

BANK ^{AND} QUOTATION RECORD

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

SEPTEMBER IN RETROSPECT

	Page		Page
Commercial and Financial Events.....	1	Hides and Leather.....	9
Cotton.....	9	Iron and Steel Trade.....	7
Course of the Stock Market.....	14	Money Market.....	15
Dividend Declarations.....	13	New Security Issues.....	13
Federal Reserve Bank—Brokers' Loans.....	16	Petroleum and Its Products.....	11
Foreign Affairs.....	4	Rubber.....	9
Foreign Exchange.....	16	Textiles.....	8
Grain—Coffee—Sugar.....	10	United States Treasury Financing.....	12

INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Page		Page
Baltimore Stock Exchange.....	66	New York Curb Exchange.....	44
Boston Stock Exchange.....	64	New York Produce Exchange.....	58
Chicago Stock Exchange.....	60	New York Stock Exchange—Bonds.....	21
Cleveland Stock Exchange.....	68	New York Stock Exchange—Stocks.....	34
Detroit Stock Exchange.....	70	Philadelphia Stock Exchange.....	63
Los Angeles Stock Exchange.....	74	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.....	75
		San Francisco Stock Exchange.....	72

INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS

	Page		Page
Bank and Trust Companies—		Municipal Bonds—	
Domestic.....	108	Domestic.....	99
Canadian.....	119	Canadian.....	101
Exchange Seats.....	92	Public Utility Bonds.....	82
Federal Land Bank Bonds.....	99	Public Utility Stocks.....	87
Foreign Government Bonds.....	100	Railroad Bonds.....	76
Industrial Bonds.....	90	Railroad Stocks.....	80
Industrial Stocks.....	94	Real Estate Bonds.....	98
Insurance Stocks and Scrip.....	93-120	Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks.....	94
Investment Trust Securities.....	81	Textile Stocks.....	93
Joint Stock Land Bank—		Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit	
Securities.....	119	Stocks.....	94
Mill Stocks—see Textile Stocks—		United States Government Securities.....	99
Mining Stocks.....	93	United States Territorial Bonds.....	99

October 5, 1934

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
—OF BALTIMORE—

Capital \$2,000,000

Surplus and Profits \$4,067,337

IN the nearly sixty years that it has been in business, this Company—the oldest trust company in Maryland—has, as Executor, Administrator and Trustee, faithfully and successfully administered and settled many estates. Its activities are confined solely to the management of estates and property.

It has acquired a reputation for stability, promptness, efficiency, courtesy and fair dealing, and has built up a competent organization especially trained for the intelligent and prudent management and settlement of estates.

DIRECTORS

John J. Nelligan, <i>Chairman</i>	Joseph B. Kirby, <i>President</i>
Edwin G. Baetjer	J. Edward Johnston
Howard Bruce	Blanchard Randall
Lyman Delano	Charles E. Rieman
Robert Garrett	Morris Whitridge
Norman James	

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Copyright in 1934 by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, in office of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, March 9 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3 1879.

VOL. 7.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5 1934.

NO 10.

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

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

Terms for the Chronicle are \$10 per annum within the United States and U. S. Possessions and Territories; \$11.50 in Canada; \$13.50 in South and Central America (except Argentina), Spain, Mexico and Cuba, and \$15 in other foreign countries.

The subscription price to the Bank and Quotation Record is \$10.00 a year. Postage outside of United States extra. Single copies are sold at \$1.00 per copy.

CHICAGO OFFICE—208 South La Salle Street.

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

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

REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

From many quarters during the month have come expressions of views as to the Government's policies; the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is one of those bodies, which, through its board of directors, has taken occasion to take cognizance of the situation confronting business. On Sept. 24 the directors of the Chamber addressed President Roosevelt on behalf of organized business in this country, declaring that there is "a general state of apprehension among the business men" of the nation. The Board pointed out that it has supported the Administration for 18 months in its recovery program, but asserted that business recovery cannot be accomplished without "a restoration of confidence." Five major factors in the New Deal policies are acting to undermine business confidence, the communication stated. These it listed as follows:

1. The enormous expenditures by the Federal Government, with rapidly increasing taxes, and uncertainty as to when and how the budget will be balanced.
2. Increasing activity in the exercise of control over or management of private business by Government bureaus and officials, which policy all history records as destructive of nations.
3. Increasing activity by the Federal Government in establishing or subsidizing enterprises in competition with private business.
4. Increasing strikes and violent labor disturbances, fostered and encouraged by radicals in labor organizations.
5. Utterances by those who assume to speak for the Administration which destroy confidence in the security of property and investments and fill the minds of our citizens with grave apprehension for the stability of our Government and its financial integrity.

It is to be noted, too, that the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board has given evidence of what it regards as essential steps toward "real or permanent recovery." On Sept. 27 the Council's Secretary, Walter Lichtenstein, of Chicago, made public a statement agreed to at a meeting of the Council, in Washington, Sept. 18, and addressed to the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks and each member bank of the Federal Reserve System, in which the Council expressed its conviction that:

1. A return to the gold standard must precede recovery.
2. Currency of a fluctuation value is a deterrent to business.
3. A definitely stated program for balancing the budget is essential to restoration of business.
4. The use of Government money in competition with private capital should cease.
5. The steadily mounting Government debt constitutes a dangerous threat to public credit.
6. The currency and credit supply now existing are ample for an expansion of business and that demands for currency inflation are without sound basis.
7. The history of inflation shows it ends in utter disaster for every class but one—the speculators.

The Advisory Council's statement brought from the Reserve Board a rejoinder, in the nature of a reply, on Sept. 27, to Mr. Lichtenstein by Vice-Governor J. J. Thomas, of the Board, this embodying a resolution adopted by the Board, Sept. 26, in which it indicated that "the Board considers that the matter contained in the statement referred to does not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board."

Strike of Textile Workers

Among the outstanding developments in the world of American business during the past month was that of the nation-wide strike of textile workers. The strike was confined at first to the cotton textile workers, and extended later to include the wool, worsted and silk trades. It was estimated that upwards of 650,000 workers would be involved, but many failed to respond to the call, with the result that only about 50% of the contemplated number quit their jobs. The strike became effective on Sept. 1, and after much violence in various mill centers, including a number of casualties, ended on Sept. 24. It terminated in response to an appeal from President Roosevelt. He urged the strikers to return to work and asked manufacturers to take back all employees without discrimination, pending an adjustment of their various problems. On Sept. 26 President Roosevelt created the Textile Labor Relations Board. This move was the outcome of an investigation of the strike and its causes by a special board of inquiry headed by Governor Winant of New Hampshire, appointed by the President shortly after the strike was called. The new Board consists of Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, Chairman; James Mullenbach, of Chicago, labor arbitrator, and Admiral Henry A. Wiