are obliged to assume in floating new issues. As a result, the negotiation of new security issues for the purpose of supplying funds with which to meet new capital needs and to arrange for maturing issues of outstanding obligations, has come virtually to a complete standstill.
Strikes have also been a drawback in not a few instances. This last was particularly referred to by the "Iron Age" in its issue of Oct. 5 , when it observed that coming at a time when steel companies were just beginning to function satisfactorily under the commercial provisions of the code, the rapid increase in strikes throughout the metal working industry was quite disheartening. A major steel plant in the Wheeling district had been forced to suspend operations entirely, and picketing was growing more prevalent at nearby Pittsburgh mills. The strike of coal miners in Western Pennsylvania had apparently been settled by an agreement between the United Mine Workers and steel companies operating their own mines, which, however, did not include formal recognition. The flow of steel into the automobile industry was threatened by labor difficulties in the die and toolmaking industry at Detroit, which was now engaged with orders for prospective new models. The quick intervention of the Government in these and other cases indicated the threat of the entire National Recovery Administration program embodied in such disturbances. In its issue of Oct. 12 the "Age" stated that with the iron and steel market almost entirely devoid of significant developments the interest of the industry was centered upon Washington. Only the Federal Government could solve most of the problems which seemed to impede recovery, and the future trend of the steel industry must remain highly uncertain until they were worked out.
The accounts of the "Iron Age" regarding steel conditions kept steadily growing less favorable week by week. In its issue of Oct. 19 the "Age" remarked that with output definitely lower in all the principal producing districts and much lighter demand reported in leading consuming areas, the steel industry faced the remainder of the year with increasing pessimism. Manufacturing costs were still rising and steel makers were yet to benefit materially from increased selling prices under the code. The profits from such tonnage as it now came in would almost certainly be pared down by decreased volume, and it was difficult to derive much encouragement from any angle of the current situation. As generally anticipated, steel ingot production reflected the completion, on Oct. 15, of orders against thirdquarter contracts and had declined five points to $39 \%$ of capacity. In the preceding week the output had risen two points to $44 \%$. But a further severe shrinkage was to occur. On Oct. 26 the "Age" remarked that following the completion of shipments against third-quarter contracts steel buying had reverted to a hand-to-mouth basis. Consumers generally had built up their stocks, and in some cases had enough material, at the present rate of operations, to last them through the fourth quarter. The growth of inventories had been accompanied by a slackening of consumption, ascribable to seasonal influences or to labor disturbances. Both factors had been at work in the automobile industry. A subsidence of labor disturbances was essential in the view of steel producers to restore the confidence in business enterprise. The steel mills of the country were now reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, which now compiles the statistics, to only $31.8 \%$ of capacity as compared with $39 \%$ the previous week and $44 \%$ the week before. In its issue of Nov. 2, the "Age" was obliged to paint an even gloomier picture. The American Iron and

Steel Institute now reported a decline of six points more in raw steel output, to $26.1 \%$, and the "Age" stated that this probably failed to measure the full extent of the shrinkage in demand, since certain steel units which had not yet shut down were stocking ingots. Business in all forms of finished steel, except tin plate, continued to drop off sharply. The "Iron Age" reported that the composite price for scrap steel had declined during the week from $\$ 10.25$ a gross ton to $\$ 10.17$. And this price of $\$ 10.17$ Oct. 31 compared with $\$ 10.96$ a month earlier, but with $\$ 7.50$ a year previous. The "Age" made the composite price of finished steel Oct. 312.023 c. per pound, as compared with 2.036 c . a month earlier, and with 1.948c. the previous year. The composite price of pig iron remained unchanged from the previous month at $\$ 16.61$ per gross ton, but compared with $\$ 13.59$ at the same date of the previous year
One of the important developments of the month was the steps taken to fix a low price for steel rails, with the view of obtaining large orders for rails from the railroads. On Oct. 4 Joseph B. Eastman, Co-ordinator of Transportation, sent to executives of four large steel companies a list of 47 railroads ready to buy 844,525 tons of steel rail and 245,221 tons of fastenings. Bids on rails at the earliest possible date were asked. Several of the commitments listed were contingent upon a base price of not more than $\$ 35$ per ton for rails, although the largest individual offering, that of 100,000 tons sent by the Pennsylvania railroad, did not stipulate a reduction from the prevailing $\$ 40$ level. The action grew out of a conference which President Roosevelt held Sept. 25 with the steel executives. Mr. Eastman, in his letter to the steel companies, asked that bids first be submitted only on the rails, and added that the available information "warrants a conclusion that the base prices to be submitted should be below rather than above $\$ 35$ per ton. If this conclusion is challenged, he said, "I suggest that the way to clear up the point is to afford the Government accountants an opportunity to examine the books and records of the steel companies." In response, the different steel companies put in identical proposals, naming $\$ 37.75$ as the price at which they were ready to take orders. But this proved unsatisfactory, and on Oct. 30 President Roosevelt conferred with the heads of the four large steel companies, and a compromise price of $\$ 36.375$ per ton was agreed upon. After the compromise of $\$ 36.375$ had been suggested by Mr. Roosevelt and accepted on behalf of the steel companies, Mr. Eastman was instructed to advise the Public Works Administration of the decision and of the tonnage requirements of the various railroads. Total purchases under this arrangement are expected to reach nearly $\$ 30$,000,000 and to furnish employment for several thousand men. About 250,000 tons of fastenings and other accessories may also be bought. An official statement issued at the White House on Oct. 30 said that the President's final proposal was made in the interest of getting people to work in these "heavy industries."
The non-ferrous metals were in a decidedly unsettled state. There was an advance in the price of copper the early part of the month, but the "Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue for Oct. 26, remarked that the march of copper back to former price levels had begun in a substantial way on Oct. 23, following the President's radio announcement of the day before concerning the establishment of a higher domestic market for newly-mined gold. Prices advanced from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ c. delivered in Connecticut to $81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. with shipments extending into the first quarter of the new year Later the price dropped back to 8c. a pound delivered in Connecticut. The publication referred to on Oct. 26 said that though uncertainty still existed as to where consumer demand to support higher prices was to come from, operators in non-ferrous metals were of one mind as to the meaning of President Roosevelt's currency program. In brief, said this publication, activity increased on the action taken in Washington, and the price decline of recent weeks then came to an abrupt end, All of the major metals strengthened appreciably with higher prices paid for copper, lead, tin and silver, the buying being generally described as speculative in character, since most consumers appeared to be fairly well covered against nearby requirements Writing a week later, on Nov. 2, "Metal and Mineral Mar kets" said that prices for major non-ferrous metals had moved irregularly during the week, "largely because of the lack of consumer response to the move to raise commodity values through manipulation of gold in the domestic mar ket. The speculative element, with the exception of those specializing on silver, held aloof pending clarification of
the Administration program. Here in New York, Lake copper dropped from 9.00 c . at the beginning of the month to 7.75 c . Oct. 18 , then was advanced to 8 c . Oct. 20 , and to 8.25 c . Oct. 25 . Electrolytic copper, after falling from 8.75 c . to 7.25 c ., was increased to $7.371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 23 , to 7.50 c . Oct. 24 , to to 8 , woc Oct 25 , selling down and to 4.50 c . to 4.00 c ., was marked up to 4.15 c . Oct. 25 , and to from 4.50 c . to 4.00 c ., was marked up to 4.15 c . Oct. 25 , and to 4.30c. Oct. 26. Tin sold down from $491 / \mathrm{c}$. O

Oct. 20, and then moved up to 49.00 c . Oct. 31 .
The International Tin Committee announced a continua-
The International Tin Committee announced a continuathree years, dating from Jan. 1 1934. The new schedule of the agreement provides for an annual production of 80,300 long tons as compared with a total of 64,000 tons prevailing in 1933.

## Lumber Output Lower Despite More Mills Reporting

Beginning with the week ended Oct. 14, the lumber reports covered 1,213 American mills, including for the first time California redwood mills, of which 27 made reports. In addition, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association gave figures for 22 British Columbia mills. Giving statistics for the week ended Oct. 28 1933, the National Lumbermen's Association remarked that although more lumber mills were included than for any previous week since records have been kept, new business was found to be less than in any week since April, with the exception of three weeks in August Production was also the lowest since the 4th of July week. The compilation covering 1,359 American mills showed that production for the week was $177,487,000$ feet, with shipments 169.957 .000 feet and orders $152,744,000$ feet.
Textile Trades Show Quiet Conditions-Limitation put Upon the Installation of Machinery-Silk Workers in the Paterson District Return to Work After a Nine Weeks' Strike-Woolen Industry Remains Active.
The cotton textile trade met with a setback, and production was evidently running in excess of the current demand for goods. Perhaps the best evidence of this is found in the fact that a new section of the code for the cotton textile industry, requiring the monthly registration of productive equipment and the issuance of certificates of permission for installation of additional machinery, became effective on Oct. 2, following its approval on Sept. 29 by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator. The regulations were recommended by the Committee for the Industry, under that portion of the original agreement which authorizes such recommendation in order to further the operation of the code and the policies of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is provided that manufacturers must obtain certificates from the National Recovery Administration for the installation of new equipment where this would add to productive capacity, while all persons engaged in cotton textile manufacturing are required to register productive machinery now operating. Further details are furnished in a separate item further below. There was a flurry in the print cloth market following the President's announcement of the Administration's new monetary policy, but this proved of short duration, and the market again came to a virtual standstill. The dropping off in demand was attributed to the fact that most of the previous buying had apparently been anticipatory, and that the movement of finished goods showed little or no improvement. Mills, however, were not pressing goods on the market, and second-hand offerings were not heavy. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's were marked down from $47 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 16 , and further reduced to $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 23 ; then marked up again on Oct. 26 to $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. on the announcement of the President's determination to control the value of the gold dollar so as to bring a rise in commodity values, but dropped back again to $45 / 8$ c. Oct. 31 . The price of 27 -inch cloths, $60 \times 64$ 's, was $41 / 2$ c. Oct. 31 against $43 / 4$ c. Sept. 30 . Osnaburgs were $91 / 4$ c. Oct. 31 against $10 \% \mathrm{c}$ c. Sept. 30. It proved impossible to hold up prices, notwithstanding the new inflationist moves of the Washington Administration. The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were frequent, and often quite wide. Spot cotton here in New York, as against 9.95 c . Sept. 30, sold as low as 8.95 c . Oct. 16 , but the very next day was marked up to 9.45 c . The Government was credited with purchases of 40,000 bales of July contracts. This, with a decline in the foreign exchange value of the dollar, and a general rise in commodity prices all around, led to an increased demand for the staple. The Government buying was believed to be against cotton to be furnished farmers as compensation for the reduction made in this year's acreage. There was renewed buying credited to Government agencies on subsequent days, all believed to be against sales of cotton held as collateral for Government crop and seed loans to acquire title to such cotton and fulfil cotton option contracts under the acreage reduction program, and on Oct. 25 the price of Sppt cotton was back to 9.90 c ., but with some reaction theredfter, which left the price Oct. 31 at 9.75 c . It was announced on Oct. 16 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that nearly $\$ 90,000,000$ of the approximately $\$ 111,000,000$ to be distributed as acreage rental had been placed in the hands of cotton growers, who took part in the 1933 production reduction program. The announcement said that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was completing the distribution of the remainder of the checks. However, cotton growers were not satisfied, and directors of the American Cotton Co-operative Association,
on Oct. 18, at New Orleans, demanded 15c. cotton as fulfilment of the Administration's pledge of pre-war parity, and called upon other organizations throughout the nation to join them immediately in a drive to win the promised parity for all basic agricultural commodities. One depressing fea ture of the month was a further increase by the Department of Agriculture in its estimate of the growing cotton crop at Washington. In the report issued by the Department on Monday, Oct. 9 , the crop was estimated at $12,885,000$ bales. This was an increase of 471,000 bales over the September estimate, which in turn was 100,000 bales over the first estimate of production made in August. This was in face of the plowing up of so much acreage planted to cotton. The harvest last year was $13,002,000$ bales. The Census report, issued under date of Oct. 14, made the cotton consumption in the United States during September 499,486 bales of lint and 76,451 bales of linters, compared with 588,570 bales of lint and 83,271 bales of linters in August but as against 492,742 bales of lint and 65,487 bales of lint ers in September of the previous year.
The improved condition of the wool industry was fairly well maintained during September and October in the United States and abroad, said the Bureau of Agricultural Eco nomics in its October report on world wool prospects. An announcement issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Oct. 31, added :
Consumption by United States mills reporting for the first eight month of this year was $50 \%$ larger than in the same period last year, and wel above the 1924-1929 average, according to the Bureau. Consumption during the last quarter or this year is expected to exceed chat in lis Latest reports of the seasonal movement of the 1933-1934 wool clip in Southern Hemisphere in those countries for the 1933-1934 season, says the Bureau.
Apparent supplies of wool in Australia, New Zealand, and the Unio of South Africa on Sept. 1, were approximately $1,453,000,000$ pounds which represents a decrease of $16 \%$ below supplies on the same date las year, and $10 \%$ below the average of the last five years on that date, it year, and
is stated.
Stocks in Argentina and Uruguay are reported as
According to a special cable to the New York "Times" from Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 29, trading was active in the new clip of wools, with interest especially keen for fine wools and fine crossbreds. One lot of 150,000 pounds of fine Australian wool in Buenos Aires Province brought 14 pesos for ten kilos, equivalent to $233 / 4$ cents a pound. It was pur chased by a local factory. Traders were particularly in terested in the sale because the same type of wool of equal quality from the same ranch brought only 11.50 pesos for ten kilos a year ago. The peso was then pegged at $253 / 4$ cents, making the price equivalent to $131 / 2$ cents a pound. A lot of 30,000 pounds of fine crossbred wool from Entre Rios Pro vince sold at 13 pesos for 10 kilos, equivalent to 22 cents a pound. Sales in the Central Market are averaging around 600,000 pounds daily.

Raw silk prices continued their downward trend, though with occasional recoveries influenced by the fluctuations in the Japanese yen. Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Oct. 31 at $\$ 1.571 / 2 @ \$ 1.621 / 2$. This compares with $\$ 1.821 / 2 @ \$ 1.871 / 2$ Sept. 29; \$1.85@\$1.90 Aug. 31; \$1.83@ $\$ 1.88$ on July 31; \$2.1712 @ $\$ 2.221 / 2$ on June 30; $\$ 1.65 @ \$ 1.70$ on May 31; $\$ 1.47 \frac{1}{2} @ \$ 1.521 / 2$ April 29 ; $\$ 1.15 @ \$ 1.20$ March 31; \$1.1712@\$1.221/2 Feb. 28; \$1.15@\$1.20 Jan. 31; \$1.471/2@ \$1.521/ Dec 31 1932; \$1.421/@\$1.471/ Nov. 30: $\$ 1.55 @ \$ 1.60$

 31; \$1.35@\$1.40 April 30; $\$ 1.50 @ \$ 1.55$ March 31; $\$ 1.671 / 2 @$ $\$ 1.70$ Feb. 29; $\$ 1.871 / 2 @ \$ 1.90$ Jan. 30, all in 1932; $\$ 1.85 @$ $\$ 1.90$ Dec. 31 1931; $\$ 2.20 @ \$ 2.25$ on Nov. 30 and also on Oct 31 1931, and with \$4.70@\$4.75 on Jan. 311930.

In the case of the $20-22$ deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted Oct. 31 at $\$ 1.45 @ \$ 1.50$, as against $\$ 1.671 / 2$ @\$1.721/2 Sept. 29; \$1.821/2@\$1.871/2 Aug. 31; \$1.791/2@ $\$ 1.84 \frac{1}{2}$ July 31; \$2.221/2@\$2.271/2 June 30; \$1.70@\$1.75 May 31; \$1.5212@\$1.571/2 April 29; \$1.10@\$1.15 March 31; \$1.15@\$1.20 Feb. 28; \$1.121/2@\$1.171/2 Jan. 31; \$1.471/2@ $\$ 1.521 / 2$ Dec. 31 1932; $\$ 1.421 / 2 @ \$ 1.471 / 2$ Nov. 30 ; $\$ 1.45 @ \$ 1.50$ Oct. 31; \$1.60@\$1.65 Sept. 30; \$2@\$2.05 Aug. 31; \$1.45@ $\$ 1.50$ July $30 ; \$ 1.171 / 2 @ \$ 1.221 / 2$ June 30; $\$ 1.10 @ \$ 1.15 \mathrm{May}$ 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 Jan. 30, all in 1932; \$1.85@ $\$ 1.90$ Dec. 31 1931; $\$ 2.30 @ \$ 2.321 / 2$ Nov. 30; $\$ 2.10 @ \$ 2.15$ Oct. 31 1931, and $\$ 4.60 @ \$ 4.65$ on Jan. 311930.
Crude rubber prices, after some manifestation of strength the middle of the month when inflationary developments were active, declined again the latter part of the month. Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at $7 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 31 as against $81 / 4$ c. Sept. $30 ; 71 / 4$ c. Aug. 31 and 7 c. on July 31. On June 30 the spot price was $63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked against $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked May $31 ; 45 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked on April 29, and $27 / \mathrm{s}$ c. bid and 3c. asked March $31 ; 215 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked Feb. 28; $27 / 8$ c. bid and $215 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked Jan. $31 ; 33 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked Dec. $311932 ; 31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid and 33 sc . asked on Nov. 30 ; $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. asked on Oct. $31 ; 35 \mathrm{sc}$. bid and $311 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked Sept. 30 ; $43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. $31 ; 33 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked July $30 ; 29 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $211 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked June $30 ; 211 / 16 \mathrm{c}$ bid and $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked May 31 ; $31 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked April $30 ; 31 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. bid and $33 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. asked March 31; 35 \% @ 11/16c. Feb. 29; 4 5/16@47/16c. Jan. 30; $413 / 16 @ 415 / 16 c$ c. Dec. $311931 ; 45 / 16 @ 43 / \mathrm{c}$ c. on Nov. 30 ; $49 / 16 @ 45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. $31 ; 41 / 2 @ 45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30; $5 @ 51 / \mathrm{sc}$. Aug. 31; 55@53c July 31; 613/16@615/16c. June 30; 61/2c. bid May 29; $57 / 8 @ 6 c$. April 30; 67/8@7c. March 31; $75 / 8 @ 73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Feb. 28; 73/4@8c. Jan. 31; 83/8@81/2c. Dec. 31 1930, and 15 $3 / 4$ @157/8c. Feb. 281930.
British and East Indians Agree on Textiles-Protection Granted to Colonial Industry Against Imports from United KingdomAgreement on Cotton Duty.
A wireless message (Oct. 29) from Bombay to the New York "Times," stated:
Details have been issued of a last-minute agreement between the Bombay Mill Owners Association and a Lancashire textile delegation which left Bombay Saturday.
The agreement, adopted on assumption that the cotton duty is not to be increased above the present level of one-half anna a pound, states that the Indian cotton textile industry is entitled for progressive development to a reasonable measure of protection against "under the prited Kingdom yarns and piece goods. It is also agreed that under the present conditions, owing to lower costs and other facts operation in loreign countries, the industry requires a higher level of protection against them
than against the United Kingdom." than against the United Kingdom.
When the general surcharge on all imports is due for ropalicable to British agree not to make fresh proposals regarding duty may be $5 \%$ ad valorem imports of cotton piece goods. They agree $30 \%$ on artificial silk piece goods. on British imports of strongly emphasized the urgent necessity of further efforts in Great Britain to popularize the use of.Indian raw materials.
NRA Regulations to Control Output of Cotton Textiles Through Curb on Installation of Productive Machinery-Plan Recommended by Textile M
General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, on Oct. 18 approved recommendations by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, restricting the installation of additional productive machinery in any unit of the business, thus taking the first step outside the field of raw materials to extend Government control of industrial production under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Authority for promulgation of the new regulations is contained in the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry. They provide that manufacturers must obtain certificates from the National Recovery Administration for the installation of new equipment where this would add to productive capacity, while all persons engaged in cotton textile manufacturing are required to register productive machinery now operating. An exception to the provision for certification is provided in the case of installations "for the replacement of a similar number of units of productive equipment or to bring the operation of existing productive machinery into balance." The Cotton Textile Committee made its recommendations to the NRA through George A. Sloan, the Committee Chairman. The NRA made public the text of the Committee's recommendations as follows:
Enclosed herewith is a recommendation to you by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Planning and Fair Fractice Agency for the Cotton Textile Industry, under Section VI, Subsection 3, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry. This recommendation was adopted by the Committee on Sept. 13 1933. Based on conditions in the industry in this period of emergency and to effectuate the operation of the provisions of this code and the policy of the NRA, we recom:
"(1) Persons engaged in the cotton textile industry register their productive machinery;
"(2) Prior to the installation of additional productive machinery by persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry, except for the eplacement of a similar number of units of productive equipment or to me operation of existing productive machinery into balance, such will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the NIRA during the period of the emergency; and
(3) A certain procedure shall be followed in applying for such certificates and the making of recommendations by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee as to the granting or withholding of such certificate by the Administrator."
We respectfully request approval by the Administrator of the accompanying recommendation under the authority conferred upon him by Section VI of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry.
15,000 Silk Dyers and 3,000 Jacquard Workers Return to Jobs in
Paterson District-Settlement Includes Stipulation of Wages, Strike.
The strike of silk workers in the Paterson, N. J., district, after lasting more than nine weeks, lessened in importance as more than half of the 30,000 strikers returned to work under agreements concluded between representatives of the workers and mill owners. About 15,000 dye workers returned to the mills on Oct. 24 and almost 3,000 jacquard workers resumed their jobs on the following day. Approximately 10,000 persons were still out, including 3,000 broad silk workers and about 7,000 throwing mill employees. Picketing has been virtually abandoned.
The silk dyers returned to work under an agreement providing for a 40 -hour week, a minimum weekly wage of $\$ 23$, and recognition of the Dyers Local of the United Textile Workers. The code for silk dyers recently adopted at Washington set a minimum wage of $\$ 18$ weekly. The solution of the dyers' strike by direct negotiation with the plant owners was regarded as a victory for union officials. With reference to the end of the strike of 3,000 jacquard workers, a dispatch from Paterson to the New York "Times" on Oct. 24 noted the terms of settlement as follows:
The terms provide for a 40-hour, five-day week, recognition of the union and a peice-work rate which will enable weavers to earn from $\$ 28$ to $\$ 35$ a week; winders, $\$ 16$; quill winders, $\$ 15$, and pickers, $\$ 14$.
Although Jacquard workers and employers have been in agreement on terms for several days the workers did not go back to the mills because of the objection raised by the general strike committee of the Associated silk Workers which represents all branches of the strike. The committee
desired to keep the Jacquards out until the general broadsilk strike was settled.
Sugar Stabilization Pact Abandoned-Secretary Wallace Contends Agreement Would Not Have Aided Farmer, but Would Have Acted to
Future Action.
The proposed sugar stabilization agreement, which would have limited to about $7,000,000$ raw tons the amount of sugar entering domestic commercial channels for the year beginning July 1 1933, was definitely rejected by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, according to an announcement on Oct. 9. Mr. Wallace attacked the pact on the ground that it would have increased, rather than reduced, the disparity in the farmer's purchasing power. Mr. Wallace made his announcement after conferences with President Roosevelt. The task of drafting a basic sugar agreement began more than four months ago, and President Roosevelt later designated Dr. John Lee Coulter of the Tariff Commission to work out an accord between the various groups. It was said that the tentative agreement had been approved by representatives of all the interests involved except Cuba, prior to its rejection by Secretary Wallace.
Hides, Leather and Footwear Continues to Show Diminished Activity.
The First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter under date of Oct. 28 discusses these markets as follows:
"The shoe industry is less active than during the summer months. A preliminary estimate of shoe production in September places the total at about $31,200,000$ pairs, which compares with $36,891,000$ pairs in August, a decline of $15 \%$. Current reports indicate a further slackening this month. It is evident that the fall movement of shoes occurred earlier than usual this year. September is ordinarily the peak month of output, but this year the largest production came in August, which was anticipated in view of the exceptional activity in the industry early in the summer when operations are usually slack. A part of the drop in the September output may be attributable to serious labor troubles in certain shoe centers, which particularly affected production in this section. These disturbances have now been largely settled, but with a net loss of business to the plants affected.
"Available reports of retail trade in shoes are mixed. In some areas and for some grades sales show considerable improvement, while reports of poorer business are also received. A strong feature in the situation has been the absence of price increases on the part of important chain store organizations. This is likely to result in larger volume sales of shoes, for the greater consumer purchasing power that undoubtedly exists is not handicapped in this instance by rising prices. In view of increased material and manufacturing costs, however, it is not likely that these organizations will be able to continue for a much longer period to sell at will be able to cont
the old price levels.
"The leather situation has been greatly unsettled recently by a sharp decline in hide prices. In spite of a good volume of business at preceding quotations, tanners have been able to bid for and obtain hides at successively lower levels. Latest transactions are on a basis of 9 cents for heavy native steers which compares with 15 cents at the peak in July and 13 cents a month ago. A larger cattle slaughter and greatly increased imports have provided an ample supply of hides to meet the requirements of the increased leather and shoe production. In fact, raw hide stocks have shown a steady increase since the end of May, in spite of the larger wettings by tanners, and at the end of August were $10 \%$ more than three months earlier.
"The unsettlement in leather due to the break in hides has been accentuated by a larger tannery output as a result of increased wettings a few months ago, coinciding with less interest in leather on the part of the shoe manufacturer as developments for the spring season are awaited. Tanners have been curtailing operations over the past month or so, however, and may be in an improved position when demand for leather for the spring run asserts itself. The drop in hides together with the smaller decline in leather is believed to place the industry in a sounder position for sustained recovery."
Program of AAA for Reducing Corn Acreage and Hog Farrowing-
Processing Tax on Hogs 50 Cents at Start, Increasing Gradually to $\$ 2$.

- A corn-hog adjustment plan, involving a maximum of $\$ 350,000,000$ in benefit payments to American farmers for reducing corn acreage by at least $20 \%$ and hog farrowing by at least $25 \%$ in 1934, was announced on Oct. 17 by Secretary Henry A. Wallace and Administrator George N. Peek, with the approval of President Roosevelt. The twoyear program involves, said Associated Press advices from Washington Oct. 17, potential governmental expenditure of $\$ 500,000,000$ during the next twenty-four months, the distribution of maximum cash benefits of $\$ 350,000,000$ to $1,500,000$ to $2,000,000$ farmers. A processing tax will be levied on hogs, starting Nov. 5 , for a two-year period. The rate will be 50 cents a hundred pounds at the start which will be increased gradually until Feb. 1, after which it will be $\$ 2$ a hundred, or 2 cents a pound, live weight, for the remainder of the period. From the Associated Press account from Washington Oct. 17 we quote:

In addition, another part of the program, still undecided, may involve the levying of a processing tax on cattle to finance
animals and their distribution as food to the needy. The processing tax on swine, strongly opposed by resentatives of the meat-packing industry, is expected to raise $\$ 164,000,000$ for the year beginning Nov. 5 and $\$ 184,000,000$ during the second year.
Meanwhile, a tax of about 30 cents a bushel on corn used in processing food products but not fed to animals will go into effect. It is estimated that this will produce from $\$ 60,000,000$ to $\$ 70,000,000$ during the two years.
In addition, $\$ 40,000,000$ from a fund provided in the NIRA will be used to supplement the processing tax income to pay benefits to corn farmers who sign contracts to reduce their acreage.
From $\$ 40,000,000$ to $\$ 45,000,000$ of the hog tax receipts will be used to buy swine for distribution to the needy. About an equal amount will be spent by the Emergency Relief Administration on a basis calling for dollar-matching
About $400,000,000$ pounds of hogs will be distributed as food with the $\$ 80,000,000$ to $\$ 90,000,000$ thus made available by the Farm and Relie? Administrations.
Receipts from the processing taxes on hogs and corn, the transfer from the NRA fund and the amount
will be distributed in this way:
Forty millions to meet the cost of the recent hog-buying program. Fighty to ninety millions to buy swine for distribution to the needy One hundred fifty millions as rentals to farmers for leaving portions of their corn land idle.
Two hundred millions as benefits to hog growers for curtailing their output.
Campaigns to obtain contracts from farmers to curtail their corn and hog output will be started within a few weeks.
Benefits will be paid to corn farmers in the form of a rental of 30 cents per bushel on the preceding three-year average production per acre of the contracted acreage, providing the grower agrees to reduce his acreage not less than $20 \%$ of the average acreage grown during the past three years.
Adjustment payments of $\$ 5$ per head will be paid hog farmers on $75 \%$ of the average number of hogs farrowed on the farms of contracting producers and sold by each during the past two years, providing the farmer
reduces the number of his litters $25 \%$, as well as hogs sold.

## Grain Markets Weak Notwithstanding Speculative Upspurts on

Inflationary Developments, but Enjoy Sharp Recovery on
Government Purchases of Wheat for Its Various Relief
Agencies-Sugar Prices Move Lower-Coffee Prices Also Lower. Grain prices suffered a decided spopments affecting values apparent reason as far as the ing them to fest their displeasure as noted in separate items furthe rest their displeasure farmently overlooked entirely the benefits they are enjoying as a result of the processing taxes levied for their benefit which certainly must be added to current prices in order to determine just how the farmer is faring as a result of the Government plans for the relief of agriculture. Some new processing taxes were established during the month, as for instance the tax on corn and hog products, the corn tax being fixed at 28c. a bushel which compares with a processing tax of 30c. a bushel on wheat. The course of grain prices continued downward until finally the Government stepned in and indulged in active buying of the Gover its various relin wheat for its various relief agencies. Thus Associated Press advices from Washington Oct. 25 stated that the Federal Surplus Relief Corp. had purchased on that day $6,800,500$ bushels of wheat, of which 700,500 bushels was stated to consist of cash wheat, and $5,000,000$ bushels of December futures and $1,100,000$ bushels of May futures. It was further more intimated that large further purchases were likely during the ensuing months. Announcement of the purchase of wheat was made after Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, had asked for bids on $50,000,000$ pounds of canned beef to be distributed to the needy. The influence of these Government purchases was quickly felt, as is evident from the fact that the December option for wheat in Chicago after tumbling from $905 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Monday, Oct. 2, to $671 / 2$ c. Oct. 17 recovered to $901 / 2$ c. Oct. 30 , with the closing price Oct. $31865 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. At Winnipeg the fluctuations were within a much narrower range, but followed much the same general course as the grain markets in the United States. The October wheat option at Winnipeg dropped from $617 / 8$ c. Oct. 2 to $543 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 17, and then rose to $663 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 25, with the close Oct. 31 at $61 \% / 8$ c. Prices of other grains moved along parallel lines with those in wheat. The December option for corn in Chi with dron $501 /$ e Oct 2 to $371 / 3 c$ Oct 14 but went cago dropped from $501 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 2 to 3718 c . Oct. 14 , but went back to $483 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 27 , with the close Oct. 31 at 43 c . December oats in. Chicago suffered an exceptionally bad break and as against $393 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 2 sold down to 25 c . Oct. 17 , and yet was up again to $381 / 4$ c. Oct. 25 , with the close Oct. 31 at $323 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. The December option for rye at Chicago tumbled from $701 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Oct. 2 to 44 c . Oct. 17, and Oct. 25 was back to $633 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. but with the close Oct. 31 at only 56c. December barley at Chicago sold down from $57 \% / 4$ c. Oct. 2 to 37 c . Oct. 17 , but sold at $501 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. again on Oct. 27, with the close Oct. 31 at 45 c.

The Agricultural Bureau report at Washington on the condition of the country's crops, was made public late on Oct. 10 , and showed only relatively slight variations from the estimates a month earlier, the dominant feature being the general crop shortage. The production of winter wheat the general crop shortage. The production of winter wheat buishels, as against the actual harvest of $726,000,000$ bushels in 1932 and $894,000,000$ bushels in 1931. The probable production of corn was now put at $2,291,000,000$ bushels, as against $2,876,000,000$ bushels in 1932 and a five year average production of $2.512,000,000$ bushels. The oats crop was estimated at no more than $698,531,000$ bushels, as against an Rverage production for the five year period of 1926-1930 of
$1,189,693,000$ bushels-all the leading crops being decidedly short, which made the break in grain prices the first half of the month additionally strange.
Sugar prices moved lower owing to a number of unfavorable developments which are mentioned in separate paraable developments which are mentioned in separate para
graphs further below. Cuban raw sugar as against 1.53c. at graphs further below. Cuban raw sugar as against 1.53 c . at covery to 1.30 c . on Oct. 31. In the wholesale price of refined sugar at New York an advance from 4.60c. to 4.75 c . per pound was posted by the leading refineries in this city on Oct. 10 but this advance was later rescinded.

Coffee prices moved slightly lower, No. 7 Rio for spot delivery in the New York market was quoted Oct. 31 a $71 / 4$ c. as against $71 / 2 @ 75 / 8$ c. Sept. $30 ; 73 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. 31 and $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. July 31-these figures comparing with $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. June $30 ; 73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on May 31 and also $73 / 4$ c. April 29 and on March $31 ; 8 @ 81 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Feb. $28 ; 81 / 2$ c. Jan. $31 ; 81 / 4$ c. Dec. $311932 ; 81 / 2$ c. Nov. $30 ; 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Feb. $28 ; 81 / 2$ c. Jan. $31 ; 81 / 4$ c. Dec. $311932 ; 81 / 2$ c. Nov. $30 ; 81 / 4$ c.
Oct. 31 , and the nominal price of 10 c. bid on Sept. 28 . This last is as against $83 / 4$ c. bid Aug. $31 ; 81 / 4$ c. July $30 ; 77 / 8$ c. on June $30 ; 81 / 2$ c. May 31; $73 / 4 @ 77 / 8$ c. April $30 ; 71 / 4$ c. March 31; $71 / 4$ c. Feb. $29 ; 71 / \mathrm{sc}$. Jan. 30; with 7@71/4c. Dec. $311931 ; 61 / 2 @$ $65 / 3$ c. Nov. $30 ; 53 / 4 @ 6 c$ Oct. 31 ; 51/2c. Sept. $30 ; 51 / 2 @ 53 / 4$ c Aug. 31; 57/8@6c. July 31; 67/8@7c. June 30; 65\% c. May 29; Aug. 31; 51/8@6c. July 31; 6/8@c. June $50 ; 61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. May 28 63 c. Jan 31 all in the year 1931 and with $71 / @ 71 / 2 c$ Dec 634 C.
1930.

No. 7 Santos Oct. 31 was quoted at $81 / 8 @ 81 / 4$ c. against $81 / 4$ @8 $3 / 4$ c. Sept. 30; 8c. on Aug. 31; 8@81/4c. July 31; 73/4@8c, June $30 ; 8 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. May 31, and the same on April 29 and on March 31 ; 81/4@81/2c. Feb. 28; 83/4c. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 31 $1932 ; 91 / 2$ c. Nov. 30 and $101 / 4$ c. Oct. 31. There was no quotation Sept. 301932 for this grade, but earlier in Sep tember the price was 14 c . bid. This compares with $125 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Aug. 31; 101/4c. July 30; 91/8@95/8c. June 30; 93/4@10c. May $31 ; 9$ c. April $30 ; 81 / 2$ c. March $31 ; 81 / 2$ c. Feb. $29 ; 85 / 8$ c. Jan. 30. It also compares with $8 @ 81 / 4$ c. Dec. $311931 ; 71 / 4 @$ $71 / 2$ c. Nov. $30 ; 71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid Oct. $31 ; 67 / 8 @ 7 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. $30 ; 65 / 8 @ 67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
 Aug. 31; 71/2@77/8c. July 31; 81/2@9c. June 30; 81/2@834c.
May 29, and the same figures for April $30 ; 73 / 4 @ 8 c$. March May 29 , and the same figures for April $30 ; 73 / 4 @ 8 c$. March
$31 ; 73 / 4 @ 8 c$. Feb. 28; 83/4@9c. Jan. 31, all in the year 1931, and with $83 / 4 @ 91 / 4$ c. Dec. 311930 , and $111 / 4$ c. Oct. 311930.

The Farm Credit Administration announced, Oct. 3, that the New York coffee office of The Grain Stabilization Cor poration on Oct. 31933 had sold 62,500 bags of Santos coffee, at prices ranging from 9.5 cents to 8.86 cents per pound. The announcement said that this sale constituted the regular allotment for the month of October offered to the trade on sealed bids of coffee acquired from the Brazilian Government in 1931 in exchange for American wheat. The Sep tember sale, at which 62,500 bags of Santos coffee were sold, brought prices ranging from 8.76 cents to 8.90 cents per pound.

Processing Tax for Corn Fixed at 28 Cents a Bushel.
An initial processing tax on corn at the rate of 28 cents a bushel of 56 pounds was fixed on Oct. 24 by Secretary Wallace with the approval of President Roosevelt. Associated Press accounts from Washington, Oct. 24, said:
The fifth processing tax to be levied on one of the seven basic commodities defined by the Farm Adjustment Act, becomes effective Nov. 5. the same date that the hog processing levy applies.
The tax on corn and hogs is depended upon to finance the production
control program for control program for corn and hogs at a maximum cost of about $\$ 350,000,000$.
In the announcement of Secretary Wallace it was stated: The rate of 28 cents per bushel equals the difference between the current average farm price for field corn and the fair exchange value of field corn under the corn-hog production adjustment program for 1934, announced on Oct. 17 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
The question of whether the full legal processing tax, if imposed on field corn or its products, would cause a reduction in the consumption of corn and tend to build up a burdensome surplus, will be considered at a public hearing in Washington Nov. 21933.
The regulations prescribe conversion factors which fix a tax for all floor stocks of corn products held by processing establishments, wholesalers, and others, on the date the tax goes inco effect. The corn products which will be taxed as floor stocks include corn meal, corn flakes (breakfast food type), pearl or table hominy, cornstarch; dextrines, glucose syrups and sugars, corn oil, corn gluten fegd and corn gluten meal.
The Agricultural Adjustment Act exempts from the processing tax corn processed by or for a farmer for consumption by his own family, employees,
or household.
Loans of 50 Cents a Bushel Extended by AAA on Corn in Ware-houses-Advances Reported as Likely to Reach $\$ 100,000,000-$
Loans Available to Farmers Agreeing to Corn-Hog Reduction Program.
As a result of a conference on Oct. 25, between President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace, it was decided to make loans on corn properly warehoused and sealed on the farm in Stases yhare therer isa harm warchouse Aet, Adminisin States where there is a farm warehouse Act, Adminis-
trator George N. Peek announced. The AAA announcement likewise said:
Loans will be made in those States on the basis of 50 cents per bushel for No. 2 December corn, Chicago, to farmers, who sign agreements to co-operate with the corn-hog reduction program.
The policy adopted for corn loans is the same in general principle as that
already placed in effect by the Commodity Credit already placed in effect by the Commodity Credit Corporation for cotton. The corn will be stored under seal on the farm, with the warehouse receipts as collateral.
The loans will be in the nature of an advance to farmers who agree to participate in the AAA corn-hog production control campaign. The loan of 50 cents a bushel, Chicago, will advance the farmers the sam 67 cents a bushel on three-fourths of the corn stored.

Five States, now have farm warehousing Acts. They are Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas. Further details of the lending plan will be announced when they are completed.
An intensive educational program acquainted farmers with the world and National wheat situation, and the details of the wheat plan. Educational meetings among farmers began about Aug. 1, and the sign-up cam paign opened Sept. 1 in a number of States. In others; the educational campaign and sign-up were delayed b

North Dakota Governor Puts Embargo on Wheat Shipments Because of Low Prices-Declares Farmer The Forgotten Man of the NRA"-Railroads Ignore Order, Contending It Is Illegal-Other Governors Refuse to Take Similar ActionNebraska Leaders Warn of Unrest Among Farmers.
Governor William Langer of North Dakota on Oct. 16 signed a proclamation prohibiting the shipment of whea from the State, effective as of 12:01 a. m. Oct. 19. The Governor acted under a law passed by the 1933 Legislature riving him power to prohibit shipments of any or all of the State's agricultural products should prices fall below costs of production. Governor Langer said he had invoked the embargo in order to call the attention of the Nation to the plight of the Northwest farmer, whom he termed "the forgotten man of the NRA." He sent an invitation to the chief executives of three other States to unite in the plan. The Governors of Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska replied that they would not join in the program. The legal advisers of the Governors of Minnesota and Nebraska expressed doubt as to the authority of their chief executives to proclaim embargoes, while no reply was received from the Governor of Kansas

On Oct. 18 four Northwestern railroads which serve North Dakota challenged the legality of Governor Langer's wheat embargo, and indicated that they would "abide by the laws of Congress" and accept wheat for shipment. Governor Langer, however, ordered the 1,300 members of the North Dakota National Guard held in readiness to enforce the embargo, which he said would be continued "'until we get results." Meanwhile, on Oct. 19, Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska issued a warning of unrest among the farmers and said their throats were being "cut from both ears" by abandonment of anti-trust laws and by declining farm prices. He urged inflation, instead of "pouring money in at the top." Senator Norris of Nebraska on the same day made public a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the issuance of new money to retire Liberty bonds and bring direct relief to the farmer.

Farm Strike Meets with Only Partial Success-Little Strike Activity in 19 of 21 States Where Demonstrations Were Planned-Produce Continues to Move to Markets-Railroad
Labor Executive Promises "Sympathetic Co-operation."
The strike of farmers, called for Oct. 21 in 21 states by directors of the National Farm Holiday Association in an offort to increase prices of farm products, proved only partially effective, according to newspaper reports from various rural centers. Even in Iowa, where the strike received greatest support, it failed to halt the movement of foodstuffs into market. Picketing in the dairying area of Central Wisconsin resulted in some delay in cheese factories and creameries. In the other 19 States in which the Association is said to have branches there was little progress made in the effort to raise prices by withholding produce from markets. The strikers received some encouragement on Oct. 23 when Alexander F. Whitney, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said that his organization pledged its "sympathetic co-operation" with the farm-strike movement. He indicated, however, that no direct action was planned. The failure to win nation-wide support for the strike apparently was the cause of some dissention in the ranks of the farmers. A group of Southwestern Iowa farmers met to form an anti-holiday association and took preliminary steps to keep farm products going to market. The Executive Board of the Nebraska Farmers' Holiday Association expressed its opposition to picketing. In many cases diminshed aggressiveness among the farmers was ascribed to the belief that the Administration at Washington was exerting trong efforts to improve prices for farm commodities.
Wheat Farmers to Take 7,788,000 Acres Out of Production in 1934
Wheat farmers in the Agricultural Adjustment Adminis tration's acreage reduction campaign have signed up the equivalent of approximately $80 \%$ of the average Nationa seeded acreage and as a result will receive slightly more than $102,000,000$ in benefit payments in the fall of 1933 and next summer. Seventy per cent of this sum will be paid as soon as contracts covering the sign-up are sent to Washington and approved, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and George N. Peek, Administrator of the Adjustment Act, announced on Oct. 26. The Administration also said:
Applications totaling 570,263 and representing $51,925,612$ acres have been reported to. Washington. This acreage, reduced by $15 \%$ for the 1934 crop, in accordance with the wheat contract, will mean approximately $7,788,000$ acres of wheat-producing land thus far definitely taken out of Returns on the wheat campaign are practically complete for most States. Returns on the wheat campaign show that, in general, the leading wheatprodions in which production is mixed and farms are smaller show a the orcentage of signing up. In some of these States wheat is grown as much to produce straw for bedding dairy cows as for the grain.
The wheat campaign is the second acreage reduction campaign in major commodity, carried through by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The emergency cotton reduction program has already been completed and benefits totaling approximately $\$ 110,000,000$, have been paid to farmers.
"Signing and fulfilling contracts on the basis of thes applications will result in a substantial advance in the task of balancing wheat production in this country," said Secretary Wallace.

## Portland, Ore, Wheat Marketing Agreement Signed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Associated Press advices Oct. 10, from Washington, stated:
The Portland wheat marketing agreement was signed to-day by Secretary Wallace and exports of approximately $35,000,000$ bushels of surplus Pacific Northwest wheat are scheduled to begin at once under the terms of the pact. The agreement is between the Secretary and the North Pacific Emergenc Export Association, a corporation formed by
To sell a surplus of wheat in the Northwest, which has been described as depressing prices, the Farm Adjustment Administration has agreed to pay the difference between the world market price and the higher price in this country.

## Petroleum and Its Products Control Is Assumed by the Oil

 Administrator Under the Industry Code.Complete control of the petroleum industry was assumed during October by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interio and Oil Administrator, under the industries code, in a series of orders establishing minimum price levels. Federal super vision of refinery operations and threatened curtailment of Inter-State shipments of oil if violation of Federal quotas was not stopped. The new schedule of prices becomes effective Dec. 1. Minimum prices for petroleum products, based on \$1.11 a barrel for mid-continent crude oil of 36 gravity are established with minimum prices in other fields based on the necessary differentials with the usual variations according to the grade of crude oil. The new schedule puts mid-continent prices 11c. a barrel higher than those posted. The new price list sets a level of $\$ 1.17$ for East Texas crude, an advance of 17c. a barrel over current postings. California prices are 10c. higher than those prevailing. The order stablished a minum gallon on 60-64.9 octane rating in the mid-continent area With the Government gradually assuming control and with price stability the ruling objective, price changes during October were relatively few. In the following we undertake to indicate such changes as occurred during the month both in the case of crude oil and the refined product.

Crude Oil.
Monday, Oct. 2.-South Penn Oil Co. advanced Corning crude 12 cents barrel to $\$ 1.32$
barrel to $\$ 1.32$. somerset crude 11 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.23$
Wednesday, Oct 4 all Pennsylvania 10 cents a barrel br leading buyers to $\$ 2.12$ a barral for Southwest Penn ylvenia crude: $\$ 2.07$ for Eureka: $\$ 1.02$ for Buckeye: $\$ 2.45$ for New Yor Transit, and \$2.45 for Bradford District.
Monday, Oct. 2.-Magnolia Petroleum and the Texas Co. posted adjust ments in their price schedules in Texas fields making them conform with the levels posted by the Humble Oil \& Refining Co

Gasoline and Kerosene.
Monday, Oct. 2.-Tank car prices of gasoline were marked up 1 cent a gallon to $73 / 4$ cents at Jacksonville, Tampa and Savannah.
Wednesday, Oct. 4.-Tank car price of gasoline was advanced $1 / 4$-cent a gallon at Mobile to $63 / 8$ cents a gallon.
Saturday, Oct. 7.-The Texas Co. reduced the price of third grade gasoline $1 / 2$-cent a gallon in southern California, making the service station price at Los Angeles 161/2 cents a galion. Richniel met the reduction. Other grades were not affected.
Monday, Oct. 9.-Following the $1 / 2-c e n t$ cut in third grade gasolin prices pol 1 Gend Or

Tuesday, Oct. 17.-The Atlantic Refining Co. cut service station and tank wason prices of gaseline one cent a gallon to $111 / 2$ cents and 11 cents, respectively, effective last Sunday.
Thursday, Oct. 19.-All major factors in Oklahoma City, Okla., reduced retail price of gasoline one cent a gallon.
Secretary Ickes Reduces Allowable Oil Output for December and
January to 2,130,000 Barrels Daily, or 208,500 Barrels Under Current Ouo
Secretary of the Interior Ickes, acting in his capacity as Oil Administrator, issued on Oct. 24 an order setting the daily production of crude oll in. December 1933 and Januar 1934 at $2,130,000$ barrels, representing a cut of 208,500 barrels daily from the allocation previously fixed for the month of October. The Interior Department regulations provide that if the allowable output is exceeded in any one month, producers must offset this excess in succeeding months. Under Mr. Ickes' latest order, the allocations within the State for December and January will not be certified by the Administrator until Nov. 20, to permit the Petroleum Administrative Board to collect additional data regarding changes in trade channels for petroleum and its products A Washington dispatch of Oct. 24 to the New York "Herald Tribune" added the following details of the order:
The prohibition against withdrawals of stored oil will be continued in effect, but a concurrent order was issued designed to relieve independen efiners and producers from hardship imposed by the existing prohibition.
Under this supplemental order, producers holding relatively small quanit as stored oil upen ray sell such oil thent of the Regional Production Committee of the Planning and Co-ordination Committee of the industry it being provided that such oil as is purchased under an agreement of this character shall be the first oil permitted to be withdrawn from storage when an increase in the seasonal demand for petroleum and its product makes possible some withdrawals from storage that will not unduly prejudice
the interests of producers. The order is effective until an orderly
governing withdrawals from storage is approved by the Administrator. The Administrator also provided for the relief of refiners who, because o low gasoline inventories, are unable to meet their individual requirements from current production by permitting such refiners to run to stills oil stored or purchased as above, upon receiving the consent of the Planning and Co-ordiation Com such a period o time as the Committee may deem necessary

## Negotiations Regarding the Allied Debta

Officials of the British and United States Governments began early in October, in Washington, a review of the debt settlement of 1923, but progress was slow because of the numerous intricate developments in the domestic sphere The Washington conversations were followed with the keenest interest in virtually all capitals, as intergovernmental debts have contributed greatly to the unsettlement in inter national diplomatic and financial relations, and in most circles there is a distinct impression that improvement would follow any definite removal of this question from politics. The discussions on the British debt to the United States Government started officially on Oct. 7, soon after the arrival in this country of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, of the British Treasury ; Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay and T. K. Bewley, newly-appointed financial counselor to the British Embassy in Washington. On the American side the negotiations are in the hands of Dean Acheson, Under-Sec retary of the Treasury, and Frederick Livesey, economic adviser to the State Department. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Mr. Bewley called on Mr. Acheson and Mr. Livesey at the Treasury Building on Oct. 7, in order to inaugurate the discussions. It was understood that every effort would be made to obtain a settlement designed to liquidate the problem within a short term of years, but it was also realized that the unstabilized currencies of the two countries provided a grave obstacle to definitive discussions.

Initial conversations on the problem were largely exploratory, and it was insisted again and again that no one engaged in the discussions is authorized to commit his Government to any final settlement. The British representatives engaged on Oct. 10 in a lengthy delineation of their views on the debt. They maintained that the war obligations of the British Government should be considered by the United States rather upon political and economic grounds than on a commercial basis. It was emphasized that the origin of the debt was not commercial in character, that the proceeds of the loans were not used for constructive but for destruc tive purposes, that the British Government was the first to fund its war debt while settlements with other nations were made on much more favorable bases, and that the world economic situation has changed materially since the 1923 settlement was made. The annuities of the British settlement were only one-quarter of the British exports to the United States in that year, it was added, while at the present time such annual payments are greatly in excess of the exports. As a result of the general drop in prices, moreover, current payments represent twice as much in goods as at the time the loans were contracted, the British alleged.

Numerous conversations on the debts were held during the month between the British and American representatives, but there were no distinct signs of progress. It was reported in some dispatches late in October that the negotiations might be discontinued until a more propitious time in the future. This tone was especially pronounced in dispatches after the United States Government indicated intended to effect purchases of gold abroad at higher price levels than prevailed there. London reports, on the ther hand, reflected an intention to continue the discussions until some tentative settlement is reached, unless President Roosevelt found further discussions inadvisable or impossible because of the pressure of domestic events. It was conceded on all sides, however, that an adjustment would be impossible before the next payment is due on Dec. 15. In all liklihood, reports said, the British will make another "token" payment on Dec. 15, similar to that effected on June 15. France again will default, Paris dispatches said, while other European nations also were rerarded as likely to adopt the expedients they found suitable on June 15

President Roosevelt Invites Discussions with Soviet Russia.
A step of historic importance in the foreign relations of the United States was taken by President Roosevelt on Oct. 10, when a letter was addressed to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Russian Soviet Union, inviting direct discussions with a view to ending the present abnormal relations between the two countries. This move was long expected, as Mr. Roosevelt had permitted the impression to grow that he would recognize Russia at a suitable time. Actual negotiations to this end nevertheless were hailed in in Washing as peculiar importance. It was emphasized not constitute recognition, but it was ry Mr. Roosevelt did the communication could hardly be construed otherwise than as a long step toward the resumption of formal relations. President Kalinin replied by cable, accepting the Invitation to an exchange of views, and naming Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff to represent Russia in the negotiations. M. Litvinoff departed secretly from Europe Washington and Moscow 1 for the United States. Dispatches from both Washington and Moscow reflected a belief that all problems
between the two countries could be settled in a relatively brief exchange of views

In his letter to President Kalinin, Mr. Roosevelt stated that it was most regrettable that no proper means of com munication should exist between the two Governments, "The difficulties that have created this anomalous situa tion are serious, but not in my opinion insoluble, and diffi culties between great nations can be removed only by frank and friendly conversations," President Roosevelt continued "If you are of similar mind, I should be glad to receive any representatives you may designate to explore with me per sonally all questions outstanding between our two countries." In his acceptance of this invitation, President Kali nin remarked there is no doubt "that difficulties present or arising between two countries can be solved only when direct relations exist between them." He expressed the opinion, moreover, that the "abnormal situation to which you correctly refer in your message has an unfavorable effect not only on the interests of the two States concerned, but also on the general international situation, increasing the element of disquiet, complicating the process of consolidating world peace, and encouraging forces tending to disturb that peace.'
This exchange of letters was made public Oct. 21. It was indicated in the few subsequent days that some preliminary assurances on various problems, such as that of Communistic propaganda in the United States, already had been given through the good offices of Boris E. Skvirsky, chief of the Russian Information Bureau in Washington. Mr. Skvirsky, moreover, was instrumental in effecting the exchange of letters between the two Presidents, one report stated. This was accepted as a further indication that settlement of differences between the two lands would not be a difficult matter. In addition to the question, of propaganda, it was expected the conversations would be concerned with the Russian repudiated debts to the United States Government and to American nationals. In Washington such debts and claims, together with interest, are estimated o amount to $\$ 800,000,000$, but Moscow estimates the total at $\$ 500,000,000$. It is held evident that the Russian will attempt to offset such claims by counter-claims for damages done in the several American armed expeditions to Archangel and Vladivostok, which were undertaken soon after the close of the World War. Similar claims have been presented in the past to all European Governments that tried to collect on loans made to the Czarist or Kerensky regimes. In order to increase American exports to Russia it will be necessary to arrange large credits in favor of Soviet trade agencies, and there are indications that these already are under consideration. Former Senator Brookhart, special adviser on Eastern European trade to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, estimated on Oct. 22 that xports of American products valued at close to $\$ 500,000,000$ could be arranged almost immediately if credits were available. He disclosed that negotiations are in progress in Washington and New York for extensive credits. It was indicated in Moscow reports that the Soviet Government indicated in Moscow reports that the Soviet Government
might be willing to utilize such credits and the exports might be willing to utilize such credits and the exports
themselves as vehicles for some adjustment on the debts and claims of American origin. This could be done, one report suggested, by means of extra percentages on credits or loans to settle public debts, and an extra cost on new business to ettle private claims.
The exchange of messages, with their implied promise of early recognition, proved exceedingly interesting in all other countries. It was assumed in Paris that the American initiative implies uneasiness in Washington regarding Japanese policies in the Far East. German circles regarded he step as "far from pleasing", since it was taken for granted that Russia would transfer many purchases to the United States after recognition. In Tokio a Foreign Office spokesman described the impending recognition as a "welcome phenomenon." Recognition will not alter Japanese policies toward Russia in the least, it was stated. It is interesting to note that Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was recalled to Tokio immediately after the exchange of notes was published. In priate Japanese circles the official complacency regarding recognition was not echoed. "A certain uneasiness" was felt regarding this "disquieting factor," Tokio dispatches said.

## Germany Withdraws from Disarmament, Conference and League of Nations.

Relations between the German Government and some of her neighbors in Europe were strained severely late in October, as a result of difficulties encountered in the endless disarmament negotiations at Geneva. Unable to wring from other nations in Europe the actual equality of treatment promised in a declaration last December, the Berlin Government made a sensational announcement on Oct. 14 of withdrawal from the League of Nations and from the General Disarmament Conference. This drastic step proved highly disconcerting to all governments, as it revealed once again the utter inability of statesmen to arrange any convention that would lead to genuine disarmament. For the peoples of the world the measures were of grave import, as they indicated that governments have no intention of relinquishing the national rivalries in armaments that usually terminate in warfare. The German withdrawal was
followed by some acrimonious bickerings among the Euro-
pean Governments, and these did not improve the international atmosphere.
The action by Germany was not entirely unexpected, as increasing impatience had been indicated among the Reich representatives at Geneva with the delay of the former Allies in fulfilling their promises to disarm, expressed in the Versailles treaty, and their subsequent promises to grant Germany equality of armaments treatment. The actual event, nevertheless, occasioned a "war scare" of a magnitude surpassing all those that have taken place in Europe in recent years. The incident clearly foreshadowed the dangers that would attend any American participation in European affairs, even to the extent of the limited consultation proposed by President Roosevelt last May as a stepping stone to a disarmament agreement. Such dangers apparently were recognized in Washington, as a polite but firm announcement was made in Geneva, Oct. 16, by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American disarmament delegation, that the United States is interested solely in disarmament and not in any of the political aspects of the European situation.
The German withdrawal from the League and the Disarmament Conference followed extensive efforts to arrange a convention that would suit France. Since France is the most heavily armed country in the world, it appeared neces sary to consult her leaders regarding the terms on which they might agree to some measure of disarmament. Al during September and early October discussion proceeded on the assumption that concessions by the Paris authorities would lead to an accord at Geneva. British, French and American representatives took the lead in these negotiations, which finally were transferred from London and Paris to Geneva. In the League city the conversations were enlarged to include German and Italian representatives. The proposal on which the talks were based was the British draft disarmament convention, supplemented by a French suggestion for periodic armaments inspections by an inter national commission over a period of four years, to be followed by some relinquishment of heavy guns and other obviously offensive war material in a subsequent period of about four years. In order to satisfy Chancellor Hitler and his Fascist associates in Germany a suggestion wa made, apparently by ltaly, for the possession of "samples" of pursuit aircraft, tanks and other presumably defensive war materials by the German Government, notwithstanding war materials by the German Government, notwithstanding
the Versailles treaty terms which forbid German armaments the Versailles treaty terms which forbid German armaments
of this nature. Geneva dispatches intimated that France vetoed the suggestion for the German acquisition of "samples," and the announcement of withdrawal followed without delay, on Oct. 14. Earlier the same day Foreign Secre tary Sir John Simon, of Great Britain, outlined in a meeting of the Bureau of the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva the plan for adopting the MacDonald proposal and the French thesis of two periods of inspection and eventual possible relinquishment of a few guns.
The German Cabinet considered the position in a pro tracted meeting, and on Oct. 14 made its sweeping announce ments of withdrawal from the League and the Conference It was stated officially in Berlin that the required notice of withdrawal from the League would be given and all German delegates withdrawn immediately from Geneva. A German Presidential proclamation, issued at the same time, dissolved the moribund Reichstag and set new elec tions for Nov. 12. At that time the German people are to have an opportunity for "expressing their fealty to the German Government." It was noted in all Berlin report that the German people would have no alternative to complete agreement with the Government, as no groups opposed to the Nazis can enter the lists. In effect, the plebiscite merely will range the German people behind any course the German Government decides to take
The German Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, dispatched a note to Arthur Henderson, the President of the General Disarmament Conference, stating that the German authorities believe the Geneva gathering wil not attain its presumed object of general disarmament "It is clear," Baron von Neurath added, "that this failure the Conference is due solely to the unwillingess on part of the highly armed States to disarm. This on the impossible the satisfactory fules to disarm. This renders impossible the satisfactory fulfillment of Germany's recogwhich claim to equality of rights, and the condition on which the German Government agreed at the beginning of this year to take part in the work of the Conference no longer exists." The German people were informed of the decision of the Berlin regime in a general proclamation, which emphasized the peaceful aims of Germany. Willingness was expressed to "destroy even the last machine gun and dismiss the last man from the army, provided the other nations decide likewise." Chancellor Hitler, in a lengthy radio address the same day, enlarged on the two earlier statements, and also gave additional indications of the course of German foreign policy. He expressed the most conciliatory sentiments toward France and a readiness to wipe out all feeling of enmity. The Chancellor insisted that the German people do not demand arms but equality.
Germany's statement was reviewed in long meetings at Geneva, and there were likewise indications of intense ac tivity in a number of the leading European chancelleries The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference met on Oct. 16 and decided to adjourn until Oct. 26, in
order to provide time for discussions among the major Powers. Mr. Henderson was authorized to reply to Baron von Neurath, and a communication promptly was sent in which he expressed regret over the German action. He declared himself unable to accept as valid the reasons given for the withdrawal. The atmosphere in Geneva was decidedly depressed, reports said, and the opinion was expressed in some quarters that the League might disintegrate, after the shocks of the Japanese and German withdrawals.

The declaration by Norman H. Davis regarding the American view of disarmament was expressed Oct. 16, after Mr. Davis learned that he had been represented as involving the United States in European affairs. "We are in Geneva solely for disarmament purposes," the American representative stated. "While there is a possibility of successfully carrying on disarmament negotiations we will gladly do our part. We are not, however, interested in the political elements or any purely European aspects of the picture. We again make clear that we are in no way aligned with any European Power. Such unity of purpose as has existed has been entirely on world armaments matters. Whether or not conditions are favorable to continuing the present disarmament efforts is now a question for Europe, not the United States, to decide. The principles set forth by the President last May in his message to the heads of State remain the policy of the United States.'
French reactions to the suggestions by Chancellor Hitler for amity between France and Germany were eagerly awaited, but they did not provide any great encouragement. Premier Edouard Daladier replied to the Chancellor on Oct. 17, in an address before the Chamber of Deputies: "If an entente is sincerely desired, why begin with a rupture?" M. Daladier asked. "If it is intended to respect engagements, why oppose their verification? If one is ready to destroy his last rifle and machine gun, why not accept a plan the progressive execution of which will constitute real effective disarmament?" France is in a position to defend her territory and her liberties, the Premier said. The British Government examined the situation after the German announcement, in the hope that some way might be found to induce Germany to return to the League of Nations. but endeavors along this line were seriously hampered by an acrid exchange between Foreign Minister von Neurath and Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon, regarding the events that led to the German withdrawal. No progress whatever was made toward disarmament, and the General Commission, meeting again on Oct. 26, decided to postpone its sessions until Dec. 4. Individual bargaining between the nations concerned is to take place in the meanwhile, it is indicated. The German withdrawal from the League of Nations was made technically complete on Oct. 21 , when a note was received at Geneva announcing the decision to withdraw in the briefest possible terms. The notice was acknowledged similarly.

The League of Nations Assembly Closes Its Sessions.
These developments followed soon after the conclusion of the usual annual meeting of the League Assembly, which closed its sessions on Oct. 11. The meeting this year was the shortest and the least fruitful on record, no decisions of any note being reached by the delegations of more than 60 countries. In its initial stages the meeting was marked by numerous well-meant pleas for disarmament, and this also was the note on which the gathering was terminated by Charles te Water of South Africa, who presided over the Assembly sessions.

German Elections to Consolidate the Rule of the Nazis.
Regimentation of the German people is apparently to be completed in a political sense by the present Fascist rulers of that country in the general election of Nov. 12, called at the same time the announcement of withdrawal from the League of Nations and the General Disarmament Conference was made. Peace with honor is the slogan of the campaign, so far as foreign policy is concerned, and all Germany has been urged to support this program. Of more interest is a political expedient which will consolidate the rule of the Nazis in every way. Instead of the usual roster of candidates for all seats in the Reichstag, the Nazis have placed before the German people a list of 10 names, with Adolf Hitler at the head, who are to be chosen as a sort of committee of the Reichstag. This group, which consists entirely of ardent Fascists and Nationalists, will name all other Deputies in the Reichstag of about 600 members Equally significant are the decrees issued for dissolving the Reichstag and other parliamentary bodies. All the State Diets are to be dissolved, but there will be no elec tions to replace these organizations. In effect, therefore all the semi-independent State regimes will pass out of existence and the Federal Government at Berlin will hold indisputable power.

Attacks by German Storm Troops on Americans.
The problem of Nazi attacks on foreigners who were innocently guilty of neglecting to salute Storm Troops in the approved fashion was much discussed in the latter days of last month, and some measures were taken to minimize this menace. United States Ambassador William E. Dodd discussed the matter with Foreign Minister von Neurath and Chancellor Hitler on Oct. 14 and 17. He received assur-
ances that attacks on Americans would cease forthwith. The Nazis promptly indicated that they finally realized the seriousness of this matter by imprisoning for six months two Storm Troopers who were guilty of attacking an American. This was followed on Oct. 23 by the issuance of private orders to Prussian authorities for suitable steps against recurrences of the attacks. A new difficulty developed on Oct. 24, however, when the Nazis arrested Noel Panter, a British journalist, on charges of treason or suspicion of espionage. Mr. Panter, it appeared, had emphasized in one of his dispatches the military aspect of a review of storm troops by Chancellor Hitler. The British Embassy filed an official protest with the German Government and Mr. Panter was released.

## The French Budgetary Deficit Leads to Fall of Ministry.

Budgetary difficulties of the French Government occasioned an upset of the Cabinet headed by Premier Edouard Daladier on Oct. 24, and the formation of a new and quite similar regime two days later by Albert Sarraut, Radical Socialist. M. Daladier was defeated by a vote of 329 to 241, on a question of reducing the salaries of civil employees $5 \%$, in order to aid in balancing the budget for 1934. The prospective budget shows a deficit in excess of 5,000 ,000,000 francs, and $M$. Daladier made great efforts to eliminate this deficit by increased taxes and reduced expenditures, in about equal proportions. After the defeat on the salary question the resignations of the entire Cabinet was placed at the disposal of President Albert Lebrun and accepted. M. Lebrun engaged in the usual round of consultations with all political leaders, and named M. Sarraut to form a new regime. The Cabinet selected by the new Premier is essentially similar to its predecessor, but is regarded as slightly weaker than the Daladier Government. M. Sarraut was Minister of Marine under M. Daladier, while in the new Cabinet M. Daladier will serve under Premier Sarraut as War Minister. Foreign affairs will remain under M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, who was himself overthrown as Premier nine months ago on a budgetary question.

## Spain Encounters Cabinet Crisis.

Spain was in the throes of a Cabinet crisis for a time, early in October, as a result of the continuous and bitter struggle between radicals and conservatives for control of the State. This crisis was the second in little more than a month. It resulted in the ousting of Premier Alejandro Lerroux, on his first attempt to obtain a vote of confidence in the Cortes. Under the leadership of Manual Azana, head of the Left Republicans, and Indalecio Prieto, Socialist spokesman, the Cortes returned an adverse vote of 189 to 91 , and Senor Lerroux promptly tendered the resignations of the entire Cabinet to President Alcala Zamora. The President requested four prominent political leaders in succession to form a new regime, but all admitted their failure, and Senor Zamora finally found it necessary to hand a decree dissolving the Cortes to Diego Martinez-Barrios, who was instructed to form a Government and use the decree if he failed. Premier Martinez-Barrios, a Radical Republican, organized a Cabinet in which the Left groups are dominant.

## THE OCTOBER FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

The feature of the financing of the U. S. Treasury during October was of course the announcement of plans for the calling of about $\$ 1,875,000,000$ to $\$ 1,900,000,000$ of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds for redemption on April 15 1934, in advance of maturity, with an offer of $10-12$ year Treasury bonds for cash and an offer likewise to exchange these same Treasury bonds for any of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue (whether called or uncalled) and the overwhelming success attending the operation. In other words this piece of Treasury financing may be said to have consisted of three parts. In the first place the Secretary gave the six months' notice required for the calling for payment of a very considerable portion of the Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \%$ bonds. Thesə Fourth Liberty $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, it was pointed out in the Treasury circular, were originally issued (back in 1918) in the amount of about $\$ 6,965,000,000$, but about $\$ 696,000,000$ had been retired, leaving about $\$ 6,268,000,000$ outstanding. Approximately one third of the latter amount was now called for redemption on April 15 1934, the called bonds aggregating, according to the estimate of Secretary Woodin, about $\$ 1,900,000,000$. The Fourth Liberty issue matures and must be definitely paid on Oct. 151938 , but by its terms is subject to call, beginning in 1933, on six months' notice on the part of the Government of intention to anticipate payment. The six months' notice could have been given on April 15 1933, but the country's banking and financial operation of such time was too precarious to undertake an scheme consisted of a provision for converting the Fourth Libэrty issue into new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Holders of the Fourth $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ were offered the privilege, for a limited period beginning on October 16, of exchanging all or part of their bonds (whether called or uncalled) at par for a new issue of 10-12 year Treasury bonds dated Oct. 15 1933, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of $41 / 4 \%$ per annum until Oct. 151934 (thus continuing for a
full year the $41 / 4 \%$ interest which the Fourth $41 / 4$ are receiving) and thereafter at the rate of $31 / 4 \%$ per annum.

The new Treasury bonds mature on Oct. 151945 , but may be called for redemption, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest on and after Oct. 151943 on four months' notice.

The third part of the financing was the boldest portion of it, for it indicated unbounded confidence that these new Treasury bonds would command high favor from the very start. It consisted in the offering of $\$ 500,000,000$ of the new bonds for cash and for this portion of the offering subscribers had to pay a premium over par-that is, had to pay $1011 / 2$ in cash, though as partial offset they received half a month's interest, the new bonds bearing interest from October 15 while payment for them was not required until Nov. 1, this privilege being estimated as worth 3-16. Obviously to the holders of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue the fact that the Treasury was asking a premium of $11 / 2 \%$ above par on cash subscriptions, no doubt appeared as an extra inducement for making the exchange offered. There appeared to be no reason to doubt the success of this cash offering of $\$ 500,000,000$ of these Treasury bonds except for the fact that the bonds were only partially tax exempt, being free from the normal income tax but subject to the high surtaxes. The Treasury Department has long been selling certificates of indebtedness and Treasury notes, some of these latter running for five years, at very much lower rates of interest than $31 / 4 \%$, but such obligations are fully tax exempt, that is are exempt from the surtaxes as well as the normal Federal income taxes, whereas the Treasury bonds, now offered, are as stated, expressly subject to the surtaxes. The provision in that respect reads as follows: "The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations." It is true that as part of the August financing the Secretary of the Treasury offered $\$ 500,000,000$ eight-year 31/4\% Treasury bonds which, like the $41 / 4 \%-31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds now offered, are subject to the surtaxes and that nevertheless the subscriptions for the bonds then totaled $\$ 3,224,379,159$ but, there appeared to be some reason for thinking that many subscribers were not aware that those bonds did not enjoy full tax exemption, their sale being coupled with a twe-year issue of Treasury notes offered at the same time and which did enjoy complete tax exemption. However, it was nevertheless a fact that the August issue of $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds was commanding a premium, these bonds Treasury bonds was commanding a premium, these bonds
selling on the New York Stock Exchange on October 15 selling on the New York Stock Exchange on October 15
at $10110-32$ and doubtless the Secretary of the Tr9asury in asking a premium of $11 / 2 \%$ on cash subscriptions for the new Treasury bonds had in mind the fact that the August issue of $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds was selling at a premium in the market.

In the case of the Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ which were offered the privilege of exchanging their bonds for the new $31 / 4 \%$
 come up as a factor inasmuch as the Fourth Liberty $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ are thems 7 lves subject to the surtaxes, the same as the new offering of Treasury bonds.
At all events, the new offering of Treasury bonds for cash proved an overwhelming success. Books for the cash subscriptions, notice of which appeared on October 12 (Columbus Day and a holiday in New York) were not opened until the following Monday, Oct. 16, and were closed at the close of business on Oct. 17. On this latter day, it was stated that the aggregate of the subscriptions had been four times the amount of the offgring or close to $\$ 2,000,000,000$. On Oct. 20 announcement was made that total cash subscriptions of $\$ 1,989,015,000$ had been received. Details of the allotments have not yet been fully published but it was stated that cash subscriptions in amounts up to and including $\$ 1,000$ ware allotted in full. Those above $\$ 1,000$ were allotted $25 \%$, but not less than $\$ 1,000$ on any one subscription.

No official figures have yet beэn issued as to the extent to which holders of the Fourth Liberty $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ have agreed to accept for their holdings the new Treasury bonds and as a matter of fact the books for these exchange subscriptions were kept open until after the close of the month, but it was indicated that up to Oct. 31 the aggregate of the exchange subscriptions had reach $3 \mathrm{~d} \$ 710,000,000$. In other words, the operation was in every way an unqualified success. Secretary Woodin, in his prefatory remarks in the Treasury cirrular, pointed out the new bond issue would provide the Treasury with about $\$ 500,000,000$ of cash funds to meet current needs, but observed that the primary importance of the operation lay in the fact that it constituted the commencement of the refunding of more than $61 / 4$ billions of bonds which, unless previously called, would mature in 1938, when $\$ 900,000,000$ of Treasury notes also mature. He added that the exchange of the new bonds for a substantial portion of the outstanding $41 / 4 \%$ Liberty bonds would not only effect material reduction in the annual interest charge on the public debt, but would improve the structure of the debt by reducing further pregnant observation: "This financing is an jm-
portant and constructive step in the Government's program and an essential contribution to the sound process of recovery." A statement, the accuracy of which it was not possible to challenge.
In accordance with the usual custom payment by banks for subscriptions could be made by credit on their books (if properly qualified) and the amount of Government deposits growing out of the allotments (which appear to have totaled $\$ 500,421,650$ ) aggregated $\$ 396,046,000$ for the entire country of which $\$ 187,171,125.75$ repressnted deposits in the New York Federal Reserve District.
The only other financing done by the U. S. Government during October consisted of the sale of Treasury bills on a discount basis. As in previous months these sales of Treasury bills were all on an abnormally low cost to the Government, but, as it happened, the cost, nevertheless, kept in-
creasing in a small kind of way. Reference was made in our creasing in a small kind of way. Reference was made in of the month of September to the offering of 91 -day bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$ announced on Sept. 27 , but consisting of bills bearing date Oct. 4 1933, and ther ffore constituting the negotiating of bills forming part of October financing. These bills were of the 91 -day order, as already stated, and mature on Jan. 31934 and were intended to take care of $\$ 100,010,000$ of bills which matured on Oct. 4. Tenders were invited up to 2 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Monday Oct. 2. The subscriptions aggregated $\$ 247,660$,000 , with the allotments $\$ 100,050,000$. This issue of bills was disposed of at an average price of 99.974 , making the average rate on a bank discount basis about $0.10 \%$. On average rate on a bank discount basis about $0.10 \%$. On Oct. 4 announcement came of another offering of $91-d, 1$,
Treasury bills, to amount of $\$ 75,000,000$ "or thereabouts"; tenders were received up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern standard time) on Monday, Oct. 9; the bills were dated Oct. 11 1933, and mature Jan. 101934 and were issued to provide for $\$ 74,453.000$ of bills maturing Oct. 11. The tenders aggregated $\$ 136,598,000$, of which $\$ 75,020,000$ were accepted at an avarage rate of $0.12 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis. The average price realized was 99.971 . Still another offering of 91 -day Treasury bills, also to amount of $\$ 75,000$,000 , was announced on. Oct. 12. The bills were datted Oct. 181933 and mature on Jan. 171934 . Tenders were received up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Monday, Oct. 16. The purpose of this offering to meet an issue of bills to amount of $\$ 75,172,000$ which matured on Oct. 18. The tenders in this instance aggregated $\$ 190,218,000$ of which $\$ 75,023,000$ were accepted. The Treasury realized an average price of 99.968 , being the equivalent of an average of $0.13 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis.

On Oct. 18 announcement was made of still another offering of 91 -day bills, this time for amount of $\$ 80,000,000$. The proceeds went to meet an issue of $\$ 80,122,000$ of bills maturing on Oct. 25. These bills were dated Oct. 251933 and mature Jan. 24 1934. Tenders in this instance were received up to 2. p. m. Monday, Oct. 23 and reached an aggregate of $\$ 168,678,000$, out of which the Treasury made allotments of $\$ 80,034,000$. The average price to the Government was 99.957, equivalent to an average rate of $0.17 \%$ per annum on a bank discount basis. Another offering, this time for $\$ 60,000,000$, came on Oct. 25. These were also 91-day bills and they bore date of Nov. 11933 and mature Jan. 31 1934. They go to retire an issue of $\$ 60,096,000$ of bills maturing Nov. 1. Tenders were received up to 2 p . m. (Eastern Standard Time) Monday, Oct. 30. The subscriptions footed up $\$ 232,713,000$, of which $\$ 60,180,000$ were tions footed up $\$ 232,713,000$, of which $\$ 00,180,000$ were
accepted. The average price to the Government was 99.945 , accepted. The average price to the Government was 99.945 ,
equivalent to an average rate on a bank discount basis of $0.22 \%$.

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN OCTOBER.

Domestic offerings during the month of October, like those of previous months, were limited in number and were confined chiefly to financing on the part of State and municipal governments. The largest offering of the month was the $\$ 29,500,000$ issue of the State of New York, which comprised $\$ 10,000,00033 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 10,000,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 9,500,00031 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due serially from 1934 to 1983 inclusive, and was awarded to the City Co. of New York and associates at a price of 100.109, a basis of about $3.437 \%$. Below we give the larger offerings for October:
industrial and miscellaneous financing.
70,000 shs. Distilled Liquors Corp.-Capital stock priced at at $\$ 15$ a sh.
Offered by Hedden, Farwell $\& ~ C o ., ~ N e w ~ Y o r k . ~ T h e ~ i s s u e ~$ was oversubscribed.
105,000 shs.
Distillers Products Corp., Weehawken, N. J.-Common
stock offered for subscription by the company, ranging from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 12$ a sh. The present offering of 105,000 shs. of common stock consists of 60,000 shs, at a price of $\$ 7$ per sh., 10.000 shs, at a price of $\$ 8$ per sh. 10,000 shs at a price of $\$ 9$ per sh.
10.000 shs. at a price of $\$ 10$ per sh ., 10,000 shs. at a price of 10.00 a shs. at a a rice of $\$ 10$ er sh, 10,00 shs. at a
$\$ 11$ per sh. and 5,000 shs. at a price of $\$ 12$ per sh. mUNICIPAL FINANCING.
$\$ 29,500,000$ New York (State of) bonds, comprised $\$ 10,000,000$ 33/s. $\$ 10,000,00031 / \mathrm{s}$ and $\$ 9,500,00031 / \mathrm{s}$, due serially from 1934
 orfered
maturity.
$5,000,000$ New Jersey (State of) emergency rellep bonds, due annually from 1934 to 1941 incl., sold as $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at 100.097 , a basis of
 to $4.10 \%$, according to maturity.
$3,800,000$ Boston, Mass., $41 / 4 \%$ public welfare bonds, purchased by Brown Bros. Harriman \& Co. of New York and associates, at
100.81 , basis of about $3.96 \%$. Due $\$ 760,000$ annually from 100.81, a basis of about Reofered priced to yield from 2 to $4.05 \%$,
according to maturity.
$\$ 2,500,000$ Louisiana (State of) $5 \%$ highway bonds, sold at par to the Union Bond \& Mortgare Co., Inc., of Baton Rouge. This company acted as agent for numerous creditors of the Louisian
Highway Commission, who have agreed to accept bonds in settlement of their claims. Issue is due $\$ 500,000$ annually
from 1936 to 1940 incl. from

## 2,500,000

 West Virginia (State of) refunding bonds, including $\$ 1,500$,$00041 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due serialy from 1934 to 1945 incl, and $\$ 1,000,000$ First Nationall Bank of New York, at 100.004 , a basis of about $4.18 \%$. Public offering of the $41 / 2 \%$ bonds was made on ayield basis of from 1.75 to $4.10 \%$, according to maturity, while yield basis of from 1.75 to $4.10 \%$, according to maturity, whil
the $4 \%$ bonds were priced at 99.50 and accrued interest.
$1,050,000$ Yonkers, N. Y'., improvement bonds, reported to have been 1,027,000 Jersey City, N. J., $6 \%$ tax revenue bonds, due in 1943, were

Changes in dividend declarations in October are mostly of a favorable nature. The following table, divided into two Changes, "ames the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE CHANGES.
American Business Shares, Inc.-Stock div. of $40 \%$, payable Nov. 11933. American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Div. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh, on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref, stock, declared on Oct. 3
1933 , to cover payment due Sept. 11932 Auto City Brewing Co.-Initial div. of $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the capital stock payable Nov, 151933 .
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.-Div. of $\$ 4.50$ a sh. to clear up all accumulations and a reg. quar. div. of $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ sh. on the $6 \%$ cum. pref.
stock, both payable Nov. 1933 . The last reg. quar. distribution on this issue was made on Nov. 11932.
Birtman Electric Co.-Div. on the common stock resumed by the declaration of 20c. a sh., payable Dec. 1 1933. A quar. div. of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. Bohn Aluminum \& Brass Corp.-Div. of 50c. a sh. on the no par common stock, payable Dec. 27 .
on this issue on Oct. 2 last.
Boss Manufacturing Co.-Div, on the common stock increased from
$25 c$ a sh. to $\$ 1.75$ a sh., payabie Nov. 151933 . $25 c$. a sh. to $\$ 1.75$ a sh., paril
Bristol-Myers Co. (Del.). - Initial quar. div. of 50 c a sh. on the common.
stock and an extra div. of 10 c . a sh., both payabie Dec, 1933 . Broadway Department Stores, Inc--Div. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on the $7 \%$ cum.
1st pref. stock, payable Nov. 1933 . This compares with 75 c , a sh. paid in each of the two preceding quarters.
Camden Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia.- Semi-annual div. on the Central Ohio Lish \& Power Co.Div, of 150 a Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Div. of $\$ 1.50$ ak sh. declared on ac-
count of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, pay coule Oct. S1 1933 . The last reg. quar. payment of like amount was
able
made on this issue in scrip on Sept. 11932 . made on this issue in scrip on sept. 11932.
Charis Corp.- Special div. of 25 c . a sh. in addition to the regular quart:
div. of 25 C . ash. on the no par common stock, both payable Nov. 1 1933. Chrysler Corp.-Div. of 50 C . a sh. on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 1933 on this issue, a total of $\$ 1$ a sh. will have been paid for the year 33 , the same as in 1931 and 1932 . During the latter two years the
3rporation paid quar. divs. of 25 c a ah. on the common stock. Consolidated Paper Co., Monroe, Mich.-Div. on the common stock Consolidated Paper Co., Monroe, Mich.-Div. on the con
increased from 10c. a sh. to 15 c . a sh., payable Dec. 1 1933.
Continental Can Co., Inc.- Annual div. rate on the common stock increased from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$ a 8 sh . by declaring. on that issue, payable Nov. 15 1933. This action reinstates the div.
on the same basis as was in effect prior to July 1932, when the rate was reduced.
 De Meets. Inc.-Div. of $55 c$. a sha, on the $\$ 2.20$ cum. pref. stock, payable
Nov. 15 1933. The last reg. quar. div. of like amount was paid on this issue on Nov. 11931.
Dexter Co., Fairfield, lowa-Div. on the common stock resumed by Fenton United Cleaning \& Dyeing Co.-Div. of 10 c , a sh. on the common stock, payable oct. 16 Apr. is 1932 ; none since.
paid on this issue Jan. 15 and
Fidelity Fund, Inc.-Extra div. of 35c. a ah. In addition to the reg. quar. Fidelity Fund, Inc.- Extrad. div. 50 a a sh., both pabable Nov. 11933 .
Fort Pitt Brewing Co., Sharpsburg, Pa.-Div. on the common stock resumed by the payment of 10 c . a sh.
of 5 c . a sh. was made in 1930 . Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.-Div. of $\$ 1$ a sh. on the common Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.-Div. of \$1 a sh. on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 1933. This compares with an initial div, of 50 c .
a sh. made on Oct. 1 last. a sh, made on Oct. 1 last.
Guelph (Ont.) Carpet \& Worsted Spinning Mills, Ltd.-Div. on the
no par common stock increased from 50 c a a sh. to 75 c . a sh., payable no par common stock increased from 5oc. a sh.
Nov, 11933 . Hancock Oil Co. of Calif.-Quar. divs. on the class "A" and class "B"

(G.) Heileman Brewing Co.-Initial quar. div. of 20 c , a sh, on the $\$ 1$ par cap \& Allison Co. Xenia Ohio-
Hooven \& Allison Co., Xenia, Ohio.-Div. on the common stock re-
sumed by the declaration of $\$ 2$ a sh., payable Nov, 15 1933.
 Life Savers Corp. (Del.). -Initial quar. div. of 40 c a a sh on the capital stock, payable Dec. 1 1933. This distribution is designated by the Lincoln Telephone Securities Cos - Quar. div. on the no par class " B "
stock increased from 20c. a sh. to 25 c . a sh., payable Oct. 10 1933. Lynch Corp.-Extra div. of 25 c . a sh. on the no par common stock, in addition to the reg. quar. div. of 25c. a si., both payable Nov. 151933. Maytag Co.-Div. on the $\$ 6$ cum. 1st pref. stock resumed by payment
of $\$ 1.50$ a sh. on Nov. 11933 .
 Nov 11933 . The last regular quar. div. of like amount was paid on
Nov issue on Feb. 1 193 this issue on Feb. 11933.
Minneapolis.-Honeywell Regulator Co - Reg. quar. div. of 25 c . a ah.
on the no par common stock, payable Nov. 15 1933. An extra div. of
 is equivaient to two quar. divs. omitted during the current year. New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining Co.-Extra div. of 75 c . a sh. on the capital stock, in
payable Oct. 30 1933.
Ohio State Life Insurance Co.-Div. of $\$ 5$ a sh. on the capital stock,
payable Nov. 1 1933. An extra distributtion of $\$ 2$ a sh. and a quar. div. payable Nov. 1 Ner $\$ 2.50$ a sh. were paid on Feb. 11933 ; none since.
of
Piedmont \& Northern Ry. - Extra div. of $\$ 3$ a a sh., in addition to the reg.
cuar, div, of 750 . on the quar.
Pittsburgh Plate Class Co.-Quar. div. onr the common stock increased
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.-Div. On the common stock resumed by Sagamore Manurent Nov. 1 1933. of '50c. a sh Quar. divs. of $\$ 1$ a sh. were
tha payment on
made from Apr. 30 1931 to May 41932 incl.; none since. made from Apr. 301931 to May 41932 incl.; none since.
Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.- Quar. div. on the common stock Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland.-Quar. div. on the common stock
increased from 25 c . a sh. to 50 c a sh., payable Nov. 151933 .

Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.-Div. of $121 / \mathrm{cc}$ c. a sh. on the no par
common stock, payable Nov. 1 1933. A quar. div. of like amount was common stock, payable Nov. 11
paid on Feb. 11932 ; none since.
South American Gold \& Platinum Co.-Initial div. of 10c. a sh. on the
capital stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Dec. 121933 . Southeastern Massachusetts Power \& Electric Co.-Div. on the com-
mon stock increased from 50 c a a sh. to 87 c a sh., payable Oct. 31 . mon stock increased from 50c. a sh. 87 c. a sh., payable 0 ct. 311933. Sutherland Paper Co.-Div, on the common stock resumed by declara-
tion of 10 c a sh., payable Nov. 15 1933. A like dividend was paid on Jan. 301932 ; none since.
Troxel Manufacturing Co.-Div. of $\$ 2$ a sh. on the common stock, pay-
able Nov. 1933 . From Feb. 11931 to and incl. Feb. 11932 the comable Nov, 1 19a3. From. Feb. 11 1931 to and incl. Feb. 11932 the comUnited Bond \& Share, Ltd.-Extra div. of 7 c . a sh. on the no par common stock, in addition to the reg. quar. div. of 15 c . a sh., both payable in Canadian funds on Oct, 161933 .
Utica \& Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc.-Div, on the common stock in-
creased from 50c. a sh. to $\$ 1$ a sh., payable Nov. 151933 .
creased from 50c. a sh. to $\$ 1$ a sh., payable Nov. 151933
Vick Chemical Co. (Del.).-Initial quar. div. of 50 c . a sh. and an extra
div, of 10 c . a sh. on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 11933 . Walker Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.-Dividend on the $\$ 3$ cumulative conv Walker Mrg. Co., Racine, wis.(The) Wehle Brewing Co.-Initial cash div. of 50c, a sh. on the capital stock, payable Nov. 11933 .
Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Co
Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Co., Worcester, Mass.- Quar. div. of 75c. a sh.
on the $\$ 3$ pref. stock, payable Oct. 2 1933. A reg. quar. payment of on the $\$ 3$ pref. stock, payable Oct, 2 1933. A reg, quar. payme.
like amount was made on this issue on Jan. 1 1933; none since.

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES.

American Office Building Corp., Richmond, Va.-Quar. div. of 11/2\%
on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, due Oct. 11933 , deferred. on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, div. of. 43 zic . a sh. on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and a div. of $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, both payable
Nov. 11933 . A div. of $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the $7 \%$ pref. and of 75 c , a sh. on the $6 \%$ pref. stock were paid on Aug. I last. Chamber of Commerce Building Co., Indianapolis, Ind.- Div, on the
$51 / 2 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock reduced from $\$ 1.371 / 2 \mathrm{a}$ sh. to $471 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a sh.,
payable Oct. 2 1933. paya
duced from 20 c . a sh. to $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. a sh, payable Nov. 151933 in conv, $5 \%$ cum. preference stock.
Columbus (O.) Packing Co.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.75$ a sh., due Nov. 11933
on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock deferred. on the
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.-Quar. div. on the no par common
stock decreased from 85 c . a sh. to 75 c. a sh., payable Dec 15 1933 Distributors Group, Inc.-Quar. div. on the no par capital stock de-
creased from $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share to $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a sh., payable Nov. 151933 . Electric Shareholdings Corp.-Quar. div. on the $\$ 6$ cum. conv. pref. stock, due Dec. 1 1933, deferred.
Exchange Buffet Corp.-Quar. div. of $61 / \mathrm{c}$. a sh. on the no par common
stock ordinarily payable about Oct. 31 omitted.
Handley-Page, Ltd.-Action on the $10 \%$ participating registered div.,
ordinarily declared at this time, as well as on the American depository receipts for the same class of stock, deferred until the results of the
fiscal year are known fiscal year are known
Income Leasehold Co.-Quar. div. on the common stock of 25 c . a sh.,
payable about Oct. 1 , omitted.
International Utilities Corp.-Quar. div. of 4334 cc a sh . on the no par
value $\$ 1.75$ cum. pref. stock, series 1931, due Oct. 151933 , deferred. Interstate Telephone Co., Spokane, Wash.-Quar. div. of $\$ 1.50$ a sh.
on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, due in July 1933 , deferred. Johnson Publishing Co.-Quar. div. of $2 \%$ a sh., due Oct. 1, on the $8 \%$
cum. pref. stock omitted. Jones \& Laughlin
Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.-Quar. div. of 25c. a sh. on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock, due Jan. 11934 , deferred.
Land Title Building Corp., Philadelphia.-Quar. div. of 50 c . a sh.,
payable about Sept. 30 on the common stock, omitted. Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd.-Interim
div. of $21 / 2 \%$ less tax, on the ordinary registered shs. for 1933. This div. of $21 / 2 \%$, less tax, on the ordinary registered shs. for 1983.
compares with an interim div. of $5 \%$ paid a year ago.
Michigan Associated Telephone Co.-Quar. div. of $11 / 2 \%$ on the $6 \%$ Michigan Associated Telephone Co.-Quar.
cum. pref. stock, due in May 1933 , deferred.
Middle States Telephone Co. of Illinois.-Quar, div. of $134 \%$ on the
$7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, due Oct. 1 1933, deferred.

Mutual Investment Trust.-Div. of 50 c . a sh., paid Oct. 16 1933, on
the capital stock. This compares with $\$ 1$ a sh. paid on July 151933 . National Grocers Co., Ltd.-Quar. div. of $13 / 4 \%$ a sh., due Oct. 1 1933,
on the $7 \%$ cum. 2 d pref. stock deferred. New Process Co.-Quar. div. of 25 c . a sh. on the common stock, pay-
able Nov. 1, omitted. able Nov. 1, omitted.
Pacific Power \& Light Co.-Quar. div. of 75c. a sh., due Nov. 1 1933,
on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock deferred.
Pennsylvania Warehousing \& Safe D
Pennsylvania Warehousing \& Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia, Pa--
Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from $\$ 1.25$ a sh. to 60 c . a sh., pay-
able Oct. 2 1933. able Oct. 2 1933.
Southern Berkshire Power \& Electric Co.-The item appearing in the
Oct. 6 issue of the "Bank and Quotation Record," page 13, under Southern Oct. 6 issue of the "Bank and Quotation Record," page 13, under Southern heading.
Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Ltd.-Semi-annual div., due Oct. 15 ,
on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock omitted. A distribution of $1 \%$ was made ethis issue on Ap. 15 last.
Western United Corp., Aurora, Ill.-Quar. div. of $15 / 8 \%$ a sh. on the
$61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock, due Nov. 1933 , omitted.

## THE COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING OCTOBER 1933.

The New York stock market suffered severe depression in October. During the first few days of the month prices were fairly well maintained, with the trend of prices slightly upward as a rule, but about the 10 th of the month the current changed and for many days thereafter sharp declines occurred. In the case of the averages of 50 stocks kept by the New York "Times" the high figure of the month was recorded Oct. 9 at 85.62 and the low figure on Oct. 21 at
71.91 , with the close Oct. 31 at 75.97 . For the 25 railroad stocks, included as part of the 50 , the high figure of the month was 35.29 Oct. 9 and the low figure Oct. 20 at 26.88 , with the close Oct. 31 at 29.03. For the 25 industrial stocks the high point was reached Oct. 10 at 136.02 , and the low figure Oct. 21 at 116.93 , with the close Oct. 31 at 122.91 . The extent of the depreciation for the whole body of stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, will appear when it is noted that the Stock Exchange computes the market value of all the stocks for Nov. 1 as $\$ 30,117,833,982$ against $\$ 32,729,938,198$ on Oct. 1. Quite a number of influences contributed to the feeling of depression which was responsible
for the decline. Foremost of course was the for the decline. Foremost of course was the definite set-
back in general trade and especially the back in general trade and especially the curtailment of by the fact that the steel mills of the country at the end of

October were engaged to only $26.1 \%$ of capacity as against $44 \%$ at the beginning of the month. Strangely enough, the Treasury program for refunding the 4th Liberty Loan 41/4s served to cause a dip in stocks this step being viewed as a move against inflation and leading to sharp breaks in the foreign exchanges and the commodity markets. On Friday, Oct. 13, wheat declined the full 5c. a bushel allowed for a single day. In addition there was later in the month a recrudescence of war talk in Europe caused by the action of Germany in giving notice of withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations accompanied by the action of President Hindenburg in dissolving the German Reichstag and ordering a new election for Nov. 12 for the purpose of getting popular approval of the Hitlerite policy in that respect. This notice was given Oct. 14 and for a few days exerted quite an influence in precipitating declines in the stock market.

On Monday Oct. 16 Stock Exchange prices tumbled badly, in part because of the troubled European situation, but mainly because of the collapse of the grain market, the price of wheat dropping the full 5c. allowed for a downward or an upward movement of prices for a single day. There was likewise a sharp downward plunge in the foreign exchange market, cable transfers on London declining over 5c, to the pound on that day (Oct. 16) after big declines the previous Friday and Saturday, the drop for the three days aggregating more than 13c, to the pound, while the French franc also took a sharp plunge downward, cable transfers on Paris selling down to 5.50 c . on Monday Oct. 16 as against $5.831 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Friday Oct. 13 and 6.10c. the early part of October. The price of cotton also suffered a bad break, the spot quotation here at New York touching 8.95 c . on Oct. 16 as against 9.40 c . on Oct. 14 and many other commodities also suffering a severe downward reaction. Stock prices as a consequence on that day (Oct. 16) broke badly all around, the losses in the case of the active specialties running as high as $\$ 6$ a share. On Tuesday Oct. 17 it became known that the Government was lending support to the grain market by large purchases of wheat for relief purposes, and grain prices as a consequence enjoyed a brisk recovery, wheat rising the full 5c. permitted for a single day's transactions and cotton advancing to 9.45 c . from the low figure of 8.95 c . recorded the day before. The foreign exchanges now also moved upward with corresponding depreciation of the gold value of the American dollar. In response the stock market moved briskly upward. On Oct. 18, however, it took another violent plunge downward notwithstanding that the grain market continued its recovery owing to further purchases of wheat on behalf of the United States Government. On Thursday morning Oct. 19 stock prices touched even lower levels, notwithstanding that the commodity markets continued to give a good account of themselves, though a brisk rally in stocks occurred in the afternoon.

On Monday, Oct. 23, the course of the stock market was again reversed and for a few days it passed through a period of brief buoyancy. The buoyancy followed the announce $=$ ment by President Roosevelt in a radio address on Sunday night, Oct. 22, that his policy of undertaking to bring commodity prices to much higher levels before undertaking the stabilization of the American dollar remained unchanged, and that, owing to the presence of conditions and events beyond American control in other parts of the world, he had determined that the United States must take into its own hands the control of the gold value of the American dollar, and as an effective means to this end he was going to estab ish a Government market for gold in the United States and (if necessary) buy or sell gold in the world market. This was construed as signifying that further inflationary developments were in prospect. Accordingly, all the foreign exchanges rose sharply against the dollar, with the effect of bringing about renewed depreciation of the gold value of the dollar, a contingency so earnestly desired by the President. Day after day currency units kept rising. Cable transfers on London sold as high as $\$ 4.79$ on Wednesday, Oct. 25, as against a low of $\$ 4.153 / 4$ the previous Friday, Oct. 20. The French frane in like manner moved up from a low of 5.42 c . on Oct. 20 to $5.933 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 25, with from a low of 5.42 c . on Oct. 20 to $5.933 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 25 , with
all the other leading European units showing similar sharp advances. At the same time the commodity markets, and especially wheat, enjoyed a further spectacular rise, in part as a result of continued purchases by the U. S. Government for its relief agencies, with the result that the December option for wheat in Chicago sold up to $891 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Friday, Oct. 27, against $671 / 2$ c. the previous week, on Oct. 17. Somewhat of a reaction occurred on Thursday, Oct. 26 when it was found that the high price for gold fixed for the United States by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was not accepted as a standard abroad and that the foreign price of the metal followed an independent course, quite at variance with the American price. Accordingly, the rest of the month the stock market again proved a severe disappointment, prices resuming their downward course, and rising against New York, thereby causing renewed deprecia tion of the American paper dollar, which depreciation in the past had generally been the signal for a further rise in both the security and the commodity markets. Now the depreciation appeared to have entirely lost its potency, and heavy declines once more occurred in stock values all around.
Moreover, with industrial activity undergoing contraction,
growing skepticism as to the probable success of the program of recovery developed．
The volume of trading was of only moderate size，the total sales for the month aggregating $39,372,212$ shares，or smaller even than in September，when the turnover aggregated $43,333,974$ shares，and comparing with 29,$201 ; 959$ shares
in October of last year．On the New York Curb Exchange the sales for the month aggregated $5,911,809$ shares，as against $6,372,012$ shares in September，and comparing with $3,701,930$ shares in October 1932．On the New York Stock Exchange 41 stocks reached new high figures for 1933 during the month and 38 stocks dropped to new lows．The New York Curb Exchange record w
1933 during October and As to the fluctuations in the separate stocks，United States Steel sold down from $481 / 2$ Oct． 4 to $343 / 4 / 4$ Oct．21，with the close Oct． 31 at 363 ；Steel preferred declined from $841 / 2$ Oct． 4 to 74 Oct． 20 with the close Oct． 31 at $771 / 2$ ； American Tel．\＆Tel．dropped from $1213 / 8$ Oct． 5 to $1105 / 8$ Oct． 31 with the close on the latter day at 1113 ；J．I．Case Threshing Machine moved down from $721 /$ Oct． 9 to $541 / 2$ Oct． 19 with the close Oct． 31 at 621 ；General Electric declined from $211 / 2$ Oct． 11 to $161 / \mathrm{Oct}$ ． 20 ，with the close Oct． 31 at 173 ；Consolidated Gas of N ．Y．Yell from $445 / 8$
Oct． 10 to $391 /$ ；Oct． 31 Allied Chemical \＆Dye tumbled Oct． 10 to 394 Oct． 1 ，Alied Chemical $\alpha$ Dye tombe 1 from 1441／4 Oct． 11 to $1181 / 2$ Oct． 21 with the close 1278 ；Westinghouse Elec．\＆Mfg．declined from $391 / 4$ at 1275 ；Westinghouse Eilec．\＆Mfg．Ceclined at $317 / 8$ ．The gold stocks were again conspicuous at different times during the month，but Homestake Mining after touching a new high for the year at 373 Oct． 5 ，dropped to 300 Oct． 21 with the close Oct． 31 at 349．The railroad stocks followed much the same general course as the rest of the list and suffered severe declines as a rule．New York Central declined from $403 / 4$ Oct． 9 to 26 Oct．21，with the close Oct． 31 at 291／2；Delaware \＆Hudson suffered a decline from 66 Oct． 9 to $441 / 2$ Oct．21， with the close Oct．31，at 461／4；Union Pacific dropped from 115 Oct． 4 to $961 / 2$ Oct． 20 ，with the close Oct． 31 at $1043 / 4$ ； Southern Pacific declined from $241 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ ． 10 to 17 Oct． 19 ， with the close Oct． 31 at 18；Baltimore \＆Ohio fell from $281 / 2$ Oct． 9 to $183 / 4$ Oct． 21 and closed Oct． 31 at $211 / 2$ ；Chesapeake \＆Ohio as against $433 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} .9$ sold down to 37140 Oct ． 21 and closed Oct． 31 at 39 ；Southern Railway fell from $271 / 2$ Oct． 9 to $171 / 4$ Oct． 21 with the close Oct． 31 at 19.

The bond market was quite as weak as the stock market especially for the low priced issues，but the high priced issues also moved lower，and some issues of United States Govern－ ment securities also sold down．In the following table we different as usual，the fluctuations for the month in the darge list of railroad and industrial bonds and a considerable large list of railroad and industrial bond

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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First Liberty Loan－
$31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$－
$41 / 2$ －－－1932－1947


Range During October 1933.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1021_{132}$ | Oct． 31 | $1028_{32}$ | Oct． |
| $102 \mathrm{~s}_{32}$ | Oct． 31 | 103 | Oct． |

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE．
Month of October－
Sta33．

| Month of October－ | 1933. | 1932. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock sales－No．of shares | 39，372，212 | 29，201，959 | 47，896，533 | 65，497，479 |
| Bond sales（par value）－ |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad and miscell | 139，993，500 | 108，007，000 | 186，825，000 | 178，729，800 |
| State，munic．\＆toreign | 57，977，500 | 60，842，560 | 109，850，000 | 79，439，500 |
| United States Govt．．．－－ | 34，951，600 | 20，404，660 | 55，422，950 | 8，966，150 |
| Total bond sales | 232，922，600 | 189，254，100 | 352，097，950 | 267，135，450 |
| Jan． 1 to Oct． $31-$ |  |  | 39，304，333 | 699，326，924 |
| Stock sales－No．ot shares | 586，293，330 | 378，984，664 | ，304，333 |  |
| Railroad and miscell | 00 | 1，289，442，800 | 1，542，729，400 | 1，634，527，900 |
| State，munic．\＆foreign | 635，171，500 | 562，257，100 | 746，853，600 | 584，970，400 |
| United States Govt．－－ | 365，780，100 | 450，296，150 | 197，6i2，900 | 93，917，750 |

Total bond sales．．．．$\overline{2,776,528,000} \overline{2,301,996,050} \overline{2,487,255,900} \overline{2,313,416,050}$ VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE． $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Month of October－} & 1933, & 1932, & 1931 . & & 1930, \\ \text { Stock sales－No．of shares } & 5,911,809 & 3,701,930 & 8,702,369 & 15,449,900\end{array}$
 Foreign Government．－． Foreign corporate ．．．
Total bond sales． Stock sales－No．of sha Bond sales（par value）
Domestic Foreign Government Foreign Government

## Total bond sales．．．． $812,514,000-737,966,500 \quad 829,461,000 \quad 702,526,000$

## THE MONEY MARKET DURING OCTOBER 1933.

There was very little change in the state of the money market during October．Extreme ease in all classes of loans continued the dominant feature and this ease was of course accentuated by the continued purchases of United States securities by the Federal Reserve banks（even though on a reduced scale the latter part of the month）and by the lowering of the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from $21 / 2 \%$ to $2 \%$ ，announced after the close of business on Thursday，Oct． 19 and effective on Friday Oct．20，and perhaps still more by the reduction in the pur chasing rate for bankers＇acceptances by the New York Federal Reserve Bank from $1 \%$ per annum to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ per annum in the case of bills with maturities up to 90 days， followed also by the reduction in the rediscount rate of other Federal Reserve banks，in this last instance from $3 \%$ to 21 The Monthly Review of the New York Federa 21／2\％．The Monthly Rev of the the middl Reserve Bank，points out that since the midde of the previous May，the Reserve banks have purchased a tota of $\$ 563,000,000$ of Government securities and that reserve
of member banks throughout the country increased by nearly the same amount，so that these excess reserves nea the end of October exceeded $\$ 850,000,000$ ，＂by far the largest amount ever reached．＂Additional receipts of funds by member banks through deposits of currency previously hoarded and from other sources were it its stated，ap proxinately balanced by the repayment of most bonks the retirement of acceptances held by Reserve banks，and a small increase in reserve requirements．It is furthermore stated that the indebtedness of member banks at the Reserve banks is the smallest since 1917 and excess reserves over legal requirements more widely held than at any other time in recent years．Under these circumstances，it is added， purchases of Government securities by the Reserve banks were reduced in volume during the latter part of October banksen reserves and Chicago banks held an even larger amount Member banks in other localities are reported as holding a total of about $\$ 400,000,000$ of excess reserves as compared with about $\$ 100,000,000$ in January of the current year when the previous high point of excess reserves for all member banks was recorded．

The call for redemption of about $\$ 1,900,000,000$ Fourth Liberty $41 / 4 \%$ bonds and the offer to convert all Fourth Liberty Bonds into．new Treasury bonds due in 1945 bu subject to call in 1943 and bearing $414 \%$ coupons the firs the month 14 for sale $\$ 500,000,000$ of the same Treasury bonds for cash but at a premium of $1011 / 2$ ．This program of financing while of huge proportions was without influence in the money market and as a matter of fact subscriptions for the $\$ 500,000,000$ of bonds sold for cash were not payable unti Nov．1．It is worth noting，nevertheless，that in the general and unqualified condition of ease the sales of Treasury bills on a discount basis，carried on through the different weeks of the month while all negotiated at an abnormally low cost to the Treasury showed a gradual even if only a slight rise in head，in the earlier part of this article，the first sale of bills
of the month was at an average rate on a discount basis of $0.10 \%$ per annum，while each successive sale thereafter was at some small increase in the rate，with the result that the final sale for the month was on a discount basis of $0.22 \%$ ， and a sale made at the beginning of November showed the average discount rate up to $0.24 \%$ per annum．
Call loan rates on the New York Stock Exchange con－ tinued unaltered throughout the month at $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ per annum．Outside of the Stock Exchange call loans were obtainable nearly all through the month at $1 / 2$＠ $5 / 8 \%$ ．
DAILY CALL LOANS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE．

| October． | 1ow． | High． | Renewal． | October． | 1ow． | High． | Renewal． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{34}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{4} \\ & 3 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | Sunday | $3 /$ | 17．．．．．．－ | $3 / 4$ | 3 |  |
| 2－－－－－－－－ |  | $\frac{8}{8}$ |  | 18－7．－．．．．－ | $\sqrt[3]{8}$ | \％ 3 | 3 |
| 4－－－－－－－－－－ |  | 3 | 年4 | 19－．．．．．－－－ | $3 / 4$ | $\frac{3 / 4}{3 / 4}$ | 8 |
|  |  | Saturday | 3 | 22，．．．．．－ |  | Sunday |  |
|  |  | Sunday | 34$3 / 4$84 | 24－7－－－－－－－ | 33333 | 8 | $3 / 4$ |
| 9. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4} \\ & \frac{3}{4} \\ & \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 4 |  | 25．．．．－．－－ |  | 8 | 3／4 |
|  |  | 3 |  | 26. | 34 | 4 | $3 / 4$ |
|  |  | Hollday |  |  | $3 / 4$ | Saturday | 4 |
| 13. | $8 / 4$ | ${ }^{3 / 4}$ | $8 / 4$ | 29. |  | Sunday |  |
| 15－0－－－－－－－－－ |  | （ Saturday |  | $30 . .-$ $31 .-.-$ | 38 | \％${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $83_{8}^{4}$ |
| 16．．．－．．．．－ | 8／4 | 3／4 | $3 / 4$ |  |  | $\%$ |  |

Rates for time loans were entirely nominal，the same as previously，no transactions of any great consequence being recorded，and there was no change in these nominal sales except that rates for loans running five months and six months were marked down on Oct． 9 from $34 @ 1 \%$ to $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ as will be noted from the following table：
daily record of time loan rates．

| October． | Rates on Mixed Collateral． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 60 Days． | 90 Days． | $\mathrm{n} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Months. } \\ & \text { day } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 5 Months． | 6 Months |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1／3＠ |  | 㚈景 | 行＠1 | 行＠1 |
| 5 |  | 1／2＠${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  | 3／＠1 | 3／＠1 |
|  |  | 1／2＠${ }^{1}$ |  | 5\％19314 | 3！＠1 | －4＠1 |
|  |  |  | Satur |  |  |  |
| $10$ | 31＠ | 1／2＠${ }^{1 / 4}$ | $5_{5}^{5184}$ | 58＠34 | 863 | 8＠3／4 |
| 11 | 彦＠ |  |  | 56＠ | 56＠3 | 5（a）3／4 |
| 12 |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ | day ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  | 1／2（1） 81 | 1／2＠3／4 | 5＠${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {Satur }}$ | 5603848 | 58＠84 | 88＠3／4 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110 3 3 | 3083 | 5 （1）364 | 8183／4 |  | 5（c） |
| 18 | 1／2＠ $1 / 4$ |  | 56＠${ }_{5}$ | 56（1）${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 5603 | \％ |
| 19 | 1／2＠${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  | 5193\％ | 汭＠ | 58＠${ }^{3 / 4}$ |  |
| 20 | 1／2＠3／4 | 1／2＠81／4 | 5803 |  | 88803／4 | 88＠34 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Satur | day |  |  |
| 23 |  |  | 58 ＠${ }^{3} 4$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1／2＠${ }^{3 / 4}$ | 3\％＠ | 5\％3 | 5＠84 | 5803 | \％＠34 |
| 26 | 1／2＠34 | 㐌＠${ }^{1}$ | 56＠ | 5\％ 5 ¢ ${ }^{3 / 4}$ | 56 3／4 | \％＠34 |
| 27 | 1／203／4 | 1／3034 | $5 \%$ | \％\％${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ | 58＠${ }^{3}$ | \％\％ |
|  |  |  | Satur |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  | day 5 ＠3／4 |  |  |
| 31. | 1／2＠3／4 | 1／2＠3／4 |  | 5\％＠3／4 | 58＠ 818 | 58＠3／4 |

[^0] paper and paper was in somewhat better supply，too， though rates remained unchanged at $11 / 4 \%$ for extra choice names running from four to six months and at $11 / 2 \%$ for names less well known．Following the reduction in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York conditions in the paper market tended to become slightly easier，observes the New York Federal Reserve Bank， though the bulk of the high grade paper continued to move at $11 / 4 \%$ ．Sales of the best names at $1 \%$ ，it was stated， increased somewhat and the $11 / 2 \%$ rate，which previously also applied to some prime paper，begañ to be quoted only on names that are considered good but not so well known． Bank investment demand for prime paper continued active throughout the month，it is stated，and again was con－ siderably in excess of the supply which dealers could obtain from commercial and industrial concerns．Nevertheless，the volume of commercial paper outstanding did substantially increase．An announcement under date of Oct． 18 from the New York Federal Reserve Bank stated that reports ro－ ceived by the Bank from commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 122,900,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on Sept．30．This compared with $\$ 107,400,000$ Aug．31，$\$ 96,900,000$ July 31，$\$ 72,700,000$ June 30 and $\$ 60,100,000$ on May 31，and it compared with $\$ 110,100,000$ on Sept． 30 of the previous year．
Bankers＇acceptances were in somewhat diminished de－ mand the early part of the month，but conditions were reversed the latter part of the month．According to the New York Federal Reserve Bank dealers＇purchases of ac－ ceptances were in excess of their sales during the first half of October，so that their supplies of bills on hand continued to increase moderately．After the middle of the month the further accumulation of excess reserves in member banks and a return flow of funds to New York，resulted in a more active demand for bills，and dealers＇portfolios declined to in the in the volume of bankers＇acceptances during September was reported on Oct． 17 by the American Acceptance Council， in announcing the result of its survey of the acceptance business for that month．This raised the total of accept－ ances outstanding to $\$ 715,148,684$ ，or $\$ 31,959,538$ above
the total outstanding at the end of September the previous
year．It was also reported that acceptance banks were holding on Sept． 30 a total of $\$ 517,206,686$ of acceptances， or $\$ 17,762,292$ above the total which they were holding at the end of August．This September total was made up of $\$ 235,661,039$ of thi ir own bills，against $\$ 252,232,866$ at the end of the previous month，and $\$ 281,545,647$ of other bills at the end of September against $\$ 247,211,528$ on Aug 31．＇Of the total of $\$ 517,206,686$ of own and others＇bills 31 ．Of the total of $\$ 517,206,686$ of own and others＇bills
held by accepting banks $\$ 367,000,000$ were held by the held by accepting banks $\$ 367,000,000$ were held by the New York City，leaving approximately $\$ 150,000,000$ held by accepting banks in other centers and other investors， who，despite the low rate，have showed a constantly in－ creasing interest in bankers＇bills for the employment of surplus funds．There was no change whatever during October in open market rates for bankers＇acceptances． The Federal Reserve banks were unable to add to their holdings of acceptances，notwithstanding the reduction in their buying rate for acceptances from $1 \%$ per annum to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ and as a matter of fact the holdings of the 12 Reserve institutions were reported at only $\$ 6,644,000$ Nov． 1 against $\$ 7,195,000$ Oct．4．Their holdings of bills for account of foreign central banks also diminished，falling from $\$ 40$ ，－ 549,000 Oct． 4 to $\$ 30,750,000$ Nov． 1.

PRIME BANKERS＇ACCEPTANCES．

| Oct． | Call Loans Secured by Accept＇ces． | 30 Days Bid \＆Ask | 60 Days Bid \＆Ask | 90 Days Btd \＆Ask | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { Days } \\ & \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{aligned}$ | 150 Days Bid \＆Ask | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \text { Days } \\ & \text { Bid \& Ask } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 8／8－1／4 | 8， 8 8－1／4 | 886－1／4 | 5／8－1／2 | 7783／4 | 78－29 |
|  |  | 388－1／4 | $3881 / 4$ | 38－1／4 | 588－1／2 | 888－3／4 | \％ |
|  |  |  | 888－34 | 888 | $5 / 8-1 / 2$ | ？ 8 －3／4 | ${ }^{7 / 8}$ |
|  |  | 328－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 | （ ${ }^{3 / 8-1 / 4}$ | 5／8－1／2 | 38－3／4 | 78－4 |
|  |  |  |  | Sunday |  |  |  |
|  |  | 38－1／4 | 3／3－14 | 36－14 | 8／8－1／2 | 78－3／4 | 7／8－3／4 |
| 10 |  | 388－3／4． |  | 3881／ | 88－3／2 | 7／6－3／4 | 788 |
| 12－－－－ |  | 28－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 | Holiday | \％8－3／2 | 7／8－3／4 | 78－3／4 |
| 13．－． |  | 3／8－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 |  | 5／8－3／2 | 7／8－3／4 | 7／8－6／4 |
| 15－－－－－ |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 16－．．－ |  | 36－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 | ${ }_{3}^{3} / 8-1 / 4$ | 8／6－3／2 | 7／8－3／4 | 76－3／4 |
| 17－．．．－ |  |  |  |  | 8\％812 | \％80 | 7／8－3／4 |
| 19．－．－ |  | 888－1／4 | 8\％8－1／4 |  | \％ 888 |  | \％／8－3 |
| $20 .$. |  | 398－1／4 | 38－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 | 5\％－1／2 | 7／8－3／4 | 7／8－3／4 |
| 21－．．．－ |  |  |  | Saturday ${ }_{\text {Sunday }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{24} 23$. |  | 3／8－1／4 |  | 5 $3 / 8-1 / 4$ | 56－3／2 | 78－8／4 | 7／8－3／4 |
|  |  | $3 / 8-1 / 4$ $38-1 / 4$ | 3， $31 / 4$ | 388－1／4 | 55－3／2 | \％808 | 7883：4 |
| 26 |  |  | 38－1／4 | 3\％－1／4 | \％ $88.1 / 2$ | － $38-4$ | 7／8 |
| 27 |  | 3／8－1／4 | 3／8－1／4 | 5 5－1／4． | 35－1／2 | 78－3／4 | 7／8－1／4 |
| $29 . \cdots$ |  |  |  | Saturday |  |  |  |
| 30＿．．．－1 | －－－ | 38－3／4 |  |  | $5 / 8-1 / 2$ $5 / 8-1 / 2$ | $7 / 8.4$ $788-3 / 4$ | $\frac{3-3 / 4}{7 / 8-3 / 4}$ |

As already noted further above，the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Oct． 19 reduced its rediscount rate for all classes of bills from $21 / 2 \%$ to $2 \%$ effective on Friday， Oct．20．The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reduced its rate on Oct． 21 from $3 \%$ to $21 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and the Cleveland Re－ serve Bank made a similar reduction on the same day．After the close of the month（that is early in November），the Boston Federal Reserve Bank and the San Francisco Reserve Bank also reduced from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$ ．

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK．

|  | Week Ended－ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct． 7. | Oct． 14. | Oct． 21. | Oct． 28. |
| Range for week（mixed and indus．coll．）－－ <br> Week＇s average（mixed and indus，coll） |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3／4314 | 3／303／4 | 3／93．3／4 | 3／3034 |
| Time loans（mixed and indus．collateral） Thirty doys |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13＠34 | 31（1）3／4 | 3／503／4 | 3／138 |
| Sixty days | 1／2＠ | 3103 3／4 | 31．303／ | ${ }^{3 / 2} 1{ }^{3 / 4}$ |
| Ninety days Four months | 518384 | 5 \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％＠ | $5{ }_{6}$ |
|  | 34＠1 | 5\％＠3／4 | \％（1） |  |
| Commercial paper－ | 3／4＠1 | \％（1）34 | 5／8＠3／4 | 5／8＠${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prime 4 to 6 months． | 114 |  |  |  |
|  | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $13 / 2$ |

## THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS－

BROKERS＇LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY．
There were no special features in the condition statements of the Federal Reserve banks during October，aside from the fact that the acquisition of additional amounts of U．S． Government securities were on a reduced basis（while still continuing large）during the latter part of the month．It was supposed that the reduction in the rediscount rate of
the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the reduction also the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the reduction also in the rediscount rates of some of the other Federal Reserve banks was with a view to adding to the bill holdings of the Reserve System instead of putting Reserve credit out ex－ clusively through the purchase of U，S．Government securi－ ties，but if so the effort failed of success，since the acceptance holdings，very small anyway，suffered contraction rather than an increase，and moreover the Monthly Review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank took pains to state，as noted in our review of the money market，that the purchases of U．S．Government securities were reduced because the member banks were carrying such large excess reserves． At all events in the week ended Oct． 11 the new acquisitions were at roughly the old rate of $\$ 35,000,000$ a week；the week ended Oct．18，the purchases dropped to approximately $\$ 31,000,000$ ；in the week ended Oct． 25 they were reduced to $\$ 25,000,000$ and in the week ended Nov． 1 they fell to $\$ 19,619,000$ ．Nevertheless，the total of the holdings of

Government securities increased from $\$ 2,309,216,000$ Oct. 4 to $\$ 2,419,775,000$ Nov. 1 , giving an increase for the four weeks of $\$ 110,559,000$. The lowering of the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve institutions did have one effect apparently, and that was to induce member banks to engage in increased borrowing at the Federal Reserve banks, as evidenced by the expansion in the discount holdings of the Reserve banks the last two weeks of the month, after a sharp reduction in such holdings during the first two weeks of the month. In other words these discount holdings, after dropping from $\$ 133,233,000$ Sept. 27 to $\$ 112,754,000$ Oct. 18, increased to $\$ 116,507,000$ Nov. 1. As a result of the larger discount holdings, member bank credit as measured by the total of the bill and security holdings, increased to nearly the full extent of the additions to the holdings of U. S. Government securities, notwithstanding the shrinkage in the holdings of acceptances; in other words, total bill and security holdings increased from $\$ 2,416,038,000$ Sept. 27 to $\$ 2,544,485,000$ Nov. 1.
The volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation fluctuated rather widely from week to week, rising from $\$ 2,972$,782,000 Sept. 27 to $\$ 3,008,430,000$ Oct. 11, then falling to $\$ 2,960,748,000$ Oct. 25 , but increasing again to $\$ 2,967$,302,000 Nov. 1. The amount of Federal Reserve bank notes in actual circulation increased steadily from week to week and Nov. 1 was up to $\$ 188,840,000$, against $\$ 145,627,000$ Sept. 27. No cash reserves are required against Federal Reserve bank notes and if these bank notes are combined with the regular Federal Reserve notes, the change in the total of the two for the five-week period records a substantial increase, the total for Sept. 27 being $\$ 3,118,409,000$ and the total for Nov. $1 \$ 3,156,142,000$. Gold holdings of the 12 Reserve banks fell from $\$ 3,591,799,000$ Sept. 27 to $\$ 3,587,905 ; 000$ Nov. 1. Deposits moved sharply upward dropping first from $\$ 2,807,779,000$ Sept. 27 to $\$ 2,780,150,000$ Oct. 4 and then increasing to $\$ 2,887,885,000$ Oct. 25 , with the amount Nov. $1 \$ 2,884,179,000$. The increase followed from the increase in member bank reserves, due to purchases of U. S. Government securities, these member bank deposits rising from $\$ 2,595,634,000$ Sept. 27 and $\$ 2,52,409,0$ to $\$ 2,590,551,000$ Nov 1 presumably because of the payments required on that day in connection with the sale of $\$ 500$,000,000 Treasury bonds for cash and this view finds confirmation in the fact that Government deposits in the week ended tion in the fact that Government deposits in the week ended
Nov. 1 ran up from $\$ 27,758,000$ to $\$ 115,597,000$. Notwithstanding, however, the larger reserves required against the increased volume of deposits, and notwithstanding, also, that gold holdings decreased the ratio of cash to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities was only slightly reduced; in other words the ratio of total gold reserves and cash to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined stood at $65.2 \%$ Nov. 1, against $66.1 \%$ Sept. 27.
Brokers' loans by the member banks making reports to the New York Federal Reserve Bank still further decreased during October, so that the amount of these loans Nov. 1 was only $\$ 749,000,000$ as against $\$ 806,000,000$ Sept. 27; $\$ 881,000,000$ Aug. $30 ; \$ 894,000,000$ July 26 and $\$ 967,000,000$ July 19. The monthly statement compiled by the New York Stock Exchange likewise showed further contraction, borrowing by Stock Exchange members on collat sral contracted for and carried in New York being reported at only $\$ 776,182,033$ Oct. 31, against $\$ 896,595,531$ Sept 30; \$917,215,274 Aug. 31; $\$ 916,243,934$ July $31 ; \$ 780,386,120$ June 30; $\$ 528,509,438$ May 31 and $\$ 322,492,188$ April 29.

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING OCTOBER.

Sterling exchange during October was again subjected to violent fluctuations and these all had their origin in developments on this side bearing on the probabilities regarding inflation and the action of the U. S. Government with reference to the same. Several separate movemants in the course of sterling exchange were the result of these movements, at first violently downward and then equally violently upward. The sharp downturn followed the announcement of the U. S. Treasury's huge financing program, more particularly the calling for payment in advance of maturity on April 15.1934 of $\$ 1,900,000,000$ Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and the offer of new Treasury bonds in exchange for any or all of the entire issue of Fourth Liberty Loan $41 / 4$ s outstanding. This was interpreted as a distinctly anti-inflationary movement, more especially as it was so diametrically opposed to the demands of those in the inflationary camp who were insisting that maturing Government obligations instead of being refunded should be paid off by the issuing of $\$ 3,000$, 000,000 of green backs. The announcement of the con-
version came on Oct. 12 and sterling exchange on succeeding days responded by a sharp break in rates, with a corresponding rise in the gold value of the American dollar. Cable transfers on London, Monday, Oct. 2, sold as high as $\$ 4.801 / 8$ though tapering off somewhat from this figure in the early days of the month. With the conversion announcement the sterling rate now dropped with great rapidity. The announcement came after the close of business on Wednesday, Oct. 11. The next day (Oct. 12) was Columbus Day and a holiday. On Friday, Oct. 13, the sterling rate for that day alone dropped over 11 cents, and this was after a severe decline beginning with Friday and Saturday of the previous week. Further declines occurred with great rapidity on Saturday, Oct. 14 and Monday, Oct. 16 with the result that
on this last mentioned day cabie transfers sold as low as $\$ 4.495 / 8$ as against $\$ 4.801 / 8$ on Monday, Oct. 2
But thereafter sterling almost immediately began an upward course that was destined to become as striking and sensational as the antecedent break. The impulse upward was derived from a radio address made on Sunday night Oct. 22, by President Roosevelt in which he announced that he had reached the conclusion that "the United States must take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value of our dollar. This is necessary in order to prevent dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal, namely the continued recovery of our commodity prices As a further effective means to this end I am going to establish a Government market for gold in the United States. There fore under the clearly defined authority of existing law I am authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy gold newly mined in the United States at prices to be de termined from time to time after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. Wheneve necessary to the end in view, we shall also buy or sell gold in the world market." Price fixing under the new scheme began on Wednesday, Oct. 25 and $\$ 31.36$ an ounce was set as the figure at which the Reconstruction Finance Corpora tion was prepared to buy gold newly mined in the United States. This quotation was 27 cents above the world marke price as reported by London. The price was further raised with each succeeding day thereafter but the foreign markets failed to follow the American price and indeed moved lowe with the result of establishing two prices, the American price and the foreign, and with the difference between the two constantly widening. This defeated the purpose of the President who was anxious to have the American price prevail. As a consequence he deterined to go a step farther and on Sunday, Oct. 29 after a White House conference in the afternoon, gave out a statement which, after naming those who had attended the conference, made the following brief but significant announcement: "The subject under discussion was the immediate setting up of machinery under which the Government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be enabled to buy gold in foreign markets." Nothing was said as to the method by which the operation of buying gold on the other side was to be conducted, but the immediate developments seemed to indicate that the new movement for the purchase of gold was likely to be crowned with more success than when the buying of gold was limited to the purchase of newly mined gold in the United States. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation kept steadily advancing its price, while at the same time the foreign market looked upon this further step as a new move evidencing inflation and kept advancing rapidly thereby registering further depreciation of the paper dollar, and in fact moved very fast in that direction, with the resul that the difference between the American and the foreign price was narrowed considerably for a time, the American price Oct. 31 being $\$ 32.12$ per once while the London gold price was $\$ 31.05$. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation did not begin the actual buying of gold until Nov. 1 and during the early days of November the difference in the two sets of prices was further narrowed until on Nov. 3 the foreign price was only 31 cents an ounce less than the Ameri can price after further increases in the same had been made, though the difference again widened early in November. The final result as far as sterling exchange rates are con cerned was that cable transfers on Monday, Oct. 30, sol as high as $\$ 4.803 / 8$ against the low figure of $\$ 4.495 / 8$ touched on Monday, Oct. 16, and early in November rates spurted to still higher figures. The ravge Oct. 31 was $\$ 4.76 @ \$ 4.78$. In the meantime sterling exchange showed a tendency toward weakness in respect to the French frane or gold, and on Oct. 31 the London check rate on Paris wa quoted at 80.80 as against 78.71 on Monday, Oct. 2. This check rate on Paris on Oct. 24 was as high as 82.376.

The Bank of England showed only small changes in its gold holdings from week to week. In the week ended Oct. 4 the Bank reported a gain in gold of $£ 9,645$. The return for the week ended Oct. 11 showed a loss of $£ 7,905$, the return for the week ended Oct. 18 a loss of $£ 36,419$, the return for the week ended Oct. 25 a gain of $£ 54,881$ and the return for the week ended Nov. 1 a loss of $£ 29,154$ In the table below we compare the American price of gold each day with the corresponding London price. It wil PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY UNITED STATES TREASURY COMPARED
WITH LONDON PRICE.

|  | Untted States. | London Price Converted Into Dollars |  | United States. | London Pric Connerted Into Dollars Into Dollats. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sunday | Sunday | Oct. | 29.86 | 29.85 |
| ct. 2 | 831.88 | 831.90 3190 | Oct. 18 | ${ }^{30.33}$ | ${ }^{30.25}$ |
| Oct. | ${ }_{31.79}^{32.12}$ | ${ }_{31.89}$ | Oct. 20 | 29.13 | 29.27 |
| Oct. 5 | 31.55 | 31.58 | Oct. 21 | 29.01 | 29.10 |
| Oct. 6 | 31.72 | ${ }_{31.77}^{31}$ | Oct | sunday | Sunday |
| Oct. | 31.20 | ${ }^{1} 1.38$ | Oct. |  |  |
| oct. | sunday | Sunas | Oct. 24 | ${ }^{2} 138$ | 31.79 |
| Oct. 9 | ${ }^{31.14}$ | ${ }_{31.41}$ | Oct. 2 | ${ }_{31.54}$ | 30.96 |
| Oct. 11 | ${ }_{30.91}$ | 31.11 | Oct. | ${ }^{31.76}$ | 31.10 |
| Oet. 12 | ${ }_{30.62}$ | 30.95 | - | Sunday |  |
| oct. 14 | 29.83 | 29.99 | Oct. | ${ }^{31.96}$ | ${ }^{31.4}$ |
| Oct. | Sunday | Sunday |  | 32.12 | 31.05 |

The United States Treasury first quoted a price for sale for export on gold Reconstruction Finance Corporation's buying quotation.
be recalled that beginning with Friday, Sept. 8, the Treasury at Washington began announcing daily the price per ounce of gold from American mines for export. Beginning with Oct. 25, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation commenced fixing prices at which it would buy newly mined gold from Uning prices at which it would buy newh mined of the depreciation of the American dollar in gold it should be borne preciation of the American dollar in gold it should be borne in mind that the price of gold at
as fixed by law is $\$ 20.67$ per ounce.
As to the movement of gold to and from the United States this is summarized as follows by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
"During October the monetary gold stock of the United States declined about $\$ 1,000,000$, largely through exports $\$ 17,000$ to England.
"There were also exports of $\$ 26,700,000$ to France and $\$ 200,000$ to England, which represented the release and shipment of gold previously held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for forelgn account, and which therefore were without effect on the gold stock of this country.
"Under the Executive Order dated Aug. 29, an additional 257,354 fine ounces of gold recovered from natural deposits was exported during October for sale abroad. The Executive Order of Oct. 25 revoked the Executive Order of Aug. 29 and halted further exports of such gold, except for the gold received on consignment on or before the date of the Oct. 25 order. Under the present procedure, the date of the Oct. 25 order. Under the present procedure,
newly mined gold will be acquired by the Reconstruction newly mined gold will
Finance Corporation."
With the rise in the pound sterling and the corresponding depreciation of the American dollar, the Candian dollar has likewise been getting closer and closer to the American dollar with the result that the Canadian dollar for checks Oct. 31 was quoted at a discount of only $13 / 8 @ 15 / 8 \%$. The middle of October, when the pound sterling was quoted so low, the discount on the Canadian dollar was above $3 \%$ for several days.

## the continental and other foreign exchanges.

As in the preceding months the course of the Continental exchanges was a duplicate of that of sterling exchange, and influenced by the same causes. There were two main swings to the fluctuations, one sharply downward, when announcement came on Oct. 11 that the United States Treasury had arranged an offer of 10-12-year Treasury bonds in exchange for the Fourth Liberty loan $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the result of this was to increase the gold value of the American dollar with a corresponding drop in the value of all foreign exchange rates, on the theory that this meant a step away from inflationary moves, and it certainly was a flat rejection of the proposition of the ultra-radical inflationists that the United States Government resort to the issuance of greenbacks for meeting maturing Government obligations. The French franc, being the main gold currency in Europe, responded most strongly o this influence, and cable transfers on Paris, which at the beginning of the month were quoted above 6.00 c ., touching 6.10 c. on Oct. 3, on Oct. 20 were quoted as low at 5.42c.; then came a reversal of the course of rates, and a sharp swing in the upward direction, as a result of President Roosevelt's radio address on Sunday night, Oct. 22, that he planned continuous and independent control of the American dollar by having the Reconstruction Finance Corporation buy and sell gold in the markets of the world, and insisting that "the United States must take firmly in its own hands the control of the gold value of our dollar"-this being with a view to preventing "dollar disturbances from swinging us away from our ultimate goal, namely, the continued recovery of our commodity prices." This was interpreted as frankly inflationary, and the gold value of the dollar now broke badly, with a corresponding rise in the French franc, the effect becoming more pronounced as the Wrashington Administration, in a Sunday statement a week later, announced its determination to take steps to make later, announced its determination to take steps to make
the new policy effective. As a consequence, the franc for cable transfers the latter part of October got close to 6.00 c . again, sales being recorded on Oct. 30 at 5.97c., and the range Oct. 31 being $5.881 / 2 @ 5.931 / 4$ c, with the rate going above 6.00 c. once more early in November.
The demoralization of French exchange was increased owing to the difficulty of the French Government in its efforts to balance the French budget, and which eventuated in the fall of the Daladier Cabinet on Oct. 24, and which was then succeeded by a new ministry headed by Alber Sarraut, Minister of Colonies in the Daladier Cabinet. and the British pound, it was relatively weak in terms of the neighboring Continental currencies, especially the Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc, with the result that Paris was obliged to continue shipments of gold to nearby countries as it had for many weeks. This gave rise to a repetition of the rumors which had kept constantly cropping out that France might be compelled to abandon the gold standard. These rumors, however, were discredited in banking circles in Paris, which, indeed, considered them absurd in view of the unanimous desire of French public opinion and of French political parties to maintain a sound currency and the
strength of the French gold position. The Bank of France showed reductions in its gold holdings in each of its weekly returns, but these did not prove disturbing in view of the magnitude of the bank's total holdings of the metal. In the return for the week ending Oct. 6 the Bank reported a decrease in gold of $57,761,184$ francs; in the week ending Oct. 13 a decrease of $36,959,611$ francs; in the week ending Oct. 20 a decrease of $214,411,214$ francs, and in the week ending Oct. 27 a decrease of $754,036,606$ francs, but this still left holdings of $81,032,035,444$ francs. The London check rate on Paris showed some wide fluctuations, as indicated in our remarks above concerning the course of sterling exchange, and these fluctuations were not all connected with the developments regarding inflation in the United States. On Oct. 31 the London check rate on Paris was 80.80 as against 79.31 on Sept. 30, but in the meantime the rate was quoted as low as 78.71 Oct. 2 and as high as 82.376 Oct. 24 .

The other Continental exchanges nearly all fluctuated in unison with the French franc and the British pound sterling, with two main movements in rates, the first downward and the other upward, influenced by the causes already enumerated. In the case of the German mark, cable transfers on Berlin dropped from 37.18 Oct. 1 to 33.07 Oct. 19, and recovered to 36.45 Oct. 30, with the range Oct. $3135.89 @$ 36.17. The Bank continued to add steadily to its gold holdIngs. In the first quarter of October the Bank recorded an increase in gold and bullion of $10,869,000$ marks; in the second quarter an increase of $5,717,000$ marks; in the third quarter of $5,891,000$ marks, and in the fourth quarter an quarter of $5,8,1,000$ marks, and in the forirth quarter an
increase of $6,355,000$ marks. The note circulation of the Bank in the first quarter decreased $151,990,000$ marks; in the second quarter $46,816,000$ marks; in the third quarter $99,567,000$ marks, with the customary large expansion in the final quarter, namely, $244,902,000$ marks. The Italian lira dropped from 8.19 for cable transfers Oct. 2 to 7.34 Oct. 20, with a recovery to 8.04 Oct. 30 , and with the range Oct. 31 7.90 $1 / 2 @ 7.96$. There were two changes during October in the discount rates of European Central banks. The National Bank of Greece reduced its discount rate on Friday, Oct. 13, effective Saturday, Oct. 14, from $71 / 2 \%$ to $7 \%$, and the National Bank of Poland on Oct. 25 reduced from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$, the $6 \%$ rate having been in effect since Oct. 20 of the previous year.
The exchanges on the countries neutral during the war followed the course of the other Continental exchanges, and the Scandinavian exchanges moved in close harmony with the trend up and down of the British pound, as is always the case. This means that there were, as with the other currency units, two distinct movements, one severely drastic in the downward reaction and the other equally prominent in the upward direction. The Dutch guilder for cable trans-
fers was at its highest Oct. 3 at 62.87, and dropped as low as 55.80 Oct. 20 , followed by a recovery to 61.62 Oct. 30 , with the range Oct. $3160.68 @ 61.13$. The Swiss franc for cable transfers moved down from 30.20 Oct. 2 to 26.85 Oct. 20, and then recovered to 29.59 Oct. 30, with the range Oct. 31 29.10@29.36. Both Holland guilders and Swiss francs were firm against not only the French franc, but against all other units, due largely to the restoration of confidence in the essential soundness of the Dutch and Swiss monetary positions. Both countries kept drawing gold from Paris, the firmness of these currencies with respect to the French franc being in part seasonal. However, there was a strong movement of foreign funds to Amsterdam, influenced by fears regarding the safety of the great exchanges, sterling, dollars and French francs. Private advices from both Amsterdam and Berne asserted that the action of the Washington Administration regarding gold could have no bearing on the position of the currencies of those countries. The Scandinavian exchanges, as already noted, moved in very close sympathy with the British pound. The Danish crown for cable transfers declined from 21.50 Oct. 2 to 20.06 Oct. 18, and was back to 21.43 Oct. 30, with the range Oct. 31 21.27@21.37. The Swedish crown for cable transfers, from a high of 24.85 Oct. 2, declined to 23.25 Oct. 19 , and sold up again to 24.85 Oct. 30 , with the range Oct. 31 24.56@24.70. The Norwegian crown for cable transfers fell from 24.20 Oct. 2 to 22.61 Oct. 18 , and was back to 24.20 Oct. 30, with the range Oct. $3123.93 @ 24.05$.
Exchange on South American points continued to be conducted under great handicaps on account of the difficulty of arranging transfers of funds between those countries and the United States. Business, accordingly, was of limited extent, with quotations largely nominal. One of the obstacles encountered was related in the following Buenos Aires cablegram (Oct. 18) to the New York "Journal of
Commerce." Commerce."
The Exchange Control Commission has been ordered by Dr. Federico Pinedo, Finance Minister, to refuse permission to remit to any country trade treaty which before May 1 under the terms of the Anglo-Argentin terms more favorable than that granted to Great Britain.
Under the terms of this order funds of Americans blocked in Argentina cannot be sent to the United States except under a loan arrangement similar to that which the British have. British concerns, under the AngloArgentine commercial pact, having blocked funds in this country agreed to subscribe to the 20-year 4\% loan and the Argentine Government agreed to release blocked funds to pay for bonds issued under this loan. American concerns here have not looked with favor upon proposals that they should subscribe to a similar loan.
American concerns are estimated as having $100,000,000$ pesos, or about $\$ 36,800,000$ at current exchange, in this country which they cannot $r$
except under a loan agreement. British firms have subscribed $£ 12,429,975$ to the loan, according to Dr. Pinedo.
It is understood that several American companies having large balances to concerns in collected dollars in New York while their agents were instructed to turn over pesos to the agents of the buyer here. There is said to be no section of the exchange control regulations at present to bar a continuance of this practice.

As indicated by the above, Great Britain improved its position for trading with Argentina by extending loans to that country. In a cablegram, Oct. 19, from Buenos Aires to the New York "Times" it was stated that subscriptions to the $4 \%$ sterling 20-year loan under the Roca agreement with Great Britain exceeded the most optimistic expectations without weakening the local market for Argentine Government bonds, in which a large part of the British blocked funds had been invested, according to a statement given out that day by Finance Minister Federico Pinedo. Senor Pinedo was quoted, in part, as saying:
Although the goal was $£ 10,000,000$ sterling, subscriptions were $£ \$ 13,-$ 526,335 , or $171,581,423$ paper pesos at the agreed exchange rate of 43 pence to the gold peso. There were 371 subscriptions, including private utilities. Individual subscriptions ranged from $£ 100$ to $£ 3,000$.
The great success of this loan virtually assures the cleaning up of all British blocked funds accumulated here since the exchange control became effective on Oct. 101931.

Exchange on the Far East shared in the demoralization of the exchanges on other foreign countries. Particularly was this so in the case of the Japanese yen. Checks on Yokohama fell from $281 / 4$ Oct. 1 to $263 / 4$ Oct. 18, and then moved as high as 28.94 Oct. 30 , with the range Oct. 31 at 28.58@28.70. The silver currencies followed much the same course, first moving downward, then recovering. Thus the Hong Kong dollar for checks declined from $349 / 16$ Oct. 3 to 31.97 Oct. 17, and was back to $3411 / 16$ Oct. 30 , with the range Oct. $3134.16 @ 349 / 16$. In similar manner, the Shanghai dollar for checks declined from 31.00 Oct. 3 to 28.61 Oct. 19 , and then moved up to $311 / 4$ Oct. 30 , with the range Oct. $31303 / 4 @ 311 / 8$. The course of silver often influences the fluctuations in exchange rates on the silver using countries, but silver itself fluctuated in much the same way as foreign exchange rates. During the first half of October the London price of silver ranged only between $185 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$.
per ounce and $183 / 4$ d. per ounce, but on Oct. 17 there was a drop to $173 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce; the price Oct. 31 was $181 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce as against $18 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce on Oct. 2.


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.


RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES.


## New York Stock Exchange

## RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1933.

| Bond Sales. | 1933. | 1932. | Stock Sales. | 1933. | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Octo | \$232,922,600 | \$189,254,100 | Oc | 39,372,212 | 29,201,959 |
|  | 2,776,528,000 | 2,301,996,050 | Jan | 586,293,330 | 378,984,664 |

The tables on pages 19 to 41 furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during October and the 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. The black-faced letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.
In accordance with the rule adopted by the New York Stock Exchange in 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 which $i_{n t e r e s t ~ i s ~ i n ~ d e f a u l t . ~ A ~ f e w ~ o t h e r ~ b o n d s, ~ l i k e ~ t h e ~ H o l l a n d-A m e r i c a ~ L i n e ~ 6 s, ~ f o r ~ s p e c i a l ~ r e a s o n s, ~ a r e ~ a l s o ~ q u o t e d ~ " f l a t, " ~}^{\text {, }}$ 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.


[^1]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
BONDS \\
M. I. BTOCE EXCEANGE.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Price Jan. 3 1933.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{RICES IN OCTOBER.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN. 1} \\
\hline Value. \& \& \& \& Oct. 31. \& Lowest. \& Highest. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ighe \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{9}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|cc}
\hline Bid \& Ask. \\
\(991 /\) \& Sale \\
\(941 /\) \& Sale \\
105 \& Sale \\
104 \& Sale
\end{tabular}} \& Bid. A \& Bid. Ask. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sale Prices} \& Sale Prices. \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{951 / 3}\) Sasise \& \& \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l|l} 
Sale Prices. \& Sale Prices. \\
\(881 / 2\) \& July 10 \\
\(1021 / 2\) \& Apr. 29
\end{tabular} \(871 / 2\) Jung \(10{ }^{1021 / 2}\) Apr. 29 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
947 \text { May } 13
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lc}
75 \& 78 \\
75 \& 80 \\
523 / 8 \text { gale } \\
481 / 2 \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\] \& \& \& \& 33
\(303 / 4\)
Oct.
Oct. 254 \& \({ }^{2513}\) Sept. 22 \& \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5218 \text { Sale } \\
\& 481 / 2 \text { Sale } \\
\& 15, ~ S a l e ~
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 45/ Sale } \\
\& 45 \text { Sale } \\
\& 418 \text { gole }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
41 / \text { Sale }
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \(7{ }^{7}\) \% Sale \& 149, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Sale \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\mathrm{a}_{1014}{ }^{\text {a }}\) Mar. \({ }^{6}\)} \& 13, July 18 \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
414 \& \text { Sale } \\
1043 \\
17 \% \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\] \& \& 1499/2 sa \& \& \(151 / 2\) Oct. 5 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 17 \text { Sale } \\
\& 153 / 8 a l e
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& da \& \(243 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} .19\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
143 \& \text { Sale } \\
121 / 8 \& 137 / 8 \\
64 \& \text { Sale }
\end{array}
\]} \& \& sa \& O \& 27\% Oct. 16 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 401/2 Sale \& 437 \& \& 43
\(741 / 4\)
Oct.

Oct. \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 70 Oct. 21 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& $$
\left[\begin{array}{rr}
631 \\
-70 & 731
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& 3/3 Sale \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $403 / 8$ | 42 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 38 |  |
| $-5^{5018}$ |  |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 411/2 } & \text { Sale } \\ \\ 36 & 451 / 2\end{array}$} \& \& $443 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}{ }^{\text {Oct }} 18$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lc} \\ & \\ \text { 32 } & \text { Sale } \\ \text { 28 } & \text { Sale } \\ 30 & 361 / 2\end{array}$} \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 28 Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& $1512483 / 4$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 131815 \\
& 911 / 8 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& ${ }^{21}{ }^{21}{ }^{23}{ }^{23 / 4}$ \& 123

913
Oc
Oc \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 928 \text { Sale } \\
& 10418 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& $7901 / 8$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{99 Sale
80
$947 / 8$
84.8

sale} \& \& $$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1041 / 3 \text { Sale } \\
102 \\
66
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 641/ $721 / 2$ \& 66. ${ }^{69}$ \& \& O \& \& Ju <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 67 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& \text { S61/ } \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& 561 / 8 \text { Sale } \\
& 64 \\
& \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 578 \text { Sale } \\
& 4178 \text { Sale } \\
& 3978 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& \& \& 75 Jan. 12 <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{388} 8$ Oct. 14 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{423. ${ }^{\text {ct }}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mept. 22} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1/2 Jan. 12} <br>
\hline \& \& 64 Sale \& \& \& ${ }^{381 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {oct. }}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{6} / 2 / 8$ sale \& 81/ Sale \& 8. Sale \& ct. \& 8 \& $5{ }^{53 / 4 p r}$ Apr. \& 17 \% Juny 18 <br>
\hline \& \& 61/6 Sale \& $8 \frac{1}{2}$ Sale \& \& \& 88 \& ${ }^{4} 3 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr. 18 \& 17, June 13 <br>
\hline \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}61 & \text { Sale } \\ 61 & \text { Sale } \\ 5 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ \& $83 / 4 \mathrm{Sale}$
$81 / 85$

$81 / 8 \mathrm{Sale}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{ccc}
7 \% 8 & \text { sale } \\
711 \\
7 / 8 & \text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$ \& ${ }^{7} 71$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 24$ \& \& ${ }_{5}{ }_{5} \mathrm{Aprr}$ Apr ${ }^{7}$ \& 17 \% July 18 <br>

\hline \& 81 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& ${ }^{7}$ 7\% Sole \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& ${ }^{71 / 3} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 13$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18 July 18} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 135\%8153\%4 \& $\begin{array}{ll}13 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { as } \\ 14 \\ \text { Oct. }\end{array}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101/8 Oct. ${ }^{4}$} \& ${ }^{6} \mathbf{3}$ A Apr. 19 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 8 Sale \& $101 / 813$ \&  \& ${ }^{91}$ 9\% Oct. 31 \& \& $6{ }^{63} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr. 18 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 251/2 $321 / 2$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}25 & 291 / 2 \\ 821 / 87 \\ 301 / 4 & 803 / 4\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|$$
\begin{array}{rll}
r 31 & 0 \mathrm{ct} . & 13 \\
823 & 0 \mathrm{Oct} & 16 \\
32 \frac{18}{4} & 0 \mathrm{ct} . & 13
\end{array}
$$\right|

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

\left|$$
\begin{array}{lll}
12 & \text { Feb. } & 16 \\
81 & \text { May } & 4 \\
221 / 4 & \text { Sept. }
\end{array}
$$\right|

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

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
15 & \text { July } & 19 \\
\text { r31 } & \text { Oct. } & 13 \\
90 & \text { July } & 15 \\
573 / 8 & \text { Jan. } & 13
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 2914. Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$351 / 2$ Sale} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$301 / \mathrm{Sale}$
313
$3451 / 2$
3454
304
304
Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3013
313
31
34
Oct.
Oct.
Oct} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{371/3 Oct. 10} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{31}^{161 / 2} \mathrm{Mar} .31$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July 19
Oct. 21} <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{lr}
35 & \text { sale } \\
36 & 28
\end{array}
$$} \& \& 351/4 Oct. 31 \& Oct. 2 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{26}{ }_{26}{ }^{25}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {ct. }}$} \& \& ${ }_{37}^{36}$ J July 170 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& - $2131 / 2$ \& \& \& 198 F Feb. 24 \& <br>
\hline \& \& $1 / 2$ \& \& 661/2 $681 / 4$ \& $621 / 8$ Oct. 4 \& 68830 Oct. 13 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(10, Sale} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{ll}
13 & 15 \\
341 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\
32 & 35
\end{array}
$$} \& 135\% Sale \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{34}^{12}$} \& 35 年 \& \& <br>

\hline \& Extornais 778 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$273 /$ Oct. $17273 /$ Oct. 17} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& $$
-89^{--20}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& $701 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& \& ${ }^{62}$ 631/2 AD \& ${ }^{90}$ 931/ Oct. ${ }^{\text {July }} 14$ <br>
\hline 250 \& \& \& 7418 sale \& \& ${ }_{29}{ }^{71 / 2} \mathrm{Oct}$ \& ct. \& a631/2 AD \& 69 July 12 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 636,0 \& \& \& 783/4 Sale \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}78 & \text { Oct } \\ 633 & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ \& Oc \& ${ }_{58}^{69} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& $$
88 \text { July } 17
$$ <br>

\hline \& Douteche \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $44 \%$ sale \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& $145 \%$ sale \& 136 \& 1251 \& 46 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& "̄2 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 115,000 \& \& 991/2 Sale \& 1390 $\overline{3} / \overline{4}$ Sale \& 130132 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 55, Aung 29 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 7823/2 Sale \& ${ }^{74}{ }^{74} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& Oct \& ${ }_{59}^{5818} \mathrm{~A}$ \& $79^{3 / 4}$ Aug. 22 <br>
\hline 203 ,0 \& \& \& ale \& \& $72^{18} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& O \& $57^{\circ} \mathrm{M}$ \& <br>
\hline 16 \& \& \& 1 e \& \& 72.0 Oc \& Oc \& 54. \& , <br>
\hline 88,00
32.00 \& \& \& dale \& \& \& 76 Oct. \& \& A <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1413/4 Oct \& 60\% Oct \& ${ }^{118} 123 / 5 \mathrm{Mar}$. \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Oct. 14 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 284,000 \& ${ }_{\text {c }}$ \& $443 / 8$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 482 2, \& \& ${ }_{106}^{46 / 1}$ - Saie \& al51/2 sale \& $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ 151/2 ${ }^{\text {Sale }}$ \& Oct \& 11 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 22 \% Oct. 24 \& $2^{8} 8$ \& \& $88 \%$ Jan. 23 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{15191 / 8 \mathrm{Oc}} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& Oct \& $1{ }^{14} 3 / \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{23 \%}$ July ${ }^{21}$ <br>
\hline 2 \& Ha \& \& 70.8 \& \& a693/ Oct. 5 \& Oct 2 \& 15. \& $783 / 8$ Jan. 11 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 25 Se \& 59 Jan. 11 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{\text {H }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 33,00 \& Hungarian Mun Loan 7ho....-1945 \& 15\% \& \& $251 / 2$ \& 261 \& Oct \& \& <br>
\hline 31.000 \& \& \& $a 26$ Sale \& \&  \& 29 Oct. 16 \& M \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 181 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{86}^{84}$ Sale \& \& \& $90^{3 / 8}$ Oct. \& 2721/2 Jul \&  <br>
\hline r Oash \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



| Sales in October. Value. | BONDS <br> N. Y. STOCE EXCHANGE. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } 3 \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBE |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Oct. 31. | Lowest | Hiohest. |  | Highest. |
|  |  $\qquad$ July 1948 A 0 Recilstered. $\qquad$ 1995 ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ | Bid. Ask. | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 88 / / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | Bid Ask <br> $881 / 1$ Sale <br> 8112 86 <br> $633 / 4$ Sale | Sale Prices. $88 \quad$ Oct. 27 <br> $\begin{array}{ll}88 & \text { Oct. } 27 \\ 83 & \text { Oct. } 16\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sale Prices } \\ 74 \\ 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}-37 \% & \text { Sale } \\ 81 \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $811 / 2$ Sale <br> 40 <br> Sale <br> $681 / 6$ <br> $621 / 8$ <br> Sale | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l} \text { O8 } & \text { Sale } \\ 711 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 79 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 7 / 8$ July ${ }^{\text {July }} 14$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} 79 & \text { Sale } \\ 821 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 71 \end{array}$ |  | 803 Oct. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 621 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ & 5318 \text { Sale } \\ & 621 / 2 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1001 / 8$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 60 & -971 / 2 \\ 913 / 4 & 93 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10,00 |  |  |  | ${ }_{90} 0^{--9}$ | 92 Oct | $921 / 2$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 963\% ${ }^{61}$ | 6681/ |  |  | 66 July 27 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91{ }^{-91} \overline{2}-1 / 2 \\ & 70 / 8 \quad 751 / 2 \\ & 7018 \end{aligned}$ | 90 Sale <br> 69 Sale |  |  |  | -971/2 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81 / \mathrm{Sale}^{-} \\ & 64 \text { Sale } \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}751 / 2 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 13\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 64 Sale <br> 59 Sale <br> 51 $61 / 2$ <br> 83 92 |  | 66\%/8 Sale |  | 71. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}65 & \text { Sale } \\ 93 & \\ 941 / 2\end{array}$ | ----- ${ }^{\text {ano }}$ |  | ${ }^{651 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 54 \mathrm{Apr}, 13 \\ & 84 \mathrm{Jan} .30 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $787 \%$ Aug. 30 681/2 July 20 |
|  |  | $83{ }^{82}$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{rl} 99 & 101 \\ 541 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 30 & 38 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | ${ }_{83}^{85}$ Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 194 Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Burl }}^{\text {Codsod }}$ | (12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 30 \\ 31 / 4 & 38 \end{array}$ |  |  | 35 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 91 & 94 \\ 973 / 4 \\ 973 / 4 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 881 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 98 & 983 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | 91 Oct.  <br> 983   <br> 18 Oct. 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 787 / 9 \mathrm{May} \\ & 79 \\ & \hline 14 \\ & \text { Mar. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{983}$ 1/2 Sale |  | $988{ }^{\text {93 }}$ |  | $983 / 4 \text { Sept. } 20$ |
|  |  |  |  | - |  | $100 / 40$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 103\% Sale |  | 1025 1025 1085 Oct. 1020 | $3 / 8$ |  | 10500 Oct. 31 |
|  |  |  | a 103 \% Ssale | $\begin{aligned} & 1051 / \text { Sale } \\ & 1051 / \text { Sale } \\ & 10218 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 105 Onst. 31 | 80\% Mar. 31 | $105 y$ Oct. 31 |
|  |  |  | 991/ Sale | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10218 \\ & 10018 \\ & 10035 \\ & \text { Sale } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 98981$980 \mathrm{Oct}$.103103Oct.20 | 100 10 Oct. 31 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10388 | 10638 Sale |  |  | 7933 Mar. 31 | 1074 Aug. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 26$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 108 | 8 Oct. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 101 | 61 Sale | 60 6 Oct. 2 | 651 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76 } \\ & 995 \text { Sale } \\ & 781 / 8 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { 7078 Sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 721 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 9788 & \text { Oct. } & 13 \\ 78 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 67 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \end{array}$ | 897 | $a 55$ Apr. 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9938 Oct } \\ & 99 \\ & 901 / 3 \\ & 801 / 2 \text { July } \\ & 14 \\ & 19 \\ & \text { July } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 581 / \mathrm{Apr} .11 \\ & 531 / 3 \mathrm{Apr} .11 \\ & \mathrm{Ma}^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 75\% |  |  |
|  |  <br>  |  | $991 / 2$ $1005 / 8$ <br> 96 Sale <br> 635 68 <br> 48 50 <br> 51 60 <br> 21 Sale <br> 1578 Sale <br> $91 / 4$ $167 / 8$ <br> $22^{1 / 4}$ 321 | 96 Sale <br> 90 95 <br> $701 / 8$ $801 / 2$ <br> 38 42 <br> 45 $507 / 8$ <br> 25 Sale <br> 11 13 <br> 11 Sale <br> 22 32 | 96 Oct. 31  <br> 90 Oct. 20  <br> 68 Oct.  <br> 42 Oct. 18  <br> 51 Oct. 19  <br> 21 Oct.  <br> $91 / 2$ Oct. 19 <br> $91 / 2$ Oct. 23  <br>    | 100 Oct. 13 <br> 98 Oct. 27 <br> 68 Oct. 4 <br> 48 Oct. 4 <br> 51 Oct. 19 <br> $261 / 0$ oct 18 <br> 1538 Oct. 2 <br> 12 Oct. 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 Jan. 2599 Sept. 18 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 153 / 4 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ 81 / 8 \\ \text { sale } \\ 70 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ghat Div |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} -28 & 25 \\ 66 & 713 / 4 \\ 581 / 2 & 61 \\ 96 & 100 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{2}-25$ | 28 Oct. <br> 67  <br> 67 Oct. <br> 58  <br> 56 Oct. <br> 91  <br>  Oct. |  |  | 28 July 24 |
|  |  | 15 351/2 |  |  |  | 28 oct. 27 <br> 69 Oct. 11 <br> 61 oct. 3 <br> $993 / 4$ Oct. 11 |  | ${ }_{7436}^{35}$ July ${ }^{5}$ |
|  | Cen C |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{631 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ A 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{62} 79$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ | 81 | ${ }_{45}{ }_{45} \mathrm{Appr} .{ }^{2} 7$ | 7 |
| 202,000 |  | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{98} 31 / 2$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 14$ |  |  |
|  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 124,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 179,000 |  |  | 8914. Sale |  | 88 Oct. 27 | $901 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} .11$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $881 / 2$ Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{9514}$ 903 July 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  | + | 07 |  |  |
|  | Chic |  | ${ }^{40} 1 / 8$ sale |  | 9 | 58 |  |  |
| 87. | Chic |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
|  | Cbl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{26}$, Salë |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Chic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Con |  |  |  |  | Oct. 18 | ${ }_{35}^{38} \mathrm{Fe}$ | July Aug. 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 Oc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 62. |  | 38 | ${ }^{\text {Ju }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33,000 | Ch | 3714 40 |  |  |  |  | 34-Ma | 62 July 5 |
| $\begin{array}{r}112,000 \\ 32,00 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | Goneral 48-.----------1987 | - ${ }^{-10-44}$ | 58\% $\overline{1 / 2}$ Sale | $58.3{ }^{5}$ Sale |  |  |  | - |
| 32,000 | Std |  |  | Sa |  |  |  |  |
| 10,000 |  |  |  |  | 68 Oct | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & \text { Oct. } \\ 71\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $435 / 8 \mathrm{AD}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 Apr. | 8 |
| 速, |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{41 / 2} \mathrm{Febr}$. |  |
|  | R |  |  |  | 50 | 551 | , | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 Oc | 2235 | 16 Oct. |  |
|  |  |  | 22 Sale | 18 18181/2 |  | Oct. 16 | 1818 Oct | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 123\% Sale |  |  | $71 / 8$ Oct. 3 | $113 / 4 \text { Oct. } 2$ | Ap | y 13 |
| 76:00 |  |  |  |  |  | Oct. 18 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chic |  |  |  |  |  | 143/4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 112 |  |  |  |  | $103 / 3$ June 27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |











MATURED BONDS
(Negotiability Impaired by Maturity)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales in in } \\ & \text { October. } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ | N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan.3. } \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Oct. 2. | Oct, 31. | Lovest. | Hiohest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
|  |  | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. |  | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. | Sale Prices. |
| -1,0000 | Mexico Treas 68 ' 13 assent large... 1933 | 3\% Sal | 43/2 10 |  |  | 6 | 3 3 3/ Jan. Mar .15 | 11 10 10 年 July July |
| $\begin{aligned} & 66,000 \\ & 87,000 \end{aligned}$ | Frem Elk \&c Mo Norfolk South | $\begin{array}{ll}60 & 68 \\ 21 / 2 & 3\end{array}$ | $01 / 88$ 6188 | $981 / 4.991 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{rlr} 93 & \text { Oct. } & 9 \\ 5 & \text { Oct. } & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 00 & \text { Oct. } & 16 \\ 71 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 541 / 4 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & 21 / \mathrm{Jan} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 100 & \text { Oct. } 16 \\ 16 & \text { July } \\ 10 \end{array}$ |
| . 000 | St Louis Iron River \& Gulf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 8800 | Seaboard Ar Ar Lin | 65/ 23 | $\begin{array}{cc}47 & 3 a \\ 20 & 35 \\ 15 & 181 / 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 101 / 2938 \\ & 1018 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 31 Sspt. 14 |
| 53,000 1,000 1, |  |  | $\mathrm{i}^{17^{-}}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-18 / 2}{ }^{-1}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}6 / 4 & \text { Sale } \\ 11 & 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 \\ 17 & \text { Occ. } \\ \text { Oct. }\end{array}$ | $17^{1 / 2}$ <br> Oct. <br> Oct. <br>  <br>  | ${ }_{6}^{18} 88$ Apr. ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{163 / 4}$ July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |
|  | INDUSTRIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 149,000 55,000 | Abtibl Pow \& Paper 1st 5s. $-\ldots .{ }^{1953}$ Amer Chain 10-year a f deb 68... 1933 | $137 / 8$ Sale | 231/3 Sale |  |  |  | 03/ Apr. 22 | July Oct Oct. July 14 |
| 55.00 |  | 21/4 $431 / 8$ | 92 | $95 \%$ Sale | 95\% Oct. | $9 \%$ Oct. 16 |  |  |
|  | Chicaro Rys 118t 588 satam |  |  |  |  |  | $49{ }_{3 /}$ Man. ${ }^{\text {Jar. }}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}70 & \text { July } \\ 13 & \text { July } \\ 17\end{array}$ |
|  | Cuban Cane Products East Cuba Sugar 15-yr |  | Sale <br> $131 / 2$ | 31/2 S 140 | $\begin{array}{lll} 21 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 18 \\ 8 & \text { oct. } & 20 \end{array}$ |  |  | (e) |
| 9 | Gen Theatres |  | Sale ${ }_{5}^{1 / 4}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 585$ |  | ${ }^{1} 7 / \mathrm{Mapr} .21$ | $20^{9 / 4}$ July 11 |
| 24.0 | Hoe (R) \&\% Co |  | $11^{4 / 4} \quad 16$ |  | ${ }^{2818380}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 31 } & \text { Oct. } \\ \\ 28 & \text { Oct. } & 16\end{array}$ | 12\% Mar. 20 | 31 |
|  | Interboro Rapid Transit 68..----1932 | ${ }_{57}^{16} 9$ sale | ${ }_{68}{ }^{3} 1{ }^{1 / 4}$ Sale ${ }^{181 / 2}$ | ${ }^{211} 4{ }^{2631 / 2}$ | 214 573 51 Oct. Oct. 31 | ${ }^{28}$ Oct. 16 | 12 $11 / 2 \mathrm{Mebr} \mathrm{Mar}^{27} 2$ | ${ }^{33}$ /1/2 July 12 |
| \% 6 |  |  | 15 S S Sale | 104 26 |  | 1514 Oct. 15 15 15 Oct. | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
| 31,000 | ${ }_{\text {Pan-Am }}^{\text {Stam }}$ | $28^{2 / 2}$ Sale |  | $\begin{array}{lll}3914 & 37 \\ 29\end{array}$ | ${ }_{30}^{15 / 4}$ Oct. 27 | 35 Oct. | $251 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .27$ | 39\%8 May 17 |
| 83 | ${ }_{\text {Param }}$ |  | $a 31$ | $28 \quad 295 / 8$ | 281/2 Oct. | 35 Oct. | $281 / 2$ Oct. 20 | 34 Sept. 1 |
|  | Par |  |  |  | Oct | 33 Oct. | 2813 Oct. 27 | $35 \quad$ Aug. $3{ }_{3}$ |
| 110,0 |  | ${ }^{5751 / 2}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | ${ }_{\text {Ri }}^{\text {Ra }}$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sale |  | ${ }_{24}^{12}$ | O- | ar 18 18 | ${ }_{10}^{21}$ Feb. ${ }^{24}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{44}^{123 / 1816}$ sale | (173/8 sale | ${ }^{151 / 3} 15{ }^{151 / 2}$ |  |  | $203 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$. |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{61}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 351/3 37 | 31/2 | 30 Oct. 24 | $383 / 8$ Oct. | 30 Oct. | 793\% Jan 19 |

[^2]
# New York Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1933.

| Stock Sales. | 1933. | 1932. | Bond Sales. | 1933. | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October | 39,372,212 | 29,201,959 | October | \$232,922,600 | \$189,254,100 |
| Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | 586,293,330 | 378,984,664 | Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 | 2,776,528,000 | 2,301,996,050 |

ts except in the case of stocks which sell only in a small way. Option sales are disregarded







| AGGREGATE SALES． |  | STOCKS <br> N．Y．STOCE EXCEANGE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan. } 3 \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN． 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { Jan. } 1 .$ |  |  | 2. | ct． | Lowest． | Hioh | Lowest． | Highest． |
| Shares． <br> 1,700 <br> 930 <br> 9,400 <br> 3.500 <br> 11,900 <br> 8,300 <br> 141,200 <br> 19,500 <br> 5,800 <br> 1,500 <br> 58,200 <br> 3800 <br> 1,700 <br> 1,7700 <br> 46,500 <br> 94,900 <br>  <br> 500 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 46,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 217,600 \\ 73,400 \\ 291,300 \\ 124,400 \\ 626,700 \\ 41, \mathbf{L} \\ 16,900 \\ 10,900 \\ 69,800 \\ 895,200 \\ 82,200 \\ 35, \mathbf{L} \\ 823,100 \\ 1,378,000 \\ \mathbf{L} \\ \mathbf{L} \end{array}$ | Lohigh Portland Cemont．＿ 50 Preferred $\qquad$ 100 | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask | Sale Prices． <br> 9 Oct． 21 | Sale Prices． |  | Sale Prices． <br> 27 June 30 |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 012 & 14 \\ 77 & 90 \end{array}\right\|$ | $751 / 277$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 9 & \text { Oct. } & 21 \\ 751 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 23 \\ 2 & \text { Oct. } & 20 \end{array}\right\|$ | $314 \text { Oct. }$ |  | 78 Sept．${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 / 4 & 11 / 2 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 77 & 90 \\ 3 & 31 / 2 \\ 6 & 8 \end{array}\right\|$ | $5 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ sale | ${ }^{4}$ ，Oct． 20 |  |  | $12 \% \text { June } 19$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 / 2 \text { Sale } \\ & \text { 2784 Sale } \end{aligned}$ | 61.8 | $1{ }^{583} 30$ Oct． 20 |  | 371／2 Feb． 28 |  |
|  |  | Lehn \＆Wink Producte Co．．5 |  |  | ${ }^{27}{ }^{27}$ Slale |  | ${ }^{30 \%} \%$ Oct．${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }_{14}^{14} 4 \mathrm{Feb}.{ }^{2} 27$ | 373 July 18 221 S Sept． 18 |
|  |  |  | －97\％ | 1715 sale |  | ${ }^{25}$ \％Oct． 20 |  | $15 \%$ 10 Oct． Jan． 17 |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1237 / 8 & 103 / 4 \\ 50 & \text { Sale } \\ 517 / & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rll} 131 \\ 821 & \text { Oct. } & 30 \\ 80 c t & 31 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $821 / 2$ Sale <br> 8312 Sale |  | $1383 / 2 \mathrm{cct}$ 96 973 97 Oct． Oct 10 9 | 4996 Feb .16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2193 \text { May } 16 \\ & 190 / \text { July } 5 \\ & 50 \\ & 361 / \text { Sept. } 18 \\ & 781 / \text { July } 19 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 121 / 3 & 147 / 8 \\ 255 / 8 & \text { Sale } \\ 301 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 60 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{22}{ }^{22} 4$ | 20\％Oct24Oct． 21 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1318 & \text { Oct. } \\ 321 \\ 3318 \\ 33 & \text { Oct. } \\ 73 & \text { Oct. } \\ 73 & 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －－．－ 59 |  | $633 / 8 \quad 721 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Long Bell Lumber A Loose－Wiles Bisc$\qquad$ 1st preferred $\qquad$ |  | $21 / 4$ Sale | $21 /$ Sale 11 Sale | $2{ }^{2}$ Oct． 11 | $\left\|\begin{array}{rll} 23 / 8 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ 39^{2} & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ 120 & \text { Oct. } & 13 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \text { June } 19 \\ 42.15 \text { Jung, } 12 \\ 120 \\ 1051 \text { Jand. } 14 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | （18） 3119 |  | $1{ }^{35}$ Oct． 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{102} 1 / 81051 / 8$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 120 & 0 \mathrm{ct} . & 13 \\ 104 & \text { Oct. } \\ 123 \\ 20 & 0 c t \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 151／4 July ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1717 Sale |  |  | \％Jan． <br> 318 Feb． 24 | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ J July 12 |
|  |  |  |  | 101／4 17 | 143 Sale |  | 11 183 18 Oct． Oct． cti 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $111 / 4$ sale |  | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ Oct 11 |  | 60 <br> $30 \%$ July <br> Sept． 15 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{173 / 3} 25^{53 / 4}$ | 年5 ${ }^{451 / 56}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}451 / 2 & 27\end{array}$ | 22 Oct． 19 | $29 \%$ Oct． 10 | ${ }_{13}^{14 / 8 \mathrm{Mar} .} \mathbf{\mathrm { Mar }}$ 2 |  |
|  |  |  | 161／4 sale | 451／8 $261 / 2$ |  |  |  | 13 Mar． 3 |  |
|  | 21 |  |  | 5 5\％${ }^{1 / 2}$ sale | ${ }_{1}^{13} 38$ Sale | $1 / 4$$31 / 2$Oct．Oct．20 | $1310 \mathrm{Oct}$. <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> Oct． <br>  | ${ }_{23}^{23} \mathrm{Marar} .17$ |  |
|  |  | $6 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 81／Junane 12 |
|  | 2，417，200 |  |  |  |  |  | 818 Oct．${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{44}{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {a Jan．}}$ Mar．${ }^{4}$ | Oct．${ }^{\text {Of }}$ A 28 |
|  |  |  |  | 771／2 79 | ${ }^{75}{ }^{5}$ S Sale | 67 Oct． 21 |  |  | $133 / 2{ }^{13}$ June ${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{51 / 3} 5$ |  |  |  | 1615 | $8$ | ${ }^{25} 3$ June June 11 |
|  |  |  |  | 5148 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 261 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 93 & 96 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{90}^{21}$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 20$ | ${ }^{28}$ Of Oct． 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N |  |
|  |  | M | 63／8 Sale |  | 1488 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | O | Feb． 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | Ja |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ma }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mar |  |  |  | 12／2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mar |  |  |  | 12. | 143 Oct． 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 183 \text { June } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $10{ }^{4} 811$ |  | 9 9，Oct． 20 | $12 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 32 & \text { Oct. } & 16 \\ 17 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55 Sale |  |  | 5 Apr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55 Salo | 55 Oct | 60 oc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \text { Sale } \\ & 101 \text { Sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $58 \quad 63$ | $\begin{aligned} & 998 \\ & 581 / 4 \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|cc\|} 131 / 8 & \text { Oct. } \\ \hline 5 & 10 \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}\right.$ | 2 M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $167 / 8178$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7，52 |  |  | 197／8 Sale |  | Oc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 41／2 Sale | $31 / 2$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1i－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $14,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $11.1{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，053 | Murr |  |  | 12 | 15 | 16 | a |  |
|  | 1，694， | Nash |  |  |  | Oct |  | 11 | 27 July 10 |
| 6，200 | 129，300 |  |  |  |  | Oc |  |  |  |
|  | 977 |  |  |  | 413\％ | －3130 |  | $31 / 3$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{11} 971$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nati } \\ 7 \% \end{gathered}$ | 393）Sale |  | 413818 Sal | 140 |  |  |  |
|  | 139 | Nat |  |  | ale | 13 Oc | $1614{ }^{\text {Oct．}} 9$ | ， |  |
|  | 硅 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10^{2 / 2}$ June ${ }^{26}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Nat}^{7}$ |  | 883／4 | 87 告 Sale | $78 \%$ | 105\％Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  | $261 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86，000 | 20 |  | Sale |  |  |  | Oc | 7／8 Ap |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 Feb |  |
|  |  | National |  |  |  |  | 1488 Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ | 17 Feb | 0 |
|  | 23 |  | ${ }^{2} 6^{5}$ \％Sale |  |  | 14 |  | $11 / \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{61 / 2}^{17}{ }^{\text {Sale }}$ | $14 \%$ Sale | $14 / 4 \mathrm{Oct}$ | 7\％ 78 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct |  |  |  |
| 5，5 | 12 |  |  |  | Sale | Oc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | sale |  |  |  | 63／Apr | 11 |
|  |  |  |  | $10^{5 / 4}$ Sale | ${ }^{4}$ 8／2 Sale | ${ }^{31 / 2} \mathrm{Oc}$ | 10. | Oc | 22 Ju |
|  |  |  | 20 | $10{ }^{1 / 8}$ Sale | 8 sale | $1 / 3 \mathrm{Oc}$ | Of | Oc | $2{ }^{3} \mathrm{JJu}$ |
|  | 73 |  |  |  | ${ }_{76}$ |  | $14^{\circ}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { du }}{ }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,854$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 45\％80ct． 20 | 6150ct． 5 | 4 Feb． |  |



[^3]


[^4]
## New York Curb Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE


For footnotes see page 56.

| AgGregate Sales. |  | NEW YORECURB EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| october. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ct. 2. | Oct. 31. | Lowest. | Hiohest. | Lowest. | Highest. |
| Shares ${ }_{10}$ | Shares2807012,1008,60030033000700980016844,600350 | INDUS. \& MISCRL, (Cont .)Boston \& Maine RR-Prior preferred......-100A preferred stamped.-.-100 | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Btd. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 25 & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ | Sale Prices. $25 \quad \text { Oct. } 31$ | Sale Prices. <br> 25 Oct. 31 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Sale Prices. } \\ 22 \% / 8 \text { Jan. } 26 \\ 15 & \text { May } \\ 5 / 6 & \text { June } \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | Sale Prices. |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 51 / 8 & 5010 \\ 4^{51 / 2} \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & \text { Oct. } & 31 \\ \hdashline 4^{5 / 8} & \text { Oct. } & 19 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| 200 |  | Botany Consol Mills com Bourjois Inc $\qquad$ |  |  | - $\overline{3} / 2 \times$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & \text { Jane } & 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \% / 8 & \text { Apr. } & 26 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Brill Corp cl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 1,500 \end{array}$ |  | Brlllo Mfs Co common..................... Cla $\square$ $--\infty--=-$ ctuch | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 43 \% & 8 \\ - & - \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ 21^{61 / 8} & 2458 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{615}$ |  |  | ${ }_{22} 11 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr. 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{400}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,468 \\ 2,600 \end{array}$ |  | ----- ---- | 2714 Sale | 271/2 Sale |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|lll} 275 / 8 & \text { Oct. } \\ 27 \\ \text { Oct. } & 6 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 275 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} .3 \\ 27 \\ \text { Sept. } 22 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| , 30 | 272,700 | British Celanese Ltd- Am dep rets ord reg shs.- <br> Am dep rcts ord reg shs.-- Am dep rcts Africa Co- |  | $31 / 2$ Sale | 35\% Sale | $31 / 4$ Oct. 21 |  | $1 \text { Apr. } 3$ | 41/2 June 24 |  |
| 175 | 1,500 |  |  |  | $4{ }^{-1}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Oct}$. ${ }^{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 / \mathrm{May} 27 \\ & 3 \mathrm{May} 26 \end{aligned}$ | $143 / 3 \mathrm{May} 27$ |  |
| 600 100 | 2,700 | B |  | 181  <br> 138  <br> 10 10 | $161 / 80$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 201 / 4 \\ 1 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} \\ 1 / 20 \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ | 12 s May |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,700 \\ & 62,1,70 \\ & 32,700 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8,200 \\ & 1,800 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,100 50 | Gable Radio Tube com $\nabla$ t $\mathbf{c}$. Calamba Sugar Estates Co. 20 Cambria Iron Co. $\qquad$ | 3/ Sale | 14 368180 | 1/4 $3 / 8$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 / 4 \text { June } 8 \\ 22^{8} \text { June } \\ 361 / 2 \text { Oct. } 28 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ------------ |  | ------.--- | - $\overline{6} 1 / 2 \mathrm{cct} .{ }^{2}$ | - 6 \% $1 / 2 \overline{2 c t}$. |  |  |  |
| 500 | $827100$ | Cambria Iron Co <br> Gamden Fire Ins Assoc <br> Gamden Fire ins Assoc...... Can Indus Alcohol cl A.-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $93 \%$ Oct. 23 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 11 / 3 & \text { Oct. } & 6 \\ 12 / 3 \\ 71 / 4 & \text { Mayy } & 4 \\ 5 & \text { apr. } & 29 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 00 |  |  | ----- |  | ------ | ī ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \mathrm{Apr} . \\ & 59 \\ & 514 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 4,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 149,800 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{-1}$ Sale |  | 6 61/2 Sale |  |  | ${ }^{21 / 2}$ Jan. ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{17}^{21 / 2} \text { Jun. } \text { July }_{3}^{26}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,365 \\ & 11,270 \end{aligned}$ | Gelanese Corp of Amer7\% 1at partic pref. 7\% prior preferred $\qquad$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 91 / 4 \\ & 1031 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $1051 / 4$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | -18-- Salie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {1st }}^{18}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 75 & \text { Oct. } \\ 388 \\ 38 & \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Contr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Charis }}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 9 & \text { Oct. } & 21 \\ 2 & \text { Oct. } & 19 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 213 \\ 21 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Ot } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Childs |  |  |  | $9^{1 / 2} \text { Oct. } 20$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,187,200 10,200 1,6106,200 | Cities Service common Preferrod Preferred B $\square$ | ${ }_{\text {14\% }}^{\text {25/ Sale }}$ | $12^{23 / 8}$ Sale | 1334 Sale |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2 \\ 101 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb}, 23 \\ \mathrm{Mar} . & 2 \\ \mathrm{Amr} \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10010 \\ & 200 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | --------- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 1 & \text { Apr } & 15 \\ 5 & \text { Apr } & 15 \\ 5 & \text { May } & 11 \\ \hline & \text { June } & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ Preferred B. <br> 0 City Auto Stamping Co | --:-------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ------------ | --------------- | 8 Oct. 16 10.10 |  | ${ }^{9} 1 / 8$ June ${ }^{6}$ Juar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| $50000$ | 99,600 | Cineud Noon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cilinch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 1936 Juy 27 |  |
|  | 6,600 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{16 / 8}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 4$ | ${ }_{24}^{17}$ | $881 / 4 \mathrm{Feb} .27$ | ${ }_{27}^{19 \%}$ Sury Sept. 18 |  |
|  |  | Columb Conv |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.600 \\ & 8,890 \\ & 8,0 \end{aligned}$ | Compo | 1/8 |  | $\begin{gathered} 12 \overline{2} 3 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1. Mar. 16 |  |  |
| 1.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{83} 58$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{8 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Conso |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \%/ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,280,400 |  |  |  |  | - |  | Feb. | 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $10^{13 / 2}$ Oct. 25 | Oc | Mar. 3 | 20.3 |  |
| 7,800 | 126 |  |  | $91 / 2$ | 103/8 Sale | 93\% Oct. 2 | 101/ | 41/3 Mar. 31 | 1031 |  |
|  |  | aramp (Wm) \& Sons Ship \& Engine Blas Corp.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |  |
|  | 160.800 | Cr |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 36 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}36 & \text { Oct. } \\ 6 & \text { Oct. } \\ 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{36}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Gr |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{313}$ |  |  |
| 22,60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 933 |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 343 / 2 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned} \quad 6$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cu | 15 Aale $11 \%$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10} 11 / 2 \mathrm{Jupr}$ Jil |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $60^{\text {a/2 }} \mathrm{Mar}$. | ${ }^{\text {Of }}$ |  |
| 00 |  |  | 3/2 | $10 \quad 15$ | 113/2 171/2 | 11/4 Oct. 16 | 113 | ${ }_{6}^{6} \quad$ Apr. ${ }^{2}$ | $127 / 8$ Sept. 15 |  |
|  |  | Detr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4,60 |  | De |  | Sale |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {JJa }}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{50} 5$ June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |
|  |  | Dic |  |  |  |  |  | 5 Ma | 12 June 17 |  |
| 00 | 576 | Distillers Co Ltd.- |  | 1951/2 Sale | -19] sale |  |  | 1714 Au | 2113/ Aug. 21 |  |
| 00 | 6,700 | Distiliers Corp | 1退 | ${ }_{3}^{25} /{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale | ${ }_{31}^{183}{ }^{18}$ | $151 / 8$ Oct. $31 / 8$ Oct. | $27 \% \%$ Oct. $3 \%$ Oct. 3 |  | Ju |  |
|  |  | Doun |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 July 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 <br> 210 | 53. | ${ }_{\text {Dow Chemical Cono com.....-. }}{ }^{*}$ |  | $6 \overline{6} \overline{3}$ | $\left.\mid \bar{x} 64^{2-}\right) \text { sale }$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} 58 \\ 108 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 / 201 \\ & 961 / 28 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1,000 |  | Drap |  | $123 / 4$ |  |  | 13 | 31 |  |  |
|  |  | 7\% preferred --....-. 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 49 | 1 |  |
|  | 33.700 |  | Sale | 781 |  | $5 / 8$ Oct | 1/8 Oct. 5 | 1/0 Feb. 1 | 1\%/3 Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |
| 4,200 |  |  |  |  | 3 $31 / 8$ | ${ }^{13} 5$ |  | $13{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 1 \overline{6} \\ & \text { Aug. } 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Eas | 1313196 | 63/4 Sale | 63/2 | ${ }^{63} \mathrm{Oct}$ | Oct | 13 Jan . |  |  |
|  |  | Econo |  |  |  | $223 /{ }^{21 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Elec P |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 4$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 13 & \text { Oct. } \\ 6 & \text { Oct. } & 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  | $1236$ |  |
|  |  | Elec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 381/5 |  | $135{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sale | ${ }^{35}$ | 35 | 35 Apr. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. 51 | 73/ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 Mar. 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2015 |  | 25 Aug. 23 |  |

For footnotes see page 56.

| AGGREGATE SALES |  | CORBW YORK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { Jan } \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SIN | CE JAN． 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tober. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct． 2. | Oct． 31. | Lowest． | Hiohest． | orvest | Htohest． |
| $\begin{array}{r} 12,700 \\ 3,600 \end{array}$ |  | INDUS．\＆MISC．（Con．）Pa， Equity Corp common－．．．．－ Ex－Cello Aircraft a | Bid．Ask． | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 2 & \text { Sale } \\ -\frac{1}{4} / & \text { Sale } \end{array}\right\|$ | Bid Agk |  | Sale Prices．  <br> $21 / 9$ Oct．  <br> $31 / 2$   <br> 3 Oct． 11 <br> 5 Oct． 5 |  |  |
| 3，600 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,7,700 \\ 41,700 \\ 5,400 \\ 5,400 \end{array}$ |  |  | $4{ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fairey Aviation Co Ltd．．．108 <br> ra ardo Sugar <br> 100 | －－－－ |  |  |  | －．．．．．．．．．．．．－ |  |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  | $71 / 20 \mathrm{oct} 31$ | $\text { - } \overline{8} \% \mathrm{Oct} . \overline{6}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4}, 000$ |  |  | 10． |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} 10 & \text { June } \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 118 July 8 |
| $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | 4,300 3,400 2, | ${ }^{\text {Pedoder Mrg }}$ |  | 6 |  |  | （1）${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{2}^{13} 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ Aan． 10 | 12143 |
|  |  | Federal Mobul Corp Federated $\mathbf{C a p l t a l}$ C |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 2 $2 / 4$ June June 15 |
|  | 1，400 |  |  | －7－－7－ | －614－8－ |  |  |  | $101 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ June 31 |
|  | ${ }_{73,3} 17$ | F．E．D．Corp <br> Ferro Enamei Corp com | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fiat Amer dep re | 9 － 10 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 15／8 Oct． 21 |  |  |  |
| 19， | 124.600 5,600 | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fidelio } \\ & \text { Film } \\ & \text { Bre }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{15 / 5} 18$ Oct．${ }^{1 / 21}$ | $111 / 3$ June 9 |
|  | 1, | Film | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \bar{i} 10 \\ 1 \% & 1 i 1 \\ \text { inale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 497，350 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $18^{\text {\％}}$ Apr．${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 21$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 / 3 \text { Juy } 17 \\ & 617 \\ & 618 \\ & \text { Sopt. } 27 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rll} 55 & \text { Oct. } & 14 \\ 31 \\ 81 & \text { Oct. } & 24 \\ 843 \\ 143 & \text { oct. } & 19 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  | 204.100 | － | 632 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \text { Jan } 21 \\ 115 \text { Feb. } \\ 45 \text { Feb. } \\ 90 / 3 \text { Feb. } 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771 \text { June } 23 \\ & 19 \% \text { Juny } 18 \\ & 26 \text { Junne } 6 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Pord Motor Co，Ltd，Amer dep rets．Ord res \＆1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 391,900 \\ 10.200 \\ 17,950 \\ 4,900 \end{array}$ |  | 3 sale |  | 51／2 Sale |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 63/ July } 19 \\ & 519 \text { July } 19 \\ & \frac{1}{3} \text { 3 June } \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Ford of rance $\mathrm{Am}^{\text {m dep }}$（cts． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $33 / 84$ |  | 51／8／8 Sale | $41 / 2$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 30$ |  |  |  |
| $5,500$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,70 \\ 8,500 \\ 425 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5桨 Oct． 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 / 4 \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & \mathbf{3}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Jan} . \\ & \text { May } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,500 \\ 1388 \\ 78,200 \\ 725 \end{array}$ | Garlock Packing Co com （reneral Alloye Co Gen Aviation Corp com <br> Gen Capital Corp com． | ${ }^{618} 878$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1180 \\ 5 \quad \end{array} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & \text { oct. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 4 & \mathrm{Mar} .31 \\ 5^{3 / 2} & \mathrm{Mar} .22 \\ \mathbf{O}_{2} & \text { Aug. } 21 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，900 | $\begin{array}{r} 39,900 \\ 2,300 \\ \hline, 3 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 6 \% & 63 / \\ 10 \% & 31 / 5 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gen Fireproofing com．．．－ Gen Investment Co com． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7} 1.000$ | ${ }_{\text {Warr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41，100 | General |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Gen Stockyards |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 1 / 6 & 1 / 8 \\ - \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $631 / 2$ Oct． 28 |  |
|  | 75,300 <br> 4.775 | 83 conv preferred．．．．．．．．${ }^{2}$＊Gen Tire $\&$ Rubber 0 ． | 3／8 |  | 69\％\％${ }^{3}$ S Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 3 \text { oct. } 173 \\ & 52^{2} \text { Oct. } \\ & 561 / 4 \text { Oct. } 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23^{28} \text { Apr. } \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140^{1 / 6} \text { June } \\ 90 \\ 00 \\ \text { July } \\ 187 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 801 Oct． 20 280 Oct． 13 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rll} 561 / 4 & \text { Oct. } & 21 \\ 1 & \text { Oct. } & 6 \\ 11 & \text { Oct. } & 19 \\ 51 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{24}{ }^{4}$ Junue 15 |
|  |  | GGobe Underwitters．．．．．．－．－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 51／2 sale | $\begin{gathered} 123 / 10 \\ 615 \\ \text { sale } \end{gathered}$ |  | 63 Oct． 27 | ${ }^{7}{ }^{1 / 2}$ July 13 |  |  |
| 2，400 |  |  |  | － 4 | －51／8－5\％ |  |  |  | 201／2 Juyl 14 |  |
| 11，100 |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} -\cdots & \cdots & -\cdots \end{array}\right\|$ | Sale | saiele ${ }^{-1}$ |  | －$/ 80 \mathrm{Oct} 1 \mathrm{1}$ |  | 2 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,600 \\ 4.400 \\ 136.500 \\ 12,400 \\ 15.650 \\ 6,330 \\ 10,517 \\ 600 \\ 6,500 \\ 2,600 \\ 165, \\ 165,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{101 / 2} 12$ |  | 201／4 Sale | 17 | O | 6 | $29.10{ }^{19}$ |  |
|  |  | Grand |  |  |  | 12 Oc | 15.8 | ${ }^{4} 43$ June | 93／2 Sept． 18 |  |
|  |  | Gray Cl |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | dit |  | īī1＂Sale |  | 12045 |  | 122 | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{153 / 4} \mathrm{Oc}$ | 171／8 | 15 Al | Oept． 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{11 / 2}$ Apr．${ }^{\text {Mar．}}{ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{161 / 2}{ }^{\text {Junly }}$ J1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1／2 Aug． 25 | 7 |  |
| 600 | $\begin{gathered} 16,700 \\ 17,700 \end{gathered}$ | rowery Stores Prod－ Common $v t$ c．－． 25s |  |  |  | Oct． 21 | ${ }^{1} 1 / 2$ Oct．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 165$ |  | June 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14／4 Mar． 24 | 71／2 June |  |
|  |  | Hande |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |  |
|  | $12$ |  |  | $17 \text { 稂 }$ | $3{ }^{\text {\％}}$ Sale |  |  | Tar | June 8 |  |
| 200 |  |  |  |  |  | 181／2 | 20 oct． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 5$ June 12 |  |  |
|  |  | Home Fire \＆Mar Ins |  |  |  |  |  | 193 |  |  |
|  |  | Horme |  | 13 | 2 | 1914 | $1{ }^{93 / 3} \mathrm{Oc}$ | 193／3 Oc | ${ }^{\text {Oct．}}$ Aug．${ }^{16}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12. | 253／4 June 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15314 Oct． | J |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.30 | 20 Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ． 200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{5} \quad{ }_{25}^{\text {Sale }}$ | $31 / 9$ Oct． <br> 23  <br> 23  <br> Oct．  | $243 / 2$ Oct． | ${ }_{13} 3^{5 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ Feb． 23 | ${ }_{273}{ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Ju}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42132 June 26 | 44 |  |
| 800 |  | 1 Im |  |  |  |  | 63／4 Oct． 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 mp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | mp |  |  |  |  |  | 15. |  |  |
|  |  | Industr |  |  |  | $3{ }^{1}$ |  | $5^{2 / 8}{ }^{\text {App}}$ | 3 June 10 |  |
| ， |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ingur Co } \\ & \text { Interlake } \end{aligned}$ | 14 |  | $35^{1 / 2} 38$ | 36 | 411／8 Oct |  |  |  |
|  | 27.3 | Interlake Steamship Co |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1 \overline{1}^{-\cdots}$ |  | ${ }^{24} 5$ June ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{28}^{24}$ June 26 |  |
| 1，00 | 27.9 49.2 | Internat1 Holding \＆In |  |  |  | 11／20ct． 11 1 | 13 138 $180 c$ |  | ${ }^{21 / 8}$ Junge ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| 1，00 | 49.2 | 年年ernat Prod |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 10$ Oct．${ }^{1} 10$ | $13 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$ | $1{ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}$ Feb． 17 | Ju |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | （rat |  | ${ }^{3 / 8}{ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Apr． $1^{4}$ | 24 |  |
| 1：000 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 15 Oct． 9 | 15 | $73 / 8$ | 24 |  |
| 30 |  |  |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}-5$ | saiè | － | －41／20ct． 9 |  | $8{ }^{8} / 6$ May ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ \％Jan． 2 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,900 \\ 8,160 \\ 8,160 \end{array}$ |  <br> 83 Convertible pref <br> ones \＆Laughisn com |  | $5^{5 / 8} 8^{7 / 8}$ | $2^{5^{1 / 2}} \text { Sale }_{8^{3 / 4}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 91／2 July 14 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,500 \\ & 1,700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{65 \%}$ Oct | 2\％Oct | Sept． 18 | 91／4／8uly 1 |  |
| 1，600 | 7，900 |  |  | sale | Sale |  | Oc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9,70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1／2 |  | 3／2 Oct． | 8／Oct |  |  |  |

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[^8]| AGGREGATE SALES |  | CURB EXXCHAN GE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN．1． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thober． | ${ }_{\text {Since }}$ San． 1. |  |  | Oct． 2. | Oct． 31. | Lovoest． | Hiohes | Lovest． | Highes． |
| Sh |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Bid．} \quad \text { Ask．}}$ | $\text { Bid. } \quad \text { Ask. }$ |  | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． <br> $31 / 2$ Feb． 23 | Sale Pruces． <br> 8 June 15 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 31 / 2 & 33 \\ 7 & 73 \\ 33 & 7 & 43 \end{array}$ | 51／6 ${ }^{5} 71 / 6$ |  |  | $53 /$ Oct． 5 | $31 / 8$ Feb． 23  <br> $51 / 2$ Apr． 8 <br> 3   | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { June } 15 \\ \text { 10 May } 29 \\ 47 / \text { July } 12 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | rthern |  | －－5－－51／8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 53 / 28 \text { Sale } \\ 73^{75} 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 6 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | 7038 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pent } \\ & \text { son } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  | cce |  | 21／Oct． 31 3 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 5，200 |  |  |  |  |  | 1514 |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  | 287／8 Sale 141／2 Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \text { July } 18 \\ & 34 \text { Sept. } 18 \\ & 193 \text { July } 14 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1，350 |  |  |  |  | 12314 | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Oct. } \\ 133 \\ 133 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | 143 183 283 Oct． Oct． 10 |  | 41 July <br> 88 July <br> 7  <br> 14 June 14 <br> 14 Apr． 4 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1楊 0 | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | 550，000 | American Maracalbo－ Anglo－Persian Oil Co－ <br> Am dep rcts ord reg． <br> Arkansas Nat Gas com．．．－－ |  | S Sale | 7／8 Sale | 7／8 Oct． 16 | 13／8 Oct． 4 | 8／6 Mar． 30 | 2\％July 14 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 34.900 \\ 36.060 \\ 22.000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | －1\％－13－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Sept. } \\ \hline 1 / 20 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \mathrm{Fbar} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $23 / 4$ |  | $61 / \mathrm{Feb} .2$ |  |
| 1，100 |  |  | 71／8 7312 | 13341478 | $121 / 21318$ | $12 \%$ Oct． 16 | 13 |  | 143／4 Sept． 18 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 43,3000 \\ 7,400 \\ 7,4 \end{array}$ |  |  | 名 6 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 102,600 \\ 10,000 \\ 126,0000 \\ 12000 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | Columbla Oil \＆Gasoline－ Vot trust ctfs | $111 / 8$ |  | 1．Sale | 11$\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct．} \\ & 13 / 1 \\ & \text { Oct．} \\ & 2\end{aligned}$Oct． 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Coneol Royalty Oll．．．．．．－． 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $31 / 213$ |  |  |  |  |
| 167，500 |  | Creole Petroleum com new．＿5 Crown Cent Petrol Corp． |  | 105\％Sale | 101／2 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 85 / 8 \text { Oct. } 16 \\ & 558 \\ & \text { Oct. } 16 \end{aligned}$ <br> $5{ }^{3}$ Oct． | $\begin{aligned} & 113 / \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Oct } 25 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 4復 May 26 4 Feb． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 埌 Sale | 543／3 Sale | 47\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & \text { Oct．} \\ 44 \\ 4 & \text { Oct．} 24\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 25 & \text { Apr. } \\ 24 \\ 24 & \text { Apr } \\ 1438 & \text { Oct. } \\ 141 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 27 & \text { Oct. } & 26 \\ 62 & \text { July } \\ 143 / & \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $800$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,900 \\ 6.300 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 4 \\ { }_{2}^{23 / 4} & 41 / 3 \\ 18 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{11} 43$ Apr．${ }^{18}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Kırby |  |  |  |  |  | d |  |
|  |  | Leon |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{13}$ 13 June 7 |
|  | 223 | Lon |  |  | d |  | $7{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Mariay |  |  | ale |  |  |  |  |
| 1，8 |  | Michigan Gas sx Oin Coro－－－－＊ |  |  | $4{ }^{-1}$ Sale | 3 34，Oct． 20 | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ Ofist． 3 | Fex | $61 / 2$ Sept． 13 |
|  |  | Middle States Petroleuni－ Class $A$ vot trust ctfe Class B vot trust ctff | 5／4 Sale | $2 \frac{14}{18}{ }^{2} \frac{29}{39}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{rrrr} 138 & \text { Oct. } & 19 \\ 185 \\ 5 & \text { Oct. } & 21 \\ 1 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 41 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mountain \＆Guli Oilico．－i－1 |  | crer |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \text { Oct. } 28 \\ 123 \\ 18 \text { Oct. } 21 \\ 1 \% \text { Oct. } 20 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{10} 3$ \％Fan．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
|  | 48,6 |  | 123／3／89 ${ }^{\text {S／8 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $13 / 2$ Oett． 3 |
| 1，900 |  |  |  |  |  | （2\％180ct． 31 | $23 / 8$ \％Oct． Oct． 19 |  |  |
| 17，300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Petroleum Corp of Amer－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 337,000 122,200 | Stock purchase warrants． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14，670 |  |  |  |  |  | 4314 Oct． 26 | $561 / 2$ Oct． 4 |  |  |
|  |  | Red Bank ${ }^{1}$ Reiter－Foster Oil Corp． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2，000 |  | Richfield Oll of Calis prot－．－25 |  |  |  |  |  | June 17 | June 8 |
|  |  | Root Refining com．．．．．．．．．． 10 <br> Prior pref |  | ${ }_{17 / 8}^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}31 \\ 13 & 415\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ryan Consol Potroleum．．．．． |  | 17／8 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 / 2 & 15\end{array}$ | $9$ | $10 \\|$ | Feb． 8 | June 10 |
|  |  |  | 4 4 | $6^{3 / 4}$ | Sale ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $1 / \mathrm{Oct.}^{17} \text { Oct. } 11$ |  |  | 13 |
|  |  | Shrevep |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 102,600 \\ 102,600 \mid \\ \hline 50 \end{gathered}$ | Swiss |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 / 1 / 9 \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $19$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { June } 12 \\ & \text { Joct. } 24 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 52，322 | ${ }^{\text {Feren }}$ |  |  | 8 |  |  | $1 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ Apr ${ }^{4}$ | 13.3 May 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16，200 |  |  |  |  | Oct | ${ }_{2}^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Oct}$ | Mar．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15 |  | ale | $347 / 8$ Oct． 20 | 513／Oct． | $143 / 2$ Jan． 3 | Ot |
| 3，600 |  |  |  | 186 Sale |  | 13／16 Oct． 20 | 11／8 Oct． 2 |  |  |
| ii． |  | Cons |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23／4 June 22 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ 3,200 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | Consol |  |  | Sale |  |  |  | 2／4 sune 20 |
|  |  | Copeson Con |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
| 52, | $\begin{array}{r}513,900 \\ \hline 2.300\end{array}$ | Cusi Mexican |  |  | 18 Sale |  | $1 \%$ | 告 Ja |  |
| ， | 39， | Eagle | －－1／8－－3／8 |  | $\frac{3}{8}$ Sale | ${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ | 43 An | ${ }^{731}{ }^{3}$ July ${ }^{\text {June }} 21$ |
|  |  | 7\％preferred． |  |  |  | $6{ }^{14}$ |  | 213 | $6 \%$ Oct． 20 |
|  | 2 | Fald |  |  |  | Oc | ${ }^{16} 4$ | \％Jon |  |
|  |  | Hoclil |  | ${ }_{101 / 2}^{6}$ Sale ${ }^{61 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{603} 10$ | ${ }_{5}^{21 / 4} \mathrm{Fe}$ | ${ }_{11} 8^{33 / 8}$ June Sept． 20 |
|  | 703 ， | Hud |  |  | ${ }^{105}$ | 7 | 11.4 | ${ }^{2} 5$ | ${ }_{12} 12.5$ |
| ${ }_{12}^{15,10}$ |  | Internat Mining Corp com．．1 |  |  | 913 |  | 5 Oc | 27\％Aus | 1215 Oct．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{34}$ Oct． 23 | ${ }^{5} 34 \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Isle |  |  |  |  |  | 2 2，Ju |  |
| 131.6 | 71，700 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 131，60 |  | Lakie Shore Mines Lt | 291／2 | 493 | 50\％8 Sal |  |  | ${ }^{25} 318 \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{28}$ | 514 Oct． 25 |
|  |  | an＿－－2－－25 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $12^{2 / 8}$ Juny ${ }^{18}$ |
|  | 385 |  |  | ${ }^{601 / 2}$ Sale | $\begin{array}{ll}60 & \\ 47 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  | No | Sale | 23， 2614 |  | ${ }^{31}$ |  | $17.3{ }^{\text {F }}$ | Thy |
| 12,0 30 | 180,800 721,600 | O | 1\％Sale | 23／6 Sale | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1}$ 年 Sale | $21 / 4 \mathrm{Oc}$ |  | $1{ }_{1 / 1}$ Jan | ${ }^{\text {Juny }} 19$ |
| 1，2 | 6，900 | Pacitic |  | $83{ }^{12}$ |  | $10^{1 / 4}$ | 4 | $3{ }^{1 / 10}$ Ja | Oct． 27 |
| 134，70 | 1，530，500 | Ploneer |  | 10\％Sale | 1015 Sale | 81／8 Oct： 19 | 18\％Oct． |  | 18 |
|  | 624 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198, \\ & 466, \\ & 563 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sance } \\ & \text { Salale } \end{aligned}$ |  | 21 | 27 \％ | 7i9 Mar. | ${ }^{28}$ 28，Sept．Jue |
|  |  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{1 / 2} / 8$ Sale |  | ${ }^{3} 318$ |  | \％June |
|  |  |  |  | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7\％} \\ \text { 1 } \\ \text { S } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Sale }\end{array}$ |  |  | 2 |  | ${ }^{73} 18$ July 15 |
| ${ }_{23}^{11}$ |  |  |  | ale |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{31 / 3}$ Aug．${ }^{\text {Oct．}} 28$ |
| 60,10 91.30 | $440,$ | Standar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91，300 | 859，10 | Teck Huahos． |  | 迷 | $6^{\text {dat }}$ Sale | Oct | 6\％Oct． | Feb | $7{ }^{3}$ |

For footnotes see page 56.


For footnotes see page 56.


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Yor footnotee see page 56.


Tor footnotes see page 56


[^10]
# New York Produce Exchange 

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



[^11]
## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RaNGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE



| agaregate sales． |  | STOOEICAGOMNGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | RICES IN OCTOBER． |  |  |  | mance stro |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October． | Since Jan． 1. |  |  | t． 2 | Oct | Lowest． | Highest． | Lowest． | Highas |
| Sh | Shares． | Chic City \＆Con Ry－－ Common． | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask． | Bid．Ask | $\left.\begin{array}{\|ccc\|} \hline \frac{1 / 8}{1 / 8 c t .} & 9 \\ 2 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} . & 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Sale Prices． | Sale Prices． |
| 200 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 / 1 / 8 & 2^{1 / 4} \\ 11 / 3 & 21 / 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2} 1 \overline{1}^{1}, \overline{2} \overline{7} \overline{0}$ |  |  |  |  | 22，Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Chic |  |  | $81 / 2$ | ${ }^{3} 80$ Oct． 7 |  | ${ }^{3} 31 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ May ${ }^{7}$ |  |
|  |  | Chicago |  |  | 13／\％Sale | 10$61 / 2$Oct．Oct．20 |  | 10， 10 Oct． 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12\％Sis So |  |  | 101／8 Oct． 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1 / 4}$ Aug．${ }^{1}{ }^{4}$ Apr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ma | 27 May 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 592,99,99 \\ 27,180 \\ \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $57 / 8$ <br> 45 | $\begin{array}{rr} 66 \\ 40 & \text { Sale }^{7 / 8} \\ 5 & ---- \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 67 / & \text { Oct. } & 30 \\ 49 \\ 49 & \text { Occt. } & 1 \\ 61 / 4 & \text { Oct. } & 3 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Con | －－．．－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 Ho | $\mathrm{i}_{1 / 4}{ }^{-7}$ | －${ }_{-1}{ }^{25}$ | （1） |  | －－．．．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 / \mathrm{May} .3 \\ & 45 \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 \\ 1 / 3 \text { June } & 2 \\ 1 / 3 / 2 & \text { Apr. } \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 8 \text { Aug. } \\ & 1 \\ & 11 / 2 \text { June } 2 \\ & \mathbf{6}^{2} \text { July } 16 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7\％ | －－7．－7 |  |  |  |  |  | 43 Aus． 21 |
|  |  |  | 96\％\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5} 3$ |  | 40 June 30 |  |
|  |  | Crane |  |  |  | （ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Curris 1 | $41 / 2 \quad 53 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 18 & 25 \\ { }_{c}^{1 / 2} & 9 \\ 7^{1 / 8} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rll} 22^{3} / 8 \mathrm{Oct} & 18 \\ \text { Oct } \\ 31 / 2 & \text { Oct. } & 19 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$ |  |  | $231 / 4$ Oct． 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | calker |  | －$-1 / 1 /{ }^{1 /-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dex |  |  |  |  |  | 41／8 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 24 25 <br> 29 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}24314 & 253 \\ 29 & 304\end{array}$ | 30 Oct． <br> 5 Oct． |    <br> 30   <br> 6 Oct． 4 <br> Oct． 13  | 23 Sept． <br> 30  <br> $11 / 4 \mathrm{ct}$. 4 <br> 3 Feb． <br> 12  <br> 12 Febay <br> 11 Aay． <br> 11 Aug． 10 |  |
|  |  |  | －1／ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2，450 |  | dad |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Empire Gas \＆Fuel 7\％pf． 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fita Simons \％Connell Dock |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{141 / 2}$ Sale | 111616Oct．Oct．16 | $141 / 2{ }^{14}$ | 414 Feb .23 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 / 2 \text { Oct. } 30 \\ & 21 \\ & 11 / 2 \text { Aug. } 31 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | General | $2 \overline{3} \bar{z}^{-1}$ |  |  | $\mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 /{ }^{1} \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $10^{23 / 2}$ Jun．${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ 21 |  |
|  |  | Gen H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Gener }}$ |  | 17 Sale |  |  |  |  | 14 \％July 18 |
|  |  | Gor | $10_{5 / 6}^{1} \quad{ }^{25 / 4}$ |  | $20_{5 / 8}^{221 / 2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 221 / 2 \text { Oct. } \\ & 183 \\ & 18 \frac{5}{8} \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{20}{ }^{2}$ June ${ }^{13}$ |
| 22 |  | Great | ${ }_{9}^{7 / 2 / 8} 8$ | 143\％Sale | $17^{\frac{18}{8}}$ Sale | $14{ }^{3} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{20}{ }_{9} / 3 / \mathrm{May}$ Meb． 23 |
|  |  | Greif | －$-7-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 23y May 17 |
| 18.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4148 Sale | $41 / 4$ Sale | ${ }_{4}^{11 / 2}$ Sale ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ 9\％July ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & 4,300 \end{aligned}$ | Harn | 3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | －－－－－－－－－－－－ |  |  |  |
| 50 |  | Har |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} -19 & 29 \\ 8 & 21 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 3 \% & 10 \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | $17 \frac{1 / 4}{} 0$ Oct． 1819190 Oct． 14 |  | M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{31 / 4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
| 25 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2 & \text { sale } \\ 66^{3 / 2 / 2} & 4 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$ | 41/2 Sale | $3 \frac{13}{2} 4$ | 4 Oct． 13 | 41／2 Oct． 2 |  |  |
| 45 |  | Ill |  | 103 | $\begin{array}{ll}431 / 2 & 54 \\ 9\end{array}$ | 10ㅍ | 130 |  |  |
|  |  | Iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kalam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Kellogi |  |  | 20／2 Sale | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{Oc}$ | $21 / 2$ | $1{ }^{5} / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ ． 25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25} 7 / \mathrm{JJan}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{4} 15$ Jua |
|  | 15.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
|  | 96， |  |  |  | sale | $7{ }^{1 / 2}$ Oct． 25 | $10{ }^{\text {Oct．}} 4$ | 73 | $161 / 2$ June 13 |
| 20 |  |  | $11^{3 / 2} 25^{1 / 2}$ | $28{ }^{\frac{3}{1 / 8}} 30$ | $27^{3 / 8} \quad 30$ | $31 / 20 \mathrm{Oct} .17$ | 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octere } \\ & \text { June. } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,650 \\ & \mathbf{5}, 100 \end{aligned}$ | 168 | ${ }^{\text {Libuy }}$ |  |  |  | $2 \frac{13}{3}$ Oct． 20 Oct． 18 | $18^{2} \\|$ | 3／3 Sen | 10 |
|  |  | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{41 / 3} \mathrm{~A}$ Au | 101／May 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18\％July 10 |
| ${ }_{9,400}^{100}$ |  |  | 111／2 12 |  | $\left.\right\|^{159} 1{ }^{1 / 2}$ Sale | 18 | Oc | Fe | 44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ Oct． | Oct． Oct． 20 Ot． | 行 | ${ }_{9}$ |
| 2，90 | $\begin{aligned} & 11, \\ & 21 ; \end{aligned}$ | ded |  |  | 141／2 Sale | $121 / 2$ Oct． | Oct |  |  |
| 2 |  | Mand |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ |
| ， 60 |  | Ma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ma |  |  |  |  |  |  | June 22 |
| 2,6 |  | Me |  |  |  | ${ }^{3 / 3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{\text {Oct．}} 27$ |  |  | ${ }^{13} 51 / J^{\text {June }}$ June 9 |
|  |  | Metro |  |  |  | $10^{\text {a }}$ Oct． Oct 20 | 10 10 \％Oct． 19 | ${ }^{4} 4 \mathrm{Mar} .30$ |  |
| 1，350 | ， | 硡 |  |  |  | 110 |  | Feb． <br> Sept． 22 <br> 4 | 3 |
| 13. | 404，927 | Midal |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 3}$ JJan．${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct． 20 | 1管 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 46 \mathrm{cct} 5$ | ${ }_{21 / 2}$ July 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  | $71 / 2 \mathrm{Oct} 25$ | 5 O－ |  | ${ }_{3} 21$ 3 June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 11，750 | ${ }_{\text {Modinn }}^{\text {Modin }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | O |  |
|  |  | Moha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Monr |  |  |  |  |  | Ap |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －－－ |  |  | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{1}^{11 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jpr．${ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{101 / 2}$ Aug． 22 |


| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | CHICAGO sTOCEEXCHANGE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. }{ }^{3} \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { October. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oct. 2. | oct. 31. | oest. | Hiohest | Lowes | Hiohest. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 430 \\ 350 \\ 1,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Shares. } \\ 4,100 \\ 2,600 \\ 7,850 \\ 105,030 \end{array}$ | Nachman Sprindfilled com_ National Battery Co prel.Nat Elec Power A com. $7 \%$ cumul preferred Nat Republic Invest Trust- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{aligned} & \text { Sale } \text { Prices. } \\ & 6 \text { Oct. } \\ & 23 \text { Oct. } \\ & 11 \text { Oct. } 11 \\ & 1 / \text { Oct. } 10 \\ & 11 / 4 \text { Oct. } \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$ | Sale Prices. 1434 Mar . 18 14 1/8 Feb. 11 <br> $1 / 8$ June 10 $1 / 8$ Mar. 1 |  Sale Pricces  <br> 10 June 13  <br> 25 Sept. 12  <br> 1 June 13  <br> 2 July 19  <br> 3 May 17  |
| $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,330 \\ & 13,850 \\ & 50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 11/8--17/8 | $11 / 8$ $2^{3 / 4}$ <br> $3^{1}$ $2^{1 / 4}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \text { Oct. } \left.\begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 15 / 5 \text { Oct. } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 / 3 \text { July } 11 \\ 27 \text { Juna } 12 \\ 27 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| , 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 Oct. 16 | $20$ |  |  |
| 1.25 |  |  |  |  |  | 1/8 Oct. 31 | $13 / \mathrm{oct}$ - 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 271 / \mathrm{Mar}, 29 \\ & 10 \\ & 5 / 8 \mathrm{Feb} .27 \\ & \text { Feb. } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 24,350 \\ 46,505 \\ \hline 7,50 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $2{ }_{3}{ }^{\text {S }}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | North Amer Gas \&c Li A...-Nor Amer Lt \& R Power com. |  | ${ }^{1 / 4} 4{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sale |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 37 / 8 \mathrm{Oct} & 26 \\ 18 \\ 1 / 3 \mathrm{Oct} & 2 \\ \text { Oct. } & 26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ 3 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 3 & \text { Oct. } & 16 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,650 \\ & 4,600 \end{aligned}$ | 38.630 | Norihweat Bancorp com...---7 | $7 \mathrm{~T} / \mathrm{B}$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,120 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 31 / 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 621 / 2 & \text { sale } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 230 |  | 7\% preforred. ..------- 100 Okla Gas \& E1 7\% pref.... 100 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 601 / 2 \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array}$ | $-13 \overline{2} 0 \mathrm{Oct}{ }^{2} 6$ |  | $631 / 2$ June 15 $51 / 2$ May 24 Mas <br> $11^{51 / 2}$ Mane 20 |
| 120 |  |  |  | \%1/8 10 |  | - |  |  |  |
| 280 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,330 \\ & 410 \\ & 4,850 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 \\ 101 / 2 \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{3} 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 6 & \frac{8}{4} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 31 / 4 \\ 123 & 4^{5 / 8} \\ 5 & 5^{5} \\ 7 & 53 / 2 \end{array}$ | 3 Oct. | $\begin{array}{rr} 18 \% \text { Oct. } & 13 \\ 45 / 8 \text { Oct. } & \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Park } \\ & \text { Pent } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1218 8 <br> $-61 / 2$ 8 <br> -18  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5500 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ |  | Perfec | 153 | $1{ }^{19} 1 / 83$ | $211 / 22$ | 21.12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { Jan. } \\ & 1 \text { Feb. } 27 \\ & 28\end{aligned}$ | 7 |
|  | 6,405 |  | ${ }_{10}^{1} /{ }^{1}$ Sale | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $1 / 4$ sale |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{2}, 250$ | Process Corporation com....- |  |  |  |  | $161 /$ 3 3 3 Oct. Oct. 5 |  |  |
| , 7 |  |  | ${ }_{39}^{42 \%} 88$. | $\begin{array}{lll}24 & 27 \\ 23 & 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 7^{17} \\ 15 & { }_{20}^{19}\end{array}$ | 19 $181 / 2$ Oct. Oct. 160 30 | ${ }_{25}^{251 / 2}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $6 \%$ preferred $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{ll}78 & \text { Sale } \\ 88 & 100\end{array}$ | (1) |  | 5058358Oct.Oct. 1718 | $\begin{array}{lll}56 \\ 62 & \text { Oct. } & 4 \\ \text { Oct. } & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 371 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \text { A } 17 \\ 40 \\ \text { Apr: } 17 \\ 13 / \text { June } 14 \end{array}$ | $145{ }^{13 / 4}$ Junly 148 |
| 1,260 | 31 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \text { Sale } \\ & 111 / 21 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 111 & \begin{array}{lll} \text { oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \end{array} & 2 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{106}^{63} \mathrm{Feb}$ Fer 28 |  |
|  | 32,82 |  |  |  |  |  | 120 Oct. 27 | 106 Apr. 11 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ 2,950 \\ 850 \\ 850 \end{array}$ |  | Rath Packing Co coman...-10 Raytheon Mfs Co com vet 50 c Raytheon Mfg Co com $\qquad$ |  | coize |  | 20 Oct. 17 | $\begin{array}{ll} 21 / 2 & 0 \mathrm{Oct} \\ 71 \\ 7 & \mathrm{Oct} \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0 \text { oct. } \\ & 10 \\ & 1, \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | RelitanceRellane |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15^{5} \text { Sale } \\ { }^{1} 1^{3 / 24} \\ 1_{2}^{2 / 2} \end{array}$ | $2^{1 / 4}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 11$ |  | $11_{2}{ }^{4}$ May 5 |  |
| 1,250 140 | 37,060 |  | 2\% $\%$ 3 |  | $\begin{array}{\|rr} 11 & 12 \\ 82 & 10 \\ 11 & 16 \end{array}$ | 12 Oct. ${ }^{12}$ | $100{ }^{12 / 4}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 11$ | ${ }_{83}^{6} / 1 /$ Feb. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 3$ |  |
|  |  | Roll |  |  |  |  |  | 1/3 Mar. 16 |  |
| $\overline{3} 0$ |  |  | $7^{1 / 8}-\cdots$ |  |  |  | oct. |  | $20^{21 / 2}$ May 29 |
|  |  | anga Prefe |  |  |  |  | 2413 Oct. 3 |  |  |
|  |  | Seabo |  | ----- ${ }^{11 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,100 | 200,850 | Seabo | 181/3 Sal |  |  | 32 Oct. 20 |  | $1 /{ }^{1 / 4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  | 200 | Shale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,1080 | ${ }^{\text {Sign }}$ |  |  |  | $8^{55}$ Oct. 131 13 Oct. 14 | 85\% Oct. 31 | $4 . \mathrm{Fe}$ | 5 |
| 150 |  |  | $6 \quad 151 / 2$ |  |  | 61/2 Oct. ${ }^{14}$ | 14\% Oct. 14 |  |  |
| 100 | 4.400 | Southe | i/4 ${ }^{4} 1 / 2$ |  |  | -1/3 Oct. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1,290 | Southw | , |  | $\begin{array}{ll}401 / 2 & 50 \\ 10 & 22\end{array}$ | 40 Oct. 17 | ${ }_{22}^{43}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 13$ | ${ }^{40}{ }^{40} \mathrm{Oc}$ | ${ }^{60}$ June 16 |
|  |  | St Lo |  | ${ }_{35}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Sale |  |  | Oct | 32, | 414 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {com }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}25 / 8 \\ 11 / 8 & 3 \\ 11 / 2\end{array}$ | 25\% Oct. 24 | 2\%\% Oct. ${ }^{26}$ | 1/8 Ma | $5{ }^{5} / 4 \mathrm{May} 31$ |
| 650 |  | Stork |  |  |  | 3 3 Oct. 7 | ${ }^{1 / 8}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}{ }^{24}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June 13 |
|  | 141 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60,850 19,350 | 097,290 |  | $14 \%$ Sale | ${ }^{1651 / 4}$ Sale | ${ }_{23}^{131 / 8}$ | 111年 Oct. 20 |  | $1 / \mathrm{Feb}$. | 32 |
| 40 |  | Telepp |  |  |  | 2 Oct. 2 | 2 Oct. 2 |  |  |
| 2,600 | 61,960 | Thompa | 9 | ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  | $143 / 2$ Aug. 11 |
|  |  | Trans |  | $1 / 3$ 18 |  |  |  | Ma | $1{ }^{13}$ J June 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ | $21 / 3$ June ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  | Jal | [/2 ${ }^{26}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Utah |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3\%/ July 11 |
|  | 52.8 | Utility |  |  |  |  | Oc | ${ }^{5}$ | $31 / 8$ |
| 2,500 | 68,050 | Utilltit |  | , |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{11 \%} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{5} 71 /$ Jun |
| 50 |  | Com |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jun |
|  |  | Tikin |  |  |  |  | 23 Oct. 19 | $2_{20}{ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{Sep}$ | ${ }^{681}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ju}$ |
| 1,1 | 45.700 | Vo |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 53.40 \mathrm{Oct} .16$ | 65\% Oct. 5 | $4{ }^{45 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 10. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{25}$ Oct. ${ }^{11}$ Oct. ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{25}$ Oct. ${ }^{11 / 2}$ Oct. 16 | ${ }_{17}^{17}{ }_{1 / \mathrm{Man}}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{2} / 8 \mathrm{Jul}$ |
| 9,8 | 176,4 |  | $131 / 2$ 81 81 Sale | 173 Sale | 1638 | 15. | 1818 | 113 Feb. | 21313 Jul |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 871 | $871 / 2$ Oct. 25 | $751 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ | 87 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2$ | $41 / 2$ Oct. 17 | 2 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{3}$ |
| 2, |  | Ward |  |  | $621 / 2 \mathrm{Sal}$ | 56. Oct. 21 | ${ }^{65}$ Oct. 10 | 471/4 | ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$. | 4 M | ${ }^{4} 51 / 2$ June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 50 |  |  |  | 23 Sale |  |  | $2{ }^{\frac{3}{4} \text { \% Oct. }}$ | 兂 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 3$ Feb. | A |
| 20 | 12,050 6,350 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1 / 2} 111 / 2$ | 101811 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}11_{3}^{12} & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}$ | Ap | June 27 |
|  |  | W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 950 |  | Common new --------** | 1/2 Sale |  |  | $31 / 6$ Oct. 30 | Oct |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ Jun | Jul |
|  |  | Participating class A .---* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | June |
|  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3 |  | 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 1/2 Mar. | $3 \%$ July |

[^12]
# Philadelphia St'k Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE



Nov., 1933.]


* No par value. x Ex-dividend.


## Boston Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE


[^13]| GGREGATE SALES. |  | BOSTONsTOCEECEAE STOCKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ctobe | Since |  |  | Oct. 2. | Oct. 31. | Lowost. | Hid | Lorvest. | Hiohest. |
| Bix |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { Bid. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 18 & 20.0 \\ 25 \mathrm{c} & 50 \mathrm{coc} \\ 10 & 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { 3id. } & \text { Ask. } \\ 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 25 \frac{1}{2} & \text { Sale } \\ 78 & \text { Sale } \end{array}$ |  | Sale Prices. 2 Oct. 54 Oct. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mergenthaler Linotype Nat Service Co com shit ter ctis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
|  |  | Now England Pubilc Sorvice Now England Tol à Tol-..-100 | $92 \quad \text { Sale }$ | 1 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 11 / 2 \\ 87 \end{array}\right.$ | $11 / 3$ <br> 8618 <br> Oct. <br> Oct. <br> 17 | ${ }_{91}^{11 / 2}$ Occ. 14 | $\begin{gathered} 11 / 2 \\ 67 \\ \text { Mane } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $10^{4} \stackrel{\sim}{\mathrm{Jan} .} \mathrm{July}_{19} 17$ |
|  |  |  |  | 89 Sale |  |  | 91 Oct. 9 |  |  |
| 5,003 | 50,5 | Pacific Milla. $\qquad$ 100 ublic tinty Holding co Ry \& Lt Sec Co common----10Reece Button Hole Mach..-10 Reece Folding Mach. Shawmut Asen T C....-----Swift \& Co. | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 73 & 8 \text { sale } \\ 25 \\ 7136 \\ 75 \end{array}\right\|$ | 24 Sale | $201 / 2$ Sale | 201/8 Oct. 21 | $271 / 2$ Oct. 11 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $43^{1 / 3}-{ }^{-7}$ |  |  |  | 143/3 Juny ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 2,01 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 / 2 \\ & 2, ~ s a i a l e ~ \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{81 / 2}-{ }^{2} 5$ |  |  | ${ }_{61}^{1}$ May May ${ }^{1}$ | 20, ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 49,004 |  |  |  | $13^{3 / 8}$ Sale | $1{ }^{7}$ Oct. ${ }^{1}$ | 101/3 Oct. 10 | ${ }_{7}^{5 / 78}$ Feb. ${ }^{28}$ |  |
| 5,22 | 83,396 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 946 30 | 12,818 | Torrindton Co <br> Union Twist Drili-.---....... 5 <br> United Carr Fastener Corp <br> United Founders Corp com. 1 United Shoo Mack Corb...25 <br> Proferred --.......... 25 <br>  <br> div priority atik allot ctte | ${ }_{8}^{3} 3 / 2 \mathrm{Sale}$ | 40 413 <br> 0 11 | 391/4 Sale | $\begin{array}{ll} 383 / 4 & \text { Oct. } \\ 9 & 18 \\ \text { Oct. } 14 \end{array}$ | 41   <br> 9 Oct. 5 <br> 14   |  |  |
|  | 800 60.341 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 / 8 \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { 55 Sale } \\ 31 / 2 \\ \text { Sale } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}  & 0 & 0 \\ 49 & \text { Oct. } & 18 \\ 31 & \text { Oct. } & 23 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 561 / 2 & \text { July } \\ 17 \\ 33 & \text { Oct. } \\ 11 \\ 1 & \text { Jan. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -------1 |  |  |  | $28 \quad$ Mar. 17 | 42 Jan. 24 |
|  |  | Venezuela Mexican Oll Grp10 Venezuela Holding Corp Waldorl Ryatem Inc |  | $13 / 8$ | ${ }^{1 / 2} \quad 2{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,683 \\ & 6,435 \\ & \hline, 795 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,721 |  |  | 63\% 718 | $6{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  | $10^{\circ}$ June 1 |
| 1 | 1,5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 15 & 20 \\ 45 \\ 83 / 4 \\ \text { Sal } \end{array}$ | 40 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |  |  | 25 Oct. 5 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}29 & 59 \\ 3 & 3 / 4\end{array}$ |  |  | $5 \overline{5} \%$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 25 May 27 <br> 3 July 31 <br> 3 May 31 <br> $5 / 2$ Feb. 18 |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{i}^{-1}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$ | $\mathrm{i}^{-7-}$ Saje ${ }^{-1}$ | 10-oct. ${ }^{-1}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 914 & \text { Apr } & 18 \\ 4 \\ 4 / 2 \mathrm{Aay} & 9 \\ & \end{array}$$51 / 2 \mathrm{Apr} \text { Feb. } 18$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NIN |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{31 / 4}$ Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }} 19$ |  |  |  |
| 1,03 1,948 |  |  | $23 / 8$ $27 / 8$ <br> 15 2 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}41848 \\ 3 & 45 / 8\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 57 / 8 & \text { Oct. } \\ 4 \\ \text { Oct. } & 4 \end{array}$ | 113. Apr. ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 983 \text { July } 88 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 800 | Hanco | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & -50 \\ 121 / 2 & 131 / 2\end{array}$ |  | ------50- |  |  | lor |  |
|  | 846 | Hancoc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.711 | Iote Royal ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | -85j |  | 1-oct. $2 \overline{3}$ | 13/2ct. 13 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30c 51 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mohave Mining Co. New River Co preferred Common$\qquad$ 00 | $\frac{93 / 4}{15} \text { Sale }$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & \text { Sale } \\ 23 & 33 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 11 ${ }_{23} 1 / 12$ | $11 \begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Oct. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 19\end{array}$ | $121 /{ }^{12}$ Oct. ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (1) |  |  | 3 ${ }^{3}$ 告 July 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,280 |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1} / 4$ Sale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Un |  | $\begin{aligned} & 955 \\ & 1 / 10 \\ & 110 \\ & \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29.3 | Utah |  |  | - | 90 c Oct: 17111414 |  | 25 c |  |

* No par value. $x$ Gi-dividend, $r$ Oash 3 ale.


## Baltimore Stock Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD
## RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE



[^14]Nov., 1933.]
BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE


* No par value


## Cleveland Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE
Stock Sales.
1932.

Bond Sales.
1933.
1932.

| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | stocievizand BONDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {october }}^{\text {In }}$ | ${ }_{\text {S }}$ Since 1. |  |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 527,000 } \\ & .8 \end{aligned}$ | eland Rallwe stone of Callf |

Nov., 1933.]


* No par value.


# Pittsburgh Stock Exchange MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE




## Detroit Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

## Stock Sales. <br> October_-..-.-.-.-.-.-Shares 1933. <br> 1932. <br> 



[^15]

## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


*No par value.

## Los Angeles Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE



| AGGREGATE SALES. |  | LOS ANGELESSTOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 1933 . \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER. |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { October }]{\text { In }}$ |  |  |  | Oct. 2. | Oct. 31. | Lovest | Highest. | Lowest. | Highes |
|  |  | Shell Union Corp com Signal Oll-Gas A |  | ${ }_{\text {Bid }}{ }_{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ask, |  | Sale Prices. 63/4 Oct. | Prices. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ | ale Prices. 3/ Mar. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 420Oct.Oct.11 |  |  |
|  |  | So Callf Edison Litd com.... 23 |  |  |  |  |  | 16\% Ois Oar. 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 303 22 2 Oct. Oct. 21 |  | 30 21 21 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,1717818Oct.Oct.31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{22} 2^{13} 18.80$ | 171/ Sale | 边 19 |  |  |  | $223 / 8$ Apr. 28 |
|  |  |  |  | 200\% $-7-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $21 / 1 / 8$ Set. 11 | ${ }^{2403}$ Feb. Feb. ${ }^{16}$ |
|  |  |  | (15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10,500 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 211 / 1 & 213 / 4 \\ 391 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\ 65 & 19 \\ 25 & -1 \end{array}$ |  | 163 Oct. <br> $351 / 4$ <br> 35 | $431 / 8$ Oct. 9 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & \text { Feb. } & 27 \\ 6 & \text { May } & 4 \\ 25 & \text { June } & 30 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & \text { Oct. } & 17 \\ 25 & \text { Oct. } \\ 100 & \text { Oct. } & 5 \\ 100 & \text { Oct. } 11 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 17\% Oct. 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* No par value. a Odd lot.


# General Quotations 

OF BONDS AND STOCKS

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

| Steam Railroad Bonds. | Public Utility Bonds | Insurance Stocks and Scrip_-............94-120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks .-. --... 95 |
|  | Industrial \& Miscellaneous Bonds_.-.-.-.-- 91 | Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks_-95 |
|  | Industrial \& Miscellaneous Stocks.-. -- -- 95 | United States and Municipal Bonds.-...- 100 |
|  |  | Canadian Municipal Bonds |
|  |  |  |
| nvestment Trust Stocke and Bonds...-... 82 | Mining Stocks.- |  |

Quotations from all Stock Exchanges are as near an posaible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue. As the New York Steck Efxchange began with Jan. 21909 to quote all bond prices "and Intereat," we have adopted the same method and no longer employ a deulgnating mark to ladicate the fact except where there is a deviation from thin rule. The reader will understand, therefore, that unless the letter "f" is prefired to the price, he must pay accrued Interest in addition to the price. This, however, doem not apply to income bonde or bonde in default. in which cases the price Includes the intersest, ahould there be any.

The letter " $f$ ". prefixed to bond prices denotes that the quotation is a flat price-that is, that the accrued interest forme part of the price, and herefore the purchaser does not have to provide for it separately in making payment. As already stated in the case of income bonds and bonds in efault, the price is always "flat." and no designating maris la employed to indicate the fact

Quotations for equipment bonde are based on average maturities
Quotations for guaranteed atocks are "and dividend"; that is, the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price.
It should be borne in mind in the use of these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unlisted securities are merely neminal, but in all cases the ilgure are oblainod from

The following abbreviation often used, , ix.; "M mortgage, "g" for gold, "gu" for guaranteed, "end" for endorsed, "cona" for cenaelidated ,
The black-faced type in the lettere showing the Intereat period indicates the month when the bonde mature,
NOTICE.-All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds.


[^16]RAILROAD BONDS

| Bonds | Bid． | Ask． | Bonds | Bid． | Ask | Bonds． | Bid． | Asis． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oanadian N W 41／in Canadlan Pacific Uon deben 41 per |  | \％ |  |  | $19$ |  | 62 | 65 |
| Uona deben 4a perpetual＿J\＆S $20-\mathrm{yr}$ coll $\mathrm{tr} 41 / 41$ 1946．．．．．M\＆8 | 7536 | \％ | Ref g 4n 1934 opt to 1911＿＿A Certificate of deposit． | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} f & 183 / 2 \\ f & 16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191312 \\ & 181212 \end{aligned}$ | Detroit \＆Toledo Shore Line－J． 1st gold Ruar 4 s 1953 | 79 |  |
| Colltr 5 a Apr $151934 \ldots \ldots$ ．．．A\＆O | 95 78 |  |  | 183／3 |  |  | 104 | 1041／2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 | 104／3 |
|  |  | 101 |  |  |  | －Gen g if Sb Jan 11941 | 37／8 |  |
|  |  | 902 | d |  |  | Dutat | 83 | 27 |
|  | 5.2 | to 5\％ |  |  | $8 \%$ | －${ }_{\text {Dutchess Oo RR }}$ |  |  |
| Oaro Oent lot |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 35 |
| Oare Olinch \＆ 1st cons 6 |  |  | Oong | 823／3 | 86 | East T | 85 | 89 |
| Equip 5 s 193 |  |  | Mem |  | 67 | N | 8 |  |
|  | 5.50 | to $5 \%$ | Ohi | 10\％ | 7．50\％ | Eam | 90\％ | 923／6 |
| arthage \＆Adirondac |  |  | Ohle Tarr |  |  | Edmon | 92 | ${ }_{86} 893$ |
|  |  | 801／2 |  | 45 | 1／4 |  |  |  |
| Oent Ark \＆East 1at 5 E 1940－J\＆J | 45 38 | $\square_{4}{ }^{-}$ | OhC Mn | 10073 | 101 | mirt | 85 | 90 |
| Oentral of Georgla g ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{10 t}^{1 s t}$ | $112{ }^{1}$ | $113^{-}$ |  | 66 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{lttMgg} \mathrm{5a} \mathrm{Nov} 118$ | 45 | 5078 | Guar g | 99 | 100 | Pa | 63 |  |
| Ref gen $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s} 1959$ |  |  | Oonsol gold guar $481952 \ldots$－J J J | $7614$ | 76\％／4 |  |  |  |
| Ref \＆t gen 5 \％ |  |  | 1st \＆t ref $53 / 31962$ A－－－M 8 S |  |  | Prior 11 | 76 | ${ }^{8} 1$ |
|  |  | 8.5 | （hoc Memph 5 s 1949 |  |  | Gen lien gold 4a 18 |  |  |
|  |  | 8.5 | Oonsol gold 581952 |  | 56 | Serlos B 1953．．．－－－－－A80 |  | 4 |
| Ohat DIV gold 48 1951．．－J8 |  | 32 | Oincinnati Hamiliton | 60 | 85 | Ref \＆lmpt m 5i 10 |  | 13 |
| Divg | 12 | $2 \overline{5}$ | 2 dmmge gold 415 | 901／2 | 8 | mim |  |  |
| Oent New Eng 1 it qu 401961 J J $k J$ | 17 | 68 | 19t gold kuar 4 m .1953. |  |  |  | \％ |  |
| Central of New Joriey－－ |  |  | Oin Ind St Louis \＆Chi |  |  | Eq tr $41 / 58193$ | \％ |  |
| Gen M（now lat）g 5n $1987 \mathrm{~J} \& J$ Gen M 4a 1987．＿…．．．J\＆J | 951／8 | $93 / 8$ | 1st 4s Aug 1193 | $983$ | $70^{93 / 8}$ | Penn coll 48 Febl 1951 ．－F\＆A | 97\％ 9 |  |
|  |  | $3.90 \%$ | Oincinnati Lebanon |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | usk | ${ }_{90}^{82}$ | 95 | Gen |  |  |
|  | 743／2 |  | Ond |  |  |  |  | 100\％ |
| Guar \％ 5 B 1960－．．．．．．－FAA |  |  |  |  | 4．75\％ | Florida 18 |  |  |
|  | 35 | 40 | Oincinnati Uni |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| Central RR \＆E Banking of Ga－${ }_{\text {Coll }}$ tr g 5 s 1937． |  | 53 |  | 103 | 1 | C |  |  |
| Oentral ${ }^{\text {armont }}$ Hy |  | \％ | 1 lt mitge g 5 s serie | 51／2 | 105 | Eq 4 | 75 |  |
|  | b 7.00 | \％ | d |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston \＆Savanna |  |  | $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{gtd} \mathrm{g} \mathrm{5s} 1943$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ． 76 |  | Fla | 15 | ${ }^{19}{ }^{-*}$ |
| Charleston \＆West |  |  | 10t cons guar g 4 s | 95 |  | Fonda John |  |  |
| 1st mtgeg 5819 | 75. | 85 | ev Oinc Ohic \＆St Louis－ |  |  | Gen ref gold | 31／2 | 9 |
| hatlayu |  |  | General ${ }^{\text {as a }}$ ger B 1993 | $\overline{8}^{8} 9^{--}$ |  | 18t cons ret 41／8 52 opt－ 1988 |  |  |
|  | 106\％ | 107 | Reer \＆imp M 68.41 ser ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 70 |  | Dode Des |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | Rer | $601 / 8$ | $62^{3} 2$ | Fort Dodge 1 Dea |  | 3 |
| Rep |  |  | Cairo Div 1 |  |  | ist UnDe | 63 |  |
| Eatr |  |  | O W | ${ }^{67} 3$ |  |  |  |  |
| tr $53 / 34^{\prime} 34 ; 37$（yriy）－J\＆1 |  |  | or L Div 1 dit |  | 93 |  | ＊ $9881 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 991 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Eq tr 6a 1934－35（yrly）－J\＆J1 |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{67}$ | $737 / 8$ | Galveston Houston \＆Herderson |  |  |
| Eq 61／9 1933－35（ann） |  |  | Equip to 6s 1933－1 | 5.50 | 4．25\％ | 1st lien \＆ref M |  |  |
| Oraig vailey 1st 5 g g 1940－J | $\overline{8} 5$ | 90 | Olev Oolum Cin | 100 | 101 | Gaiveaton |  | $\overline{9} 9 \overline{3}$ |
| R \＆A Div 1at cong $4{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 95 | Ieveland Lorain \＆ |  |  | Ga \＆Ala 5：Oct 1945－－－－－JJ\％J |  |  |
| 2d cong $4 \mathrm{nc} 1989-\cdots$ | 100 | 103 |  | 88 |  |  |  |  |
| rapeake\＆Ohio Northern－ |  |  | Gveland \％M M | 87312 |  | ${ }^{\text {er }}$ | 18 | 27 |
| 1at M 5 E 1945 guar－－．－－．－A\＆O | 101 | 103 | Olev \＆Mariesta | 99 |  | Georgla |  |  |
| Ohicago \＆Alton Refunding． g |  | $531 / 2$ | O1 |  | 1011／2 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 8 |
| Equip truat $68 \mathrm{Jan} 15{ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  | Ser B ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Georgla |  |  |
|  | 97 | 100 | Ser | 86 |  | 1at M \＆reff 61952 | 16 | 18 |
|  |  |  | Ser |  |  | Georgla M M 1 dand |  |  |
|  | 91 | 881／4 | Gen \＆rer $41 / \mathrm{s} 1977 \mathrm{ser}$ A－F\＆A | 91 | 81 |  | 100 | 10 |
|  | 88 | 887 | Oleve Short L L 4 S／ 1961 －－A\＆O |  | 81 |  | － |  |
| 40 | $983 / 3$ | 96 | － 1 eveland tormald guar 1 | 72 | 73 |  |  | ， |
| Gen M 5 M |  |  | Clevela |  | $85^{3 / 4}$ | Ge |  |  |
| Certificates of de |  | 13 | 1stif ${ }^{\text {ches }}$ |  |  | Gr R \＆Ind ext 4tal 1941 | $\overline{8} 8$ | $9{ }^{9} 7$ |
| Ohlcago \＆Eatatern |  |  | 10t fo 4 461977 |  | 72 | 2d 481936 | 92 | 95 |
| Ohicago erte 5 |  | 94 | Oolo |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohic Grt Weet $1 \mathrm{st} 4 \mathrm{4t} 1959$－－M\＆s | 371／2 | $3812 / 2$ | Ref | 80 |  | 2nd 4s Gold Steriling 1955－A\＆O |  |  |
| Ohicago Indiana \＆Souther | 70 | 77 | Gene | 5.50 | $4.75 \%$ |  |  | 924 |
|  |  |  | Columbla \＆Port Depos |  |  | Gen 401962 Oan Gov gu－JJJ |  | 96 |
|  | 45 | 53 | ， | 951 |  | Grand Trunk R |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 0^{--}$ |  | Columbuck Totedo |  |  | Sink fund g deb ${ }^{\text {Deb }}$ |  | 1043年 |
| lat of gen 5 A 1966 meries A |  | $2 \overline{2}$ | Columbus ${ }^{\text {st }}$ extend g 4 s 8 1955 | 79\％／8 | 94\％／4 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1936$ serios F |  |  |
| 1st \％gen 6 May |  | 278 | Connecticut \＆Passump |  |  | Grand |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{26} 11 \%$ | 80\％ |  | 77 65 |  | 碞 |  | －6\％ |
| Ohic Indianapolis \＆St．Louls－ |  |  | Oonnecting Ry |  |  | Gray：Pt Term ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | 60 |  |
| Ohicrt Line 1st 4s $1953 .-$－A\＆O | 75 |  | ${ }^{\text {lat }} \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{gu} 4{ }^{\text {a }}$ M ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 971／2 |  |  |  |  |
| Onicat Lake shore \％Hastern－ | 99 | 103 | 1st 5 s （1951 | 102 | 48 |  | 79 77 |  |
| Ohlc Memp \＆Guip | 47 | 49 |  | k 53 |  | Gen M $51 / 5 \mathrm{E} 1952$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deb |  |  | Gen M 58.1973 ser | $\mathrm{ai}^{-1}$ |  |
| $\bigcirc{ }^{\text {Onv adj }}$ 50 Jan 2000 －－－－AAEO | 12 | 14 | Ouban Nor Rys 185 |  | 187／8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ouba RR 18 st 581952 |  |  | Eq tr $41 / 5 \mathrm{E}$ 1933－ |  | 4．50\％ |
| Gen ${ }_{\text {Gen }}$ | 51 |  |  | 17\％ | 25 | Eq tr $41 / 519193$ | 0 | 4．50\％ |
|  | ${ }_{62} 61 / 2$ | 68.12 |  | 15 | 15 |  |  |  |
| － | 3／2 | \％ | Dayton Unlon 4 s 1949－－－－－J\＆J | 88 | 92 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $7 \%$ | Daw | 72 |  | Eq tr $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1934－1 |  | ．50\％ |
|  |  | $7 \%$ | Del \＆Bound $\mathrm{Br} 31 / \mathrm{s} 1955$－F\＆A | 82 |  | Great Northern Ry of Oanada－ |  |  |
|  |  | $7 \%$ | elaware \＆Hudbon－ |  |  | Cons 4 s 1934 opt to 1914－A8\％O | 96\％4 |  |
| Chicago 8 North Western－ |  |  |  | $80^{951 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gen M 31／2i g 1987 Gen M gold 4a 1987 |  |  | 15－yr g $5 \frac{168}{}{ }^{\text {May }} 1$ | 95 | 355\％／8 | Debenture ctss A Feb |  | io－－ |
| Gen M |  | 63 57 5 | Be Jan $15{ }^{3} 34-35($ rr）J\＆J 15 b |  | 3．50\％ | Debenture ctif B Fe | $43 / 8$ | 10 |
|  | 6014 | ${ }^{57}$ | Delaware River RR\＆Bridge | 95 |  | Gunntanamo \＆Weste |  |  |
| Gen M 4 Kir＇87etpdinctaxM\＆N Gen M 41＇s＇87stod inctax M\＆N |  |  | Denver st Rio Grande． |  |  | Guayaquil \＆Quito 1et 58.32 J J ${ }^{\text {a }} 2$ | 2 | 18 |
| Gen M41／6＇87 stpdinctax M\＆N <br> 15－year 61／Mar 1936 M\＆S | 59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15－year 61／2s Mar 1936．．．M\＆ <br> 1at \＆ref 5 M May 2037．．．．J\＆ | $3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 421 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | Ref \＆Impt 5s 1978 ser B＿A\＆O Eq tr 43／s 1934－42（yr）＿M\＆N | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \% \\ & 11 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 8 \% \end{array}$ |  | $57^{-1}$ | ${ }_{59}^{65}$ |
| lit \＆ref 41／5s May | 星 | 40 | enver \＆Rio Grande－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10t \＆rof $43 / 3 \mathrm{smay}$ |  |  |  |  | 43 |  | 55 |  |
| $3 / 21$ |  |  | 1st con $\mathrm{g} 41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ ． 1936 $\qquad$ J\＆J | 45 | 47 | Stamped（July 11933 cpn on） | 55 | －－－－ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | $18.00 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \\ 6.5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Inc mtge Ba 1960 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 891 / 2 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{92}{51}$ | Hirl R \＆Portch－See ${ }^{\text {lig }} \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{N}$ |  | tiford． |
|  |  |  | oin |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1st cons gold 413s 1999．．．J\＆J |  |  |
| 4／2－3 |  | 6. |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | b 4.75 |  |

NOTICR. - All bond prioet are tyand Interest" oxcopt where markod "f" and inoome and doraulted bonds.



[^17]

## Investment 7 rust Stocks and Bonds

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

$\dagger$ No par value. eEx-Ooupon. f Flat price $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Elix-dividend. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

## Public Utilities

(Includem street and electric rallwayi, gas, electric power, water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companies.)
NOTIOE,-All hond pricon are "and Intereat" excopt whore marked "p" and Inoome and defaulted bonde.


PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS


[^18]NOTICE.-All bond prioes are "end intoreat" exoopt whore marted "ap" and inoome and dofaulted bondl.


PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS


[^19]

[^20]sotion.-All bond pricos are "and sntorent" ozoopt where marised "q" and income and dofeulted bonda.


[^21]
$\boldsymbol{n}$ Nominal, $\quad r$ Oanadian price, $\quad s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value.



## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" wo include all issues which do not appear under the previous two headings, namely "Railroads (Steam)" and "Public Utilities." In the case of atocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land," "Title Guarantee and Safe Doposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellaneous." morion.-All bond prioel are "and Intereat" exoept where marked "f" and income and dofaulted bonde.


[^22]
b Basis.
strurity fThle price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal.

Nov., 1933.] INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS BONDS


[^23]
## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks



[^24]

[^25]

$k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. , Canadian price. Sale price. $\boldsymbol{x}$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value.

INDUSTRIAL \& MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS


* Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Oanadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ No par value.

| Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. | Stocks. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weat Dairy Pred At | Per 313 | share. 37 | White RLE Min Spge $\dagger$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {Per }}$ | share. $241 / 2$ | Woodley Petrol Par | $\mathrm{Per}$ | share. | Yale \& Towne Par | $131 / 3$ | share. 15 |
|  | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 1219 \end{aligned}$ | New-.-.-- ${ }^{\text {Ninst }}$ | 23 <br> 93 | 2416 | Woods MPg pref. 100 | 41/8 |  | Yellow Truck to |  |  |
| Weating Air Br'ke( $\dagger$ ) | 2313 | ${ }_{24}^{121 / 2}$ | First pref.--- 100 | ${ }^{93}$ |  | Woodward Iron_100 | 41/8 | 5 | Coach Mig cl B 10 Preferred | $25^{37 / 8}$ | $271 / 1$ |
| Weat'hse Hi \&t M9 -50 | $311 / 2$ | 32 | Wilcos \& Gibbs--50 | 15 | $2 \overline{2}^{-}$ | Common----10 | 25 |  | Young (J 8) Öol 100 | 57 |  |
|  | 7215 | 80 | Wlicer (Her (\%) Oil | 27/8 | 3 |  | 106193983 | $\overline{3} \overline{6} 5 / 8$ |  | 84 |  |
|  | 12 | 12 | WIacor-Rich Oory- | 227/8 |  | Woolworth Litd- ${ }^{\text {Am dep recta }}$ |  |  | Yo Wire-.- ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 10 | 111/2 |
| Preferred | 81 | 86 |  | 101 | 11 | Worcester salt. 100 | $471 / 2$ |  | \& Tube (unstpd.) $\dagger$ | 15 | 151/2 |
| Weatraco Ohiorine |  |  | Wil-Low Oafe | 118 | 123 | Worthington Pump |  |  | Zenith Radio._...(t) | 15 | 2 |
| Wheel Steel ${ }^{\text {O-GFD }} 10$ | 13 1/3 | 16 | Willys-0 verland-- 25 | 17 c . | 20c. | Preferred A-- -100 | 170/10 |  | onite Productas. -1 | 5\%/3 | 5\% |
| Preferred_-.-. 100 | 35 | 453 | Wreferred....- 100 | 11.8 | $41 /$ | Preferred B-- 100 | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| White Motor---50 | 16 | 161/2 | Wusou \& U0...----- | $41 / 2$ | 4\% | Wright Aeronaut'l- | 1388 | 1613 |  |  |  |
| Whitefew Mach ( $\dagger$ Prefer | ${ }_{5}^{1 / 2}$ | $23 / 2$ | Olase A.----10 | 121/3 | 14 | Wrigley (Wm) Jr-- ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ | 501/8 | 53 |  |  |  |

t No par value. $r$ Canadian price. $k$ Last sale.

## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks


$f$ Flat prics

## United States and Municipal Bonds

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

In state and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote them and interest." That is, the accrued interest must in ail casea be added on. Note.-Owing to the present demoralized condition of the municipal bond markets, brokers and dealers find it difflcult, and in many cases, almosi Impossible to make quotations for municipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practically out of the question and sales or torms are simply a matter of bargaining between buyer and seller. In fact the absolute lack of demand often causes good bonds to be offered at almost amy price.

b Basis, $f$ Flat price $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal. s Sale price. Fax free in Oonnecticut.





STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


[^26]

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS


[^27]


Banin. f Fiat price

# Banks \& Trust Companies 

STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

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

Figures of deposits, capital and profits for the National banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all other institutions they are the latest obtainable, direct returns being procured by us where no periodic statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.

| National Ban June 30. | ALABAMA |  | State InstitutionsJune 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus \& Profits. | Gross Deposits. | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| Birmingham- |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nomi }}}{ }$ | nal. share. |
| Birming'm Tr \& Aav- | 1.000 .000 75.000 | 778,668 30.563 | $\begin{array}{r}15,367,140 \\ 337,644 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 |  |  |
| Industrial Sav Bank- | 100.000 | 75.923 | 1,017,507 | 100 |  |  |
| First National BkCommon Preferred | 2,500.000 | ${ }^{d 2,812,152}$ | 35,500,003 | 25 |  |  |
| Preferred <br> Woodlawn-Ämerican National Bank. | $7,500,000$ 100,000 | 39,866 | 266,000 | 100 |  |  |
| Mobllo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prist National Bank- | 1,000.000 | d1,685,951 | 14.298.288 | 100 |  |  |
| Amer Nat Bk\&Tr Co | 500.000 | 116,388 | 798,516 | 100 |  |  |
| Montgomery Alabama Nat Bank | 500,000 | 84.455 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Flrst National Bank- | 1.000 .000 200.000 | 565.843 62.534 | $10,452,736$ | 10 | 61/2 | 7 |
| 8olma- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oity Natlonal Bank- | 400.000 | 163,754 | 1,954,053 | 100 |  |  |
| People's Bk \& Trico | 100,000 | 34,916 | 563,082 | 100 | N |  |
| Solma National Bank | 200.000 100.000 | 213.121 | $1,199,738$ $1,300,976$ | 100 | re | cent |




| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Bank: } \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | CALIFORNIA |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A State Institutions } \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long BeachOsilf First Nat Bank armers \& Merch Bk Parm \& Merch Tr $\mathrm{O}_{2}$Weatern $\operatorname{Tr} \& \mathrm{Sav}_{\mathrm{Bk}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300.000 \\ 1.000 .000 \\ 100,000 \\ 225,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,944 \\ & 620,258 \\ & 168,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,972,971 \\ & 9,049,304 \\ & \text { none } \\ & 1,686,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 20 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California Bank | 5.000,000 |  | 72,279,417 |  | 5 26313 |  |
| Oailforna ${ }^{\text {Ofituas }}$ | 5.000,000 | 758,911 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bavings Bank | 5.000 .000 | 7.258.937 | 84,468,051 |  | 0 |  |
| Farmers ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Mar. Nat- | $3.000,000$ 2.000 | 5,006,36 | - | 100 | 0 |  |
| Becurlty-Flrst NatBk 130 | 30.000.000 | 625,509,747 | 431,924,666 | ¢ | 527 |  |




| Atlanta- |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Nomi }}$ | $\overline{\text { nal. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Sav Bank- | 200,000 | 125,837 $3,412,742$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oitiz \& So Nat Bank. First Nat Bank | r5,000,000 5 | 33,412,742 | 60,483,036 | +10 | $16^{816}$ | $1 /$ |
| Frulton Nat Bank--- | 1,000,000 | n3,403,626 | 15,770,888 | 100 |  | 17 |
| Ga Sav Bk\& ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | 1,500,000 | 633,928 | 1,684,577 | 100 |  |  |
| Trust Co of Georgia- | 2,000,000 | 1,694,404 | 7,398,743 |  |  |  |
| AugustaGeorgis RR Bk \& Tr |  | 447,047 | 6,624,589 | 100 |  |  |
| Oitiz \& So Nat Bank- | r5.000,000 | 3,412,742 | 60,483,036 | $\pm 10$ | $81 /$ | $91 / 6$ |
| Nat Exchange Bank. | e 400,000 | 183,174 | 2,896,679 | 100 |  | 90 |
| ColumbusOolumbus Bk \& | 850,000 |  |  | 100 |  | 8 |
| Fourth Nat Bank. | - 300,000 | u118,349 | 1,521,668 | 100 | N |  |
| Home Savings Bank. | 150.000 | 64,756 | 1,027,861 | 100 | e | cent |
| Merch \& Mech Bank | 200,000 | 313,491 | 1,518,520 | 100 | 83 | les |
| Flist Nat Bk of Ool.- <br> Macon- | 200,000 | 167,374 | 1,130,907 |  |  |  |
| Oitis \& So Nat Bank | 75,000,000 | 3,412,742 | 60,483,036 | $\dagger 10$ | 81/ | 93 |
| First Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | C 500,000 | 270.106 | 5,930,880 | 10 |  |  |
| Savannah- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liberty Nat Bk \& Tr | ${ }_{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,412,742 \\ 129,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,483,036 \\ 3,542,883 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10 |  |  |
| Savannah Bk \& Tr-- | 700000 | 113,988 | 2,180,244 | 100 |  |  |
| Oitizens BK \& Tr Co. | 200,000 | 76,885 | 709,449 |  |  |  |

## * Sale price. Savannah.

† Branch of Savannan.
$\boldsymbol{a}$ Affiliate of the Hartford National Co.
a Arrinate of the Hartiord National Co.
b Feb 25 1933.
c Olosed by State Banking Commission on Aug. 301933.
$c$ Closed by State Banking Commission on Aug. 301933.
d Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida.
e Arfiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.
f Sept. 30 1932.
$f$ Sept. 301932 . 19 .
o Member of the Florida National Group.
$h$ Affiliated with the Barnett Natonal Bank
$h$ Affiliated with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla.
$i$ Dec. 311932.
$k$ Sept. 271933.
${ }_{n} l$ Last. sale.
$n$ Sept. 30 . 1933 .
o Reorganzation plan approved by the Comptroller of the Currency in October 1933 .
$\boldsymbol{p}$ In process of reorganization.

Combined statement.
$t$ Trust pinds.
$u$ Oct. 251933.
$x$ Conservator appointed.


* Sale price.
$b$ In process of reorganization.
d New stock.
$e$ Dec. 311932.
$f$ Sept. 301933.
$g$ Reopened for business.
$i$ On Oct. 131933 James R. Leavell, President of the Continental minois
Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., announced that the directors voted to recommend to the shareholders a reduction of the common stock of
the bank from $\$ 75,000,000$ to $\$ 25,000,000$, the amount of the reduction to be credited to surplus, undivided profits and reserves "after proper provision to be made from such acts for unsatisfactory assets.", The RFO on Oct. Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of preferred stock in the $k$ Operating on a restricted basis.
$l$ Last sale.
$n$ Belleville Savings Bank of Belleville, Ill., closed since March 41933, On Oct. 211933.
o Oct. 251933.
$t$ Trust deposits.
$x$ Ex-dividend








| National Banks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| June 30. |

NEW HAMPSHIRE

|  | Captalal. | Surplus \& Profits. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits. } \\ & \text { Dross. } \end{aligned}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\bar{N} \overline{N o m i}$ | nal. <br> share |
| ardamalk Nat | 120,000 $n$ | $n 1207,031$ | 2,438,802 | 100 |  |  |
| Quarantes ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1.000.000 22.000 | n1,342, 1724 | 9,765,773 |  |  |  |
| Equitabl |  | 172,504 | 3,671,738 |  |  |  |
| AsburyPliNatBk\&Tr | 300,000 | k225,451 | 4,231, | 100 |  |  |
| Asbury Park \& Ocean <br> Grove Bank.----- |  | 33,034 | 154,618 | 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bayonne Trust Oo | $\begin{aligned} & 400,000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500,292 \\ & 512,671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,069,422 \\ & 7,734,612 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 100 50 | 100 |  |
| dg |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridget |  | 161,201 <br> 365. <br> 108 | 1,39 | 100 |  |  |
| Farm \& Mer Nat Bk- | 200.000 | 146, 810 | 1,154,289 | 20 |  |  |
| amm |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FirstOamNatB | $1,500,000$ $1.200,000$ | l $1,813,215$ | ${ }_{25}^{21,307,369.419}$ | 25 | 25 | $623 / 1$ |
| Merchantville Nat' |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Jersey Trust OO | 1.050,000 | 1,004,24 | 4,973,36 | 20 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Ampar }}{\text { Eas }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Essex Co Trust | 2 | 747 | 17,32,753 | 100 | 325 | - |
| Sav Inv \& Trust Oo. Elizabath- | 2,225,875 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elizabet | 500,000 | 252,954 | 4,603 | 100 | 90 |  |
| Nationa | 700,000 | 320 | 12,652 |  | 70 |  |
| Eentral Homeme | ${ }_{620,000}^{50,000}$ | 19 | - 4,14 | 100 | 125 |  |
| Union Oountr $T$ | 750.000 | d741,6 | 8,590,495 | 25 | 0 |  |
| Hoboken- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 625.000 100,000 | 670,482 | 10,221,238 |  | 31/2 | 51/2 |
| Jefferson Trust ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 800.000 | 400 | 3,500,000 | 100 |  |  |
| Seaboard Trust Co | 500,000 | 455 |  | 10 |  |  |
| Jorsoy City - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrat Nathional | 1,600,000 400 | k1,399,644 | 16,132,824 | 100 |  |  |
| Hudson OO N N B | 1,250,000 | ${ }_{4}^{1,255,12}$ | ${ }_{4}^{26,709}$ | 25 | 12 |  |
| N J Title | 2,035,000 | 2,268,369 | 23,37 |  | 15 | 19 |
| ust | 5.700,000 | 5,308,8 | 58.54 | 105 | ii- | 14 |
| West Bergen Tr | 200,000 | -406,329 | 1,638,360 | 100 |  |  |
| Long BranchLong Branch Bkg Oo | 200.000 | 25.09 | 2,415,815 | 00 |  | 150 |
| st Na |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nrrst National Bank- | f250 | 387, | 5,882,879 | 50 |  |  |
| American Trust ${ }^{\text {Ao }}$ - | 200,000 1.000 .000 | 135,887 257 | 7,384,7782 | 125 |  |  |
| mi. Holly- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unlon Nat Bk\&'TrOo <br> Farmers' Trust Oo_ | $\begin{gathered} 200.000 \\ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421,053 \\ & 143,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,853,839 \\ 968,636 \end{array}$ | 50 | 100 100 | 0 |
| ow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lincoln Nat B <br> Franklin Wash | $\begin{array}{r} 600,000 \\ 1,200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 385,815 \\ & 791,055 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,181,719 \\ 4,300,809 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 40 |
| $\mathrm{Marzano} \mathrm{stat}^{\text {Tr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mt Prospect | 225,00 | 26,670 | 643.007 | 100 | 70 |  |
| Nat Newark \& | 3.000,00 | d1,867 | 31,778,126 | 100 | 135 | 142 |
| National State Bank | 500,000 | d1,106 | 14,563,550 | 100 | 0 |  |
| Com | 50.000 | 134,558 | 216 | 10 |  |  |
| Olinton Trust | 700,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbus Trus | 400,0 | 4.086 | 27.843 | 25 |  |  |
| Fidelity Union $T$ | 6.666.675 | 10,225, 888 | 136,531 | 25 | 0 |  |
| Merch \& New | 2.500.000 | 2,939, | 15,395. | 25 | 30 |  |
| Union National Bk | 375 | 164 | 2,191. | ${ }^{0} 5$ |  |  |
| West side Trust Co- | 1,075,000 | - ${ }_{915,221}$ | 4,403,969 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| New Brunswi Nat Bank of $N \mathrm{~J}$ | 1,000.0 | 542,309 K281526 |  | 00 |  |  |
| New Brunsw | i 300,000 | -357,753 | ${ }_{3,926,11}^{4,}$ | 100 |  |  |
| 1 1stNat Bk of Unc | ${ }^{\text {ason- }} 300000$ |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| First N Bk | 300,000 $n$ | $n 223.666$ | 4,272,590 | 100 |  |  |
| of Weenawken | 150,000 | 24,488 | 1,230,433 | 100 |  |  |
| Guttenberg | 100.000 $n$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchants Trust ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 500.000 | 370.5 | 6,319, | 00 |  |  |
| Guttb'g BK \& Tr ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 800.000 10000 | 113,60 | ${ }_{2,223}$ |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\mathrm{Pk}}{\mathrm{W}}$ | 3 350.000 | 274,88 | ${ }_{6}^{1,210}$ |  |  |  |
| Huds Tr Co Un City- | 1,000,000 | 2,240,822 | 26,691, | 25 |  |  |
| Woodeliff Trust Co.- | 150,000 | 52,844 | 830,575 | 100 |  |  |
| assa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | h1,000,000 $n$ | n1,015,385 | 12,946,276 | 25 |  |  |

[^28]


| $i k s$ | NEW YORK |  | State InstitutionsJune 30. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
|  |  |  | \$ |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | irs. |
| nglo-south |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| of Athe |  | ${ }^{C} \quad 527$ |  | 100 | 142 |  |
| anco d |  | ${ }_{c}^{a 744}$ |  | 100 |  |  |
| Bank of S |  | ${ }_{9}{ }^{\text {c.594 }}$ |  | 100 |  |  |
| ankers ${ }^{\text {² }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.000 | $a 6120$ |  | 20 |  |  |
| Ohemical Bk \& Tr Co <br> Oity Bank Farmers <br> Trust Co |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
|  |  | -11606,274 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Clinton Trust ${ }^{-0} 0$ | 0 | ${ }^{362,793}$ | ${ }_{6}^{2,6}$ |  |  |  |
| Oontinental Bk\&TÖŌ Oorn Ex Bk \& Tr Oo |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
|  | 15,000,000 |  | 223 |  |  |  |
| Oorporation Trust ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 8,000.000 | a2, |  |  | 5\% | 1/8 |
|  | 2,000,000 | a3,06 | 15 | 100 | 230 | 200- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.000 .000 <br> 1.000 <br> 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irving Trust Oo-.- ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 413,81 |  | 41/6 | \% |
| Lawyers' CountyTr Tr Manufacturers' Tr_u |  |  |  | 25 | 32 | - ${ }^{-1} 41 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marine Midland TrNew Yorls Trust Co- |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{7}$ |
| TItle Guar \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{CO}_{0}$ Trust Co of Nor Am- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br> Jamaica, L.I. $\overline{\text { Jand }}$ | 1,000,0 | 1.046 | 7,16 | 100 | 5 |  |
|  | 2.000 .00 | $a 27221$ | 59,87 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 225,000 | 41.400 | 1,540,300 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 1,000.000 | $1,054,949$ |  | 252020 | 162117 |  |
| Lincoln-Alla Bk ${ }^{\text {Le }}$ Str | 2.0000 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,875,533 \\ & 8,53,170 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oentral Trust ${ }^{\text {Geneee }}$ Vall ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1600 1.000 | 1,730,824 | 15.914.249 |  |  |  |
| Roch Trust \& S D Oo Security Trust Oo.Union Trust Co. |  | 3,250 |  |  | 700 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 300.000 \\ 03.000 .000 \end{array}$ | a4,021,205 | 38,258,129 | 130 |  |  |
| SchenectadyUnion National BankOitizens Trust OoSchenectady Tr Oo.- | $\begin{aligned} & 300,000 \\ & 300,000 \\ & 750,000 \end{aligned}$ | a364,139451.4841, | $\begin{array}{r} 8,569,767 \\ 5,678,732 \\ 14,185,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 250 | $50^{--}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lincoln Nat Bk \& ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$ | 1,200, | 928 |  | 20 |  |  |
| Salt Springs Nat BkFirst Trust \& Dep Co |  | 225,25 |  | 20 |  |  |
|  |  | 3,197,266 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \mathbf{i 1 , 5 0 0 , 0 0} \\ 600,000 \\ 300,000 \\ 200,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 1.697,176 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,178,272 \\ 7.567,715 \\ 5,807,405 \\ 3,571,145 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 25 \\ 50 \\ 100 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ l_{11} 11 / 2 \\ 180 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| nufactu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Troy Trust |  | 154,988 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000,000 \\ 600,000 \end{array}$ |  |  | 20 | 20 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watortown } \\ & \text { Jeffergon Co Nat Bk } \\ & \text { Watertown Nat Bk } \\ & \text { North'n N Y Tr } \mathbf{~ C o} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500,000 \\ & 300,000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 189,497 \\ 151,137 \\ 617,024 \end{array}$ |  | 1005025 | O- |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| estc |  |  |  |  | Nom. |  |
| New Rochelle- Tr Co_ s1.500,000 C1,129,04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huguenot Tr |  |  | 41.117,7999 |  |  |  |
| New Rochelle |  |  | 11,979,277 | 20 |  |  |
| \& Trust |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common ${ }^{\text {estchat }}$ |  | 376,43 |  |  |  |  |
| Prefer |  | 3\%,43 | 4,649,67 |  |  |  |
| It Pleas B | 200,000 | 138,000 | , | 100 |  |  |
| Chester-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bk\& Trual Trust- | 500.000 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| - Rye Nat B | 250 |  | 3, |  |  |  |
|  | 200,000 |  | ,089 | 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |
|  | 500,000 | 1,683,68 | 7,786,912 | 100 |  |  |
| Yonkers -Frrst Natil | $s 1$ | c1,118,030 | 15,583,327 | 25 |  |  |
| Bank in Yonkers.. Yonkers Nat Bank \& Trust Co |  | ,18,08 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## * Sale price.

a Sept. 301933.
Federal conservator appointed.
c Dec. 311932.
Withdrawals against deposits or other credits limited temporarily.
e June 301933.
$g$ The Comptroller of the Currency, has appointed Frederick $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$. Goess, Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Co. in charge of the Bank
Liquidation Department receiver of the Harriman National Bank \& Trust o. of the City of New York, effective Oct. 161933.
$i$ Controlled by Marine Midland Corp.
$k$ Oct. 21933.
$l$ Last sale.
$o$ Capital reduction of the Union Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y.. from
$\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 3,000,000$, and the par value from $\$ 50$ a share to $\$ 30$ a $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 3,000,000$, and the par value from $\$ 50$ a share to $\$ 30$
$r$ Oct. 251933.
$s$ In process of reorganization.
$t$ Oct. 311933.
New stock. $\quad x$ Ex-dividend.
$u$ Manufacturers' Trust Co. on Oct. 271933 announced the issuance by the company of $\$ 25,000,000$ of capital notes to
thereby increasing the capital funds of the bank.



| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Banks } \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | OKLAHOMAsso StateSune 30. <br> Justions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capial. | Surplus Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| GuthrioFirst National Bank_ First State Bank.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 8.000 \\ 100,000 \\ 50,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 8, \\ +84,760 \\ 62,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,025,905 \\ 1,1,121,989 \end{gathered}$ | 100 | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Nomi } \\ \text { Per } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | nal. |
| MoAlester- <br> Nat Bk of McAlester F'rat Nat Bk of McA | 100,000 100.000 | 65,000 60,121 | $1,200,000$ 1,999 | 100 | 50 | --\%* |
| MuskogeoOommerclal Nat Bk <br> Firmt Nat Ble \& Tr O | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \\ & 300,000 \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} a 35,666 \\ { }_{2}^{294,781} \\ a 215,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,429,781 \\ & 3,385 ; 868 \\ & 4,949,809 \end{aligned}$ | 100100100 | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{re} \\ \mathbf{N e}}}{ }$ | (ean |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma City Oity Nat' Bk\& ${ }^{2}$ Tr OoFirst Nat Bk \& Tr Oo | $\begin{array}{r}50,000 \\ \text { 200, } \\ \text { 5,000 } \\ 300,000 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,141 \\ 59,990 \\ 1,600,935 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 20 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 150 \\ 151 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | 10018526100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liberty Nat Bank- | 600,000 | -78,143 | -2,24,031 | 100 |  |  |
| Preferred | 600,000 <br> 500 | 1344,750 <br> 4,108 <br> 170.567 | $11,610,069$537,591 | 100 | 50 | 75 |
|  | 500,0001005000005000 |  |  |  | 60 | 80 |
|  |  |  | 11,345,629 | 100 | 125 | 80 |
|  Fourth Nat Bank. Nat Bk of Bom | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500,000 \\ 250,000 \end{array}$ | 608.6415450 | $24.350,921$3.155 .293 | 20 |  | --- |
|  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |
| Nat Bk of Oom'erce-Nat Bank of Tulsa-CommonPreferred | 2, 2.000000000 | -1.978 | 26,588,603 | 20 |  |  |
|  |  | $\}^{2.004,935}$ |  |  |  |  |
| National Banks June 30 . | OREGON |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State Institutions } \\ & \text { June } 30 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |


| Eugene- <br> First National Bank | 200,000 2227,606 | 2,762,886 | 100 |  | nat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $100.000{ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| First National BankSecurity Sar \& Tr Oo | 2.500,000 $5001,490,160$ | ${ }_{h}^{49,222,111}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  | 300,000 69,4 | 2.275.132 | 100 |  |  |
| Bk_-..--.....-- | $4,000,000$ a3,171,463 | 72,718,476 | 20 |  |  |





|  | Captal. | Surplus \& Profits. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Deposils. } \end{gathered}$ | Par. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nemport- | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|}  \\ \mathbf{S} \\ 300,000 \\ 250,000 \\ 120,000 \\ 300,000 \end{array}\right\}$ | \$ | \$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Nomi} \\ \mathrm{Per} \end{gathered}$ | nal. share. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 122,174 | 6.837.479 | 50 |  |  |
| Nowport Nat ${ }^{\text {Pank-- }}$ |  |  |  | 60 |  |  |
| Newport Trust Co.-- |  | $f$ 556,058 | 3,356,047 | 100 |  |  |
| Providenco- ${ }^{\text {Brackstone Oan }}$ | 500,000 |  |  | 25 | 52 | 54 |
| Oolumbus Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Hlghsst}^{\text {Bk }}$ | 200,000 120000 | 132,928 277,683 | 2,481,107 | 50 | 105 | 5 |
|  | 500,000 850,000 | 203,320 <br> 856 <br> 8.35 |  | 50 50 | 15 | ${ }_{49}{ }^{0}$ |
| Phenix Nat Bank - | 450,000 | 1,154,790 | 2,764,930 |  | 110 | 120 |
| Provldence Nat Bank | 1.500.000 | 2,555,802 | 9,817.564 | 100 | 165 | 175 |
| ${ }^{\text {Lnincoln }}$ Trust ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 4.000,000 | 9,636,305 | 109,431, |  | 178 |  |
|  | 5.000000 | 11,854.832 | 85.878 |  | 2000 | ${ }_{2150}$ |
|  | , 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woonsocket Trust $\mathrm{O}_{0}$ | 100.000 | r293,322 | 2,627,785 | 100 | 1100 |  |

National $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranks } \\ & \text { June } 30 .\end{aligned}$ SOUTH CAROLINA ${ }^{\text {State }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Insititutions } \\ & \text { June }\end{aligned}$ 30.

| Atlantic National Bl |  |  |  |  | $\overline{N O m i t}$ | shal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic National Bk | - 200,000 | 353.374 | 1,982.062 | 0100 |  |  |
| Oitizens \& Sou Bank | - 500,000 | 522,217 | 3.297.651 | 0100 |  |  |
| Miners \& Merch Bk- | 200,000 | 139.733 38.885 | $3,682.097$ 378.132 | 100 |  |  |
| South Oaro Nat Bank | 1,500,000 | 624.731 | 16,813,881 | 100 |  |  |
| So Carolina State Bk | 750,000 | 323,043 | 8,409,963 | 100 |  |  |
| Columbia- <br> First Nat Bk of Col. | 200,000 | 46,155 | 1,300,000 | 10 |  |  |
| Greenville- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank. | 200.000 | 360.371 | 3,456.022 | 100 | 175 |  |
| Peoples Nat Bank Pledmont Sav \& | 200,000 50.000 | 437.215 <br> 135,630 | $2,347,775$ | 10 | 12 | 15 |



|  | $\begin{aligned} & 125.000 \\ & 100.000 \\ & 200.000 \\ & 250.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,906 \\ 44,244 \\ 124,451 \\ 275,080 \\ 275 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Ba1 } \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | TENNESSEE |  | State InstitutionsJune 30 . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 625.000 650 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| Hamilton Nat Bank- | 2,000,000 | k1,074,383 | 25,785,999 | - $10 \overline{0}$ | 95 | $00^{\circ}$ |
| Knox |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oomm'l Bk \& Tr OoHamiltonNationalBi | $\begin{aligned} & 203.125 \\ & 500.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,956 \\ 328,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 431,948 \\ 10.288,079 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{123} 100$ | 130 | 142 |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St National | 1.000 .000 $1,000.000$ | r1,161.093 r1,065, 059 |  |  | 195 | 200 |
| State Savings Bank. | 1,00,000 | r1,065,097 | 1 1,247,096 |  | 00 | 305 |
| Union Planters' Nat' Bank \& Trust $\mathrm{OO}_{-}$ | 3,500,000 | r2,491,799 | 32,8 | 10 | 85\% | 9 |
| Nashville- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { American Nat Bat } \\ & \text { Common } \\ & \text { bomen } \end{aligned}$ | 3.000 | 1,284,361 | 31,812,590 |  | 5 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommerce | 800 | 982,229 | 715,830 |  | 16 | 18 |
| Common.... |  | 1,013.620 |  |  | (b) |  |
| Third Nationai Bañk | 1,600 | 189,517 | צ,714,505 |  | - 105 | 0 |


| National Banks | TEXAS | State <br> June 30. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


p Reorganization plan approved by the Comptroller of the Currency on

$s$ Comblned statement.
$x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ NO par.




| Seattio- |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Per}}{\mathrm{Nom}}$ | isal. share. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oanadian Bk of Oom | 8500.000 | 2094806 | $\begin{array}{r}4,808,685 \\ 66,402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 18 | 19 |
| First Security Bank- | 8.150 .000 | - 2 , 39,424 | 66.4022.978 |  | 18 | 19 |
| Nat Bk of Commerce | c2,500.000 | 1,516,594 | 29,454,829 | c 25 |  |  |
| Pacific Nat Bank. | 2.500 .000 | 1,098,913 | 15,325,568 | 100 | 1073\% | ${ }^{-1}$ |
| People's Bk \& Tr Oo | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ \\ 30000000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 319,490 | 9,844,824 | 100 |  |  |
| Puoples First Aveatl | r 3000.000 | 86,592 | 1,245,220 | 100 |  |  |
| Tower Savings Bank | 500,000 | 49,553 | 1,340.088 | 100 |  | 2̇5** |
| University Nat Bank | 500,000 | 164,846 | 3,098,855 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| Wof Oommerce. ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | c100.000 | 1 - 38.002 | 1,049,073 |  |  |  |
| W Seattle State Bk-- | 100.000 | k 33.620 | 351,263 | 100 |  |  |
| Seattle Trust Co..-- | 500,000 | 789,525 | 2,129;181 | 100 | 40 | 50 |
| Firmi Nat Tr \& 8 Bk. | 500,000 | 45,639 | 2,761,058 | 100 |  |  |
| Old N B \& Un T CoCommon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred -------- | 500,000 | z258,626 | 7,227,917 |  |  |  |
| Security State Bank. | 25.000 | 64,332 | 659.880 | $10 n$ | N |  |
| 8pok \& East Tr Oo. | 01.000 .000 | 2366.382 | 12,291.292 | 100 | - | cen |
| Washington Trust Co | 200.000 |  |  |  |  | es |
| Nat Bank of Tacoma Puget Sound Nat Bk | $11,000,000$ 600,000 | 2841,120 227,557 | 11,177,387 | 100 25 |  |  |

National Banks WEST VIRGINIA
June 30 State Junstitutions

|  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\mathrm{Nomi}}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {share. }} ^{\text {sal. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 15 | 15 |  |  |
| Onarleston Nat B | 1.062,500 | z1,422,057 | 15 | 100 |  |  |
| Kanawha Valley Bk- | 1,000,000 | z1,704,954 | 13,454,432 | 100 |  |  |
| Nat Bank of Oomm, | 200,000 | 231,651 | 1,867.429 | 100 |  |  |
| Oentral Trust Oo ${ }^{\text {--- }}$ | 500,000 | z271,653 | s489,977 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 200,000 | $k$ 84,885 | 1,015,800 | 100 |  |  |
| Wheeling- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oenter Wheeling Sav Oitisens Mutual $\mathbf{T r}$ | 100,000 | 98,888 | 1,181,331 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 600.000 | h521,098 | 4,314.448 | 100 |  | 80 |
| Half Dollar Trust \& | 100,000 | 33.012 | 885,885 | 25 |  | 25 |
| Nat Bank of W Va | 500.000 | 444,517 | 3,601,672 | 100 |  | 80 |
| Nat Exchange Ba | 500.000 | 558,494 | 4,051,255 |  |  |  |
| Dollar Sav \& Tr Oo- | 1,165.600 | z3,095,056 | 10,376,962 | 100 | -120] | $185^{-0}$ |
| Security Trust Oo-- | 300.000 | 550,000 | 3,404,406 | 100 | 130 |  |
| Tr | 500.000 | h852,049 | 6,073,535 | 100 |  | 165 |

* Sale price.
$\dagger$ In liquidation.
Member of First Security Corp.
C. Member of the Marine Bancorporation. Bank \& Trust Co. of Petersburg. Charter granted Oct. 2 1933; capita
$\$ 400,000$, consisting of $\$ 200,000$ preferred and $\$ 200,000$ common stock. e Member of the Northwest Bancorporation.
${ }_{\sigma}$ f Sept process of reorganization.
Sept. 301932.
Sept. 301933.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { i Member Firsi National Oord. } \\ k \text { Dec. } 31 & 1932 .\end{array}$
$k$ Dec. 31 1932.
$l$
$l$
$n$ On Oct. 71933 the respective stockholders of the Norfolk National
Bank of Commerce \& Trusts and the Virginia National Bank, both of Norfolk, Va., voted to consolidate the institutions into a new bank to be known as the National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk.
$p$ March ${ }^{2}$ by she Joseph ${ }^{2} \mathbf{F}$, Meyer interests.
Member People' Oorp.
$t$ The Old Nandional Bank \& Union Trust Oo. of Spokane, Wash., reu Oonservator appointed.
u Oonservator appointed.
- Traded in as Old National Oorp:
sizdividend





## Canadian Bank Statements

## Returns are all of Aug 31 1933. Prices are per cont. not por share.

## NOVA SCOTIA

|  | Capital. | Reserve Fund. | ${ }_{\text {Deposils. }}^{\text {Gross }}$ |  | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halifax- | 12.000.000 | 24.000 .000 | 201, ${ }^{\text {s }}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 569 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Per }}$ | cent. |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |




QUEBEC


* Sale price.
t Wisconsin Ban
$b$
Sept. 30
1933 .
${ }_{c}$ c June 301933 .
${ }^{d}$ Unit of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp.
${ }_{i}{ }^{q}$ On a restricted basis.
TTe Security Savings Bank and the Gateway City Bank, both of La
Crosse Wis., have been closed as of Oct. 9 1933, for liquidtaion. The banks have been operating in the same quarters under the waiver system lLast sale. $\boldsymbol{x}$ EIE-dividend.
0 Oct. $25 \quad 1933$.


## Real Estate Bonds

| Bonds. Bid. | Ask. | Bonds. ${ }^{\text {Bid. }}$ |  | Bond | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany Metropolitan 61/4s 1938-if ${ }_{\text {Ald }} 15$ | 182 |  |  |  |  |
| Alden 68 1941-- J\&J/f 20 |  | 18t m leaseh 5 S 1946 | 50 |  | $\overline{2}^{\mathbf{8}}{ }^{-0}$ |
|  | 11\% |  |  |  |  |
| mer Insur Un Bldg 6s 41. M \& N | 1815 | Harriman Bldg 6s 1951-.-M M 53 | 56 | Debenture $61 / 2819$ |  |
|  | $\overline{3}{ }^{--}$ |  | $59^{-}$ | Penney (J O) Corp $51 / \mathrm{s}$ 1950 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -- |
| Bond \& Mtge Guar 51/2s 1932-37 $f\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { a }\end{array}\right.$ | 35 |  | 251/2 |  | - |
|  |  | Eighbridge Station P O, N Y-J |  |  |  |
| oton Post Office serv station- |  | Home Owners Loan -- See |  |  |  |
| SYa July 119388 |  | Hotel Lexinution $8 \mathrm{~B} 1943 \ldots$... MaN $f 14$ | 16 |  |  |
| $7 \mathrm{mman-Blitmore}$ Hotels 7e 1934 |  |  | 16 |  | $2^{-\bullet}$ |
| \$435 partial redemp'n 1934 | 101/8 |  | 28 | 6s 1943------------------------180 ${ }^{\text {a }} 30$ |  |
|  |  | Insurance Oenter Bldg 615s 1943 15 |  | Repub Bidg (Denv) 615 s 40 M\&S ${ }^{\text {c }} 15$ |  |
| way Barclay Office Bldg 6s 1941 23 |  | Jowelere Bldg (Ohic) \%s 50, Jd. | 11 | Hoxy Thearre 61/8 1940 -..-A\&O $f$ 81/ | 0̄䂞 |
|  |  |  | 512 |  | $1 /$ |
| Bryant Px Bldg (NY) $61 / 8^{\circ} 45 J J$ J 24 | 27 | Lawyers Westchester Mtgestitle |  | Sto Oharlee Hotel (AtIOy) 49 1945'f 10 | 121/3 |
| Budd Realty ${ }^{68}$ June 1941....-- 48 | 51 51 | 20 | 30 | Saks Realty 6s 1945.......A\&N ${ }^{\text {d }} 25$ | 12/3 |
|  |  | Lefcourt State Bld 61/6s $1943 \ldots$ |  | Savoy-Pla | 0\% |
| Oambridge Apartments 6s 1940-7 25 | 30 |  | $\overline{3} 2$ |  | 103/3 |
| Oarblde \& Oarbon Bldg 6a '40J\&JJ <br> Central Zone Bldg ctis $\quad f{ }^{-1}$ | 441/2 | Lincoln 42d 8 |  | Schulte Real Estate 681935 ---- | , |
| Chain Store Depot 6s 1940 --------- 68 |  | Certificates | $397 \%$ | Without warrants |  |
| Debenture $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1938$ |  |  |  | 79 Madison Ave Bldg 6 a 40 M\&S $f 3$ |  |
| Ohrysler Bidg 681948. | 46 | Lucom New Brd Prep of 45 -Jtivis 71 |  | Sevilla-B18 Hote |  |
| gar Stores Realty Holdinga- |  |  | 49 | Sherry-Netherlan | $8^{\circ}$ |
|  | 90 | Lond Gu as Acc Bldg (Ohic) 6s 62,74 | 76 | Certificates of deposit...... 15 |  |
|  | 90 | Lord Balt Hotel g m $63 / 5^{\prime} \mathbf{4 5}$ A\&O ${ }^{\text {a }} 7$ | 101/2 |  |  |
| Oleve Term Bldg 6s Court ( | 10 |  | 37 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 34 | Majestic Apts 6s 1948 ctfs....... $f$ 151/2 |  | Stanley-Mark Strand 61/831941-41 |  |
| Dallas Blag 6451948 | 43 |  |  |  | $6{ }^{-1}$ |
| Dorset (The) 6s 1941 ctis | 27 | arcy (The) 68 194 |  | ink fund 5. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sink fund 5 s 1948 ser $B$ |  |
|  | 61/2 | 1st s f $51 / 481953-\ldots$ | 17 | Stevens Hotel (Ohic) 68 1945-J\& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ (f 1 | 15 $1 / 1$ |
|  | $27^{-7}$ | Mercantile Properoles, Ino-JJJ |  | Taft Realty (New Ha |  |
| Epppley Hotels $61 / 681941$ _-JdJ ${ }^{\text {d }} 131$ |  |  | $561 / 3$ | Textile Bldg 1et 6a 1958 .... MaN | $3{ }^{-\cdots}$ |
| Bquit Orfice Bldg (N Y) ${ }^{\text {Sg }}$ 1952-- 49 | $521 / 2$ | Minneapolis Parcel ${ }^{5} \mathrm{O}$ O- |  | Title Guar \& Trust 51/2s 1932-37 $f$ f 25 |  |
| rry 8ta P O (8an Pr) 8a 1934-- 42 |  | 6e July $1942 \ldots \ldots$ - J\&J 39 | 44 | 301 Eist 38th St Bldg ctfs.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 26 |  |
|  | 26 | Mortgage Bond (N Y ${ }^{\text {Mortgage }}$ Securities $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$---- ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 30 | 5 |  | 98 |
|  |  |  | 41 | 208 south La Salle st B |  |
| 42d St \& Lexington Ave Bldg---- |  | Nat Hotel of Ouba 68 1959..M\&S 11 | 15 | Tyler Bldg 6 s 1953-------MA0 |  |
| 61/8 1945 - Place-Bidg ora | 49 |  | 36 |  | 181/3 |
| 48 kichause Place Bldg 6a 1938- 46 1612 Spruce $8 t$ (Phila) 4. | 49 | 63/ 1948.-- |  | nderbilt |  |
| 1 年 m 6s 1943....A\&) 1316 |  |  |  | 1st leashold 63s 1944-J\&J |  |
|  | 413 | New Weston Hotel Annex 6s 1940 19 |  | 1st \& coll $s f$ f $6 \mathrm{~s} 1938 \ldots \ldots$ |  |
|  | 29 | N Y Ashlotic Club be 1946...asto $f 171 / 2$ | 1812 |  |  |
|  |  | New York Title Mtge 53, ${ }^{\text {Noralk }} \ldots$ |  | Wadsworth Bldg (NY)6s 's3, Aato | ${ }^{-}$ |
| 42 d St \& Lex Ave Bldg 61/i 1945 , 18 | $23{ }^{-0}$ | North Station Indua Bldg (Bost) |  | Wanamak (Joha) Pan |  |
| Fox Let Thaatre 60 luaz |  |  |  |  |  |
| dink Mund convo 6 |  | 111 John 8t Blak 6 1948-..-. F\&A 32 | 36 | Certificates or deposit_...-.- f 12 | 15 |
| Hox Now Pug Thea 6j/j | $163 / 2$ |  | 56 | ardman Healt |  |
| Poz Theatre a Office Bidg |  |  |  |  | 51/3 |
|  | 10 | One Park Av Bldg $68{ }^{\circ} 33-{ }^{\prime} 39 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{\& N}$ | $59^{-\prime}$ | Westchester Bd \& Mtge $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 381 f$. | $\overline{27}$ |
| Certificates of depos | 10 | Patace Hotel(San Er) 58.45 -F AA $f 38$ | 41 | Westchester Title \& Trust 51/83--f 20 | 25 |
| 1st 8 f 61681942 |  |  | 31 | Wesc End Ave |  |
| Fuller Bldg (G A F Realty Oo | 11 | aramount Th |  |  |  |
|  | 42 | Park Central | ${ }^{1} 9$ | White Motor Realty 6 s 1931 |  |
|  | 34 | Park Lane Uorp 61581943 | 7 | oodbridge Bldg 5\%s '41-aA8O 69 |  |
|  | $\overline{2} 0{ }^{--}$ |  | 10 |  |  |

## Insurance Stocks

|  | Par | Captial. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { NetSurplus } \\ \text { Dec. 31 } \\ 1932 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Unearned <br> Premium <br> Reserve. | Bid. | Ask. |  | Par | Capital. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { NetSurpius } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \\ 1932 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Unearned <br> Premium Reserve. | Bid. | Ask. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fire \& Marine | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | Per | share | Fi | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | Per | Share |
| Aetna Insur (Harti) -- | 10 | 7.500.000 | 14,303 | 18.392,366 | $31 \%$ | 3 | NorthweaternNational |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural (Watet'n) | 25 |  |  |  | 1318 | 53 |  | 25 | 2.000 .000 | 3,167,230 | 5.533.892 | 831/2 | $881 / 2$ |
| Amer Aliance ( ${ }^{\text {A }} \mathbf{Y}$ ) - | 10 | $3.000,000$ | 2.0584,744 | 1.112 .932 | 1478 | 13\% | Paclific Fire ( $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 10 | 1,000,000 |  |  | 1543 |  |
| Amer Equitable ( $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ Y) |  | 1.000 .000 | 2.415 .347 | 4,753,259 | 12 | 13 | Pafla Nat (Philla), | 10 | 1.000.000 | 745,001 |  | 10 | 113 |
| Amer Fire (Wash'ton) 1 | 100 | 1100000 | 400.278 |  |  |  | Phoonix Ins (Hartf) | 10 | 6.000.000 | 17,404,286 | 9,443,075 | $541 / 8$ | $561 / 3$ |
| Amer Home Fire(N Y ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | ${ }_{3} .000 .000$ |  | 13.412 .146 | 8\%8 | 758 | Providence - W ashing- ton (Providence) | 10 | $3.000,000$ | 2.159 .813 |  | 2036 | 228 |
| Amer Reserve ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ). | $1{ }^{10}$ | 1,000,000 | ${ }^{4,522,016}$ | 1,727,826 | 91/8 | 111/8 | Public Fire (Newarie)- | 5 | 1,000,000 | 2.159,813 |  | 18 | $22 \%$ |
| Amer Salamandra | 10 | c463.950 | 471.194 | (a) |  |  | Rellance Ins (Phila)-- | 10 | 1,000,000 | 200.068 | . 880 | 18 | 6 |
| Automobllelas (Hartf) | 10 | $5.000,000$ | 2,982,281 | 4,691,328 | 17 | 193 | Reliable Fire (Dayton. | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore Amer (BIt) | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1,500,000 | 1 494,845 | $2,0973.384$ | 3436 | $443 / 2$ | Republic ${ }^{\text {( }}$ - ${ }^{\text {alias) }}$ | 10 | 2 250,000 | 738.081 | 7 | 55 | 60 |
| Bastor (Boston) | 100 | 3,000.000 | 6,864,561 | 4.988 .684 | 15 | 40 | Rhode Island (Prō) | 5 | 1,000,000 | 1,078.187 | 1,283.855 | 5 | $61 / 2$ |
| Buffalo Ins Oo (Buff) | 100 | 1,000,000 | 643.182 | 2,088.107 | 113 | 12 | Rochester Americaris | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oamden Fire(Oamden) | 5 | 2.000,000 | 2,118,093 |  | $11 / 2$ |  | Rossia Ins (Hartford)- | 5 | 1.500 .000 | 2,072,404 |  | 1/8 |  |
| N.O.) | 10 | 500,000 | 476,114 | 596.704 | 13\%8 | 135 | St Paul F \& M (8t P | 25 | 4.000.000 | 8,323,641 | 10,259,625 | 14 | 119 |
| Central Fire (Baito)-- | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | Seaboard ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( M (NY) | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 1,000,000 | 740.454 765.024 | 1,1474.029 | 127 ${ }^{--}$ | 137 |  | 10 | 2,000.000 | 2,084,876 | 4,387,415 |  | 253 |
| Oolonlal states ( N ) - | 10 | 200,00 |  | 1,3 1.85 |  |  | Springfleld Fire ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oommonwealth | 100 | 1.000.000 | 2.572.837 | 2,303,311 |  |  | (Springfield, Mass | 25 | 5,000,000 | 5,264.688 | 12,640,247 | 77 | \% |
| Oontinental Ins, (N Y) 2 | 21/5 | 4.823,990 | 19.580.601 | 22,555,228 | 241/2 | 251/2 | Stuyvesant Fire ( N Y) | 10 | 1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Oorcoran (Wash'ton ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | 1000000 | 342,373 59013 | 31,800 |  | 16 | Travelers Fire (Harti) | 100 | $2.000,000$ | 1.548. | 9,207.406 | 3.66 |  |
| Eagle Fire (New | 236 | 815.000 |  | 2,142,0778 | 238 | 3 | Universalins (Newaric) | 8 | 1,000,000 | 5, +460.908 | 10. | 26\% | 283/8 |
| Federal Ins (Jer Oity) | 10 | 2.000 .000 | 8,433,319 | 1,722,151 | $561 / 2$ | 6015 | Victory Ins (Phila) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 192,863 |  | 5 |  |
| Fidelity-Phenix (NY) - | $21 / 5$ | 3,464,825 | 12,850,518 | 18.045.76 | 21 | 2512 | Virginia F \& M (R |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fire Amoco of Phila | 10 | 2,000,000 | 3.621.953 | 9,177.513 | 31 | 33 | motch | 25 | 500,000 | 331,895 | 884,476 | 7 |  |
| E'raman' ( ${ }^{\text {Eash }}$ (ton) | 20 | 7.5000000 | 217,070. |  |  |  | Westchester Fire(NY) | 2123 | 1.000,000 | 3,934,583 | 7,269,463 | 17\% | 19\%/8 |
| Firenang Fund (wark) | 25 | 9,397.690 | 11,288.020 | 10.616.497 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Franklin Fire (Phila)- | - | 3,000,000 | 2,581,040 | 5.526.054 | 1478 | 15 | Casualty \& Surety |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgla Home - | 10 |  |  |  | 12/2 | 1632 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glen Falla ingurance (Glen Falls. N Y) | 5 | 2,500.000 | 6,105,8 |  |  | $263 /$ |  <br> (Hartiord) | 10 | 3.000,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Clobe \& Republic | 5 | 1,000,000 | 1.541,162 | 3,058.041 | 858 | 11\% | Amer Reinsur ( $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ). | 10 | 1,000,000 | 1,859.420 |  |  |  |
| Globe \& Rutgers |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amer Surety (NY) | 25 | 7.500.000 | 1.784.666 | 5,881.412 | 13 | 15 |
|  | 25 | $2.000,000$ $8.150,000$ | 7.458.200 | $19,100,961$ $15.557,641$ | 51 | 613/2 | Oonsolind \& Ins (NY) | 5 |  | 1,336,511 | 1,382,779 | 17/8 | 3\% |
| Hallfax (Halliax, N. | 10 | 2.000 .000 | - 805.38 | 656 | $131 / 8$ | 151/2 | (Hammond, Ind)-- | 5 | 1,750.000 | 2,572.237 | 6.799.575 | 7/8 | 107\% |
| Hamilton Fire ( $\mathrm{N} Y$ Y)- | 25 | 500,000 | 726.020 | 269,164 | 29 | 39 | Exceas Ins ( N Y) |  | 750,020 |  |  |  |  |
| Hanover Fire ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) | 10 | 4,000,000 | 4,135,105 | 4.416 .183 | 241/4 | 261/4 | Employerare-ina ${ }^{\text {Efo }}$ | 10 | 1,500,000 |  | 2 | 8 | 20 |
| Harmonia Fire (Burf) - | 10 | 12,000,000 | 22,033,31 | 32 | 42 | 44 | Fidelity \& Dep (Bait) ${ }^{\text {General Alliance ( }}$ | 20 | 2,400,000 | 2,453.495 | S.109.640 | 22 | 24 |
| Home (New York) | 5 | 12.000 .000 | 20,167.637 | 38,742.215 | 1612 | $173 /$ | York) | (b) | 3,200,000 | 2.392.772 | (a) | 8 | 10 |
| Home Fir M (8 F)--- | 10 | 1.000.000 | 1,101,093 | 2,248,936 |  | 28 | Gr Amer Indemnity | 1 |  |  |  | 6 | 8 |
| Homestead Fire (Bait) | 10 | 500,000 | 259,298 | 484,803 | 87\% | 10\% | Hartford Steam Boiler |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hudsen Ineur; Hud- | 10 |  |  |  |  |  | Lloyds Insurance Ooro | 10 | 3.000.000 | 4,693,533 | 7,142,070 | 4613 | 491/2 |
| Importers \& Eixporters | 10 | 1 |  |  |  |  | of America | 5 | 1,000,000 | 1,000.000 | 1,808.795 |  |  |
| (New York) | 25 | 1.000,000 | 352.586 | 533,4 | 9 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Pa (Philladelp | 100 | 1.000,000 | 1,096.121 | 1,557,011 | 55 |  | Maryland Öas (Balt) | 2 | 1.000.000 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 9 9 , 4 4 6}$ | $10,534,438$ | 216 |  |
| Insur Oe of Nor Amer (Philadelphla) | 10 | 12.000,000 | 28.16 | 22 | 35 | 38\%/2 | Mass Bonding \& Ins (Boston)... | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-Ocean Re-Insur- |  | 12,000,000 | 28.168 | 22 | 35 | 38\% | National Oas (Detroit) | 10 | 750,000 | 500.000 |  |  | 714 |
| ance (Cedar Rapids) | 10 | 500,000 | 907.416 | 2,078,636 |  |  | National Surety ( ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ ) | 10 | 3.000,000 | 6,000,000 | 8.732.622 | $2 \%$ | 3 |
| Knickerbocker (NrY)- | 50 | $1.000,000$ 200000 | $1,064.462$ 508.505 | 1,661,014 | 6 | -8 | New Amsterdam Cas (Baltimere) | 5 |  |  |  |  | \% |
| Liberty (Louisv, KY). | 10 | 500.000 | 141.710 | 63,840 | 10 | 15 | Preferred Accident |  |  |  |  |  | 10\% |
| Lincoln Mre ( N Y) -- | 5 | 1.000.000 | 540.479 | 2,021,325 | 11/4 | 13/2 | (New Yorls) .-. | 5 | 875,000 | 1,035.398 | 1,56 | 9\%8 | 13/2 |
| Lumbermen's (Phila)- | 25 | 1.000.000 | 1,125.839 | 1,763,157 | 48 | 58 | Seaboard Surety (NY) | 10 | 1,000.000 | 509.631 |  |  |  |
|  | 25 | 250.000 60000 | 739.475 |  | 10 |  | Stand Accident (Mich) | 20 | 1,215,360 | 1,137.220 | 6,257.739 |  |  |
| Mercantile Ins ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ). | 100 | 1.000 .000 | 2.459 .940 | 2.407.949 | (g) | (g) | anty (B | 2 | 2,000,000 | 8,469,413 | 13.372.203 | \% | 41/8 |
| Merch Fire Assur (New Yoris) com pref |  | $\begin{aligned} & 750.000 \\ & 1,000.000 \end{aligned}$ | 2,900,253 | 3,857,657 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}28 \\ 88\end{array}\right.$ | 30 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchante \& Mfre fire |  |  |  |  |  |  | fe |  |  |  | Reserves. |  |  |
| (Newark, ${ }^{\mathrm{N} J}$ ) | 5 | 1,000,000 | 810.031 | 1,562.260 | 2/2 | 63/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Providence) | $t$ | 1,000,000 | 1,010.064 | 55,903 | 4 | 5 | , |  |  | , 341 |  |  | \% |
| Michigan $\mathbf{F}$ \& M (Det) | 50 | 1.000,000 | 601,370 | 1,486,789 |  |  | Life (Sacramento) | 10 | 1,741,656 | 1,000,000 | .594.008 | 161/2 | 17 |
| National Fire (Hartf) | 10 | 5.000.000 | 10,628.101 | 16,217,954 | 42\% | 44888 | Oentral Statem Life (St | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nat'l Lberty ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) |  | 4.000 .000 | 1,812.609 | 7,925,076 | 4\% | 5\% | Oolumblan ${ }^{\text {Natāt }}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Nat'l Union (Wash)-- | 20 | 1.100 .000 | 1.8830 .520 | 6.462 .510 |  |  | (Boston) --- | 100 | $2,000,000$ | 1,555.235 |  |  | 293 |
| Nat Union Fire(Pits) | 20 | 1.100,000 | 1,830.520 | 6,462,5 |  |  | Oonn Gen Life (Hartf) | 10 | 3.000,000 |  | $131,544.229$ $15,054,842$ | $263 / 6$ | 293/ |
| (New Brung, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ J)-- | 10 | 1.000.000 | 602,944 | 1,339,645 | 137/8 | 157/8 | Kansas Oity Life (Kan- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New kingland Fire (Pittafield, Mass) | 10 | 400,000 | 259,294 | 162 | 77/6 | 127/8 | Lincoln Natit Lipe (Fit |  | 1,000,000 | 6.527.542 | 61,358.302 |  |  |
| New Hampshire Fire |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wayne, Ind) | 10 | 2,500.000 | 3,500.000 | 74.410 |  |  |
| New Jersey Insurance | 10 | 3.000 | 5,199,959 | 4,517.925 | 34 | 37 | Mo state Life (St L) :- | 100 | 5.00 | 1.245.341 | 13 |  |  |
| (Newark NJ). | 20 | 1,000,000 | $525.736$ |  | 17 |  | Pan-Amer Life ( N O)- |  | 1.000 .00 |  |  |  |  |
| New Yort Fire - ${ }^{\text {derth }}$ | 24 | 1.000 .000 2.000 .000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.607 .708 \\ & 4.385 .287 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260.291 \\ 6.88 .962 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | 148/8 | 108 |  | 10 | 700.00 2.000 .0 | 5,9 | 11.709.6 | 2 3.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Northers Ins Oo (NY) | 1218 | 1,000.000 | 2,039,026 | 3,719,356 |  | 51 | Travelers Ins (Hartf) | 100 | 2. |  |  |  |  |
| Northweat Fire \& Mar (Minneapolis) | 10 | 1,000,000 | 576,989 | 575.361 |  |  | Weat Coast Life (S F). |  | 750.000 | 298,305 | 19,061.735 |  | 850 |



Statement of the Ownership, Management, \&c., required by the Act of Congress
of Aug. 241912, of Bank
N. Y., for October 11933.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary pubilc, in and for the State and County aforesall, personally appeared Jacob Setbert, who having been duly sworn accordang that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and bellef, a true statement of the ownershlp, management, \&c., of the aforesald publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. reverse of this form, to wit:
(1) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York.
Editor, Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York.
Managing Editor, Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York.
Bustness Manager, William D. Riggs, 25 Spruce St., New York.
(2) That the owner is (If owned by a corporatlon, its name and address must be owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If
owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address: as well as those of each Indivilual member, must be given):
Owner, Willam B. Dana Company, 25 spruce St., New York. Owner, Willam B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York.
Stockholders: Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St., New York.
(3) That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other seeurities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.
(4) That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stocke holders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockhwders and where the stockholder or securty holder appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other flductary relation, the name of the person or corporation as trustee or in any other flduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation
for whom such trustee is acting. is given also that the said two paragraphs contalin or whom such trustee is acting. is given aiso that che said awo paragraphs contain statementitions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appeas pon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securitles in a capacity any other person, assoclation or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, In the sald stock, bonds or other securitles than as so stated by hlm.
(Slgned) Jacob Selbert Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30 th day of September 1933. Thomas A. Creegan, Notary Public, Kings County, New Yark County Clierk's No. 105. New York County Register No. 5C60. (My
commisslon explres March 30 1935.)


[^0]:    There was an increase in the demand for commercial

[^1]:    NOTE.-State and city Securites.-Sales of state and City securities occur very rapely on the New York Stock Exchange and usually only at long Intervals tations, however, by active dealers in these securities will be found on a subseguent page under the general head of "O. B. \& Municipal Bonde"

[^2]:    $r$ Oash sale. a Deferred delivery.

[^3]:    - No par vaiue $x$ Ex-dividend. c Oash sale a Optional sale.

[^4]:    *No par value. $x$ Ex-Dividend. $a$ Optional sale

[^5]:    For foot notes see page 56

[^6]:    For tootnotes see page 56

[^7]:    For footnotec see page 56.

[^8]:    For footnotes see page 5

[^9]:    Fol footnotes see page 56.

[^10]:    *No par value. $n$ Sold under the rule. "Under the rule" sales affecting the range were Associated Telephone $\$ 1.50$ pref., 100 at $191 / 2$ American Community Power 53/2s 1953, $\$ 1,000$ at 10 June 16 .
    Ohicago District
    E5 Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s, 1939, $\$ 1.000$ at $107 \% / 4$ June 1 Food Products 6s, B, 1949, $\$ 1,000$ at
    Hygrade Narragansett $\begin{gathered}\text { Electric } 5 \mathrm{~s} \text { series B } 1957, \$ 1,000 \\ \text { at }\end{gathered}$ N. 104 Jan. 17 . Westchester Ltg. 5 s 1954, $\$ 5,000$ at 1061/2 March 27 .
    Singer. Mfg. Co., Amer. dep rets., 12 at $31 / 2$ July 6.
    Tennessee Public Service 5 . 1970 . $\$ 1,000$ at
    $951 / \mathrm{Jan}$. 13 . 9513 Jan. 13.
    United States Rubber 6is 1933, $\$ 8,000$ at 1001/2
    May 19.

    ## a Deferred delivery salea. Pold for cash. $x$ Ex-dividend

    "Deferred delivery' sales affecting the range Indiana Electric 5s series O 1951, $\$ 7,000$ at were made as follows in 1933:
    Arkansas Natural Gas, com., class A, 400 at $7 / 8$ Internationai Petroleum, 200 at $81 / 2$ Feb. 2,
    March 15. American Manufacturing, pref., 30 at $431 /$ Feb. $7 . \quad 58$ May 29.
     Associated G \& E. 5s 1968, reg., $\$ 1,000$ at 13 100 at 13/8 March 21.
    March 29. Buenos Aires 7s stamped, 1952, $\$ 1,000$ at $29 \begin{aligned} & \text { Pct. 30. } \\ & \text { Oct. } 20 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ Peoples Light \& Power 5s 1979, $\$ 1.000$ at $11 / 6$
    
     at 91 April 24. Edison 41/2s, series O 1956, Union American Investment 5 s w. w. 1948. $\$ 2.000$ at 83 April 24.
    General Bronze Corp. 6s 1940. $\$ 7,000$ at 43 Valvoline ail $7 \mathrm{~s} 1937, \$ 1,000$ at $601 / \mathrm{July} 10$

    April 10 | April 10 (City) 7s, 1939, $\$ 7,000$ at 311/2 Oct. 30. | Western News |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | March 16. |  |

[^11]:    * No par value.

[^12]:    * No par value. $\quad x$ Ex-dividend. $\quad r$ Cash sale.

[^13]:    No par value, a Assesement paid. $x \mathrm{Eix}$-dividend. $r$ Cash sale

[^14]:    No par value.

[^15]:    No par value. a Option sales. $r$ Sold for cash. $x$ Ex-dividead.

[^16]:    $b$ Basis. fThia price includea accrued intereat. $k$ Lant ale. $l$ London, $n$ Nominal. $s$ Sale price, $r$ Oanadian price.

[^17]:    $b$ Basis, f This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Lastaale. $l$ In London. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Sale price. Negotiability impaired by maturity.

[^18]:    $b$ Basis. c Less 3/2. fThis price includes accrued intereat. $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. P Oanadian price. $s$ Sale price. * Negotiability Impaired

[^19]:    - Negotiability impaired by maturity.

[^20]:    by maturity.

[^21]:    ( $\dagger$ ) No par.

[^22]:    

[^23]:     memberships are fixed. No opan market. Original price $\$ 250$, now $\$ 1,000$. I Book value. Membership of Ft. Wricth Grain \& Cotton Exchange is
    

[^24]:    *In liquidation. $k$ Last sale. $l$ Par value $\$ 100 . ~ n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $s$ Sale price. $x$ Ex-dividend. $\dagger$ Without par value.

[^25]:    par value.

[^26]:    $b$ Basis. $c$ Less $11 /$. Flat price. $n$ Nominal, o Tax-exempt: under a law approved March 13 1909, and whe
    bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax exempt and these, accordingly, sell on a better basis.

[^27]:    

[^28]:    * Sale price.
    a Afflliated with the Trust Oo. of New Jersey, Jersey City.
    b Includes security stock.
    c Sept. 301932.
    d Sept. 301933 .
    $f$ Oct. 111933.
    o Member First Bank Stock Oorn.
    $h$ On a restricted basis.
    $i$ In process of reorganization.
    $k$ Oct. 251933.
    $n$ Dec. 311932.
    $p$ Oonservator appointed.
    $x$ Ex-dividend.

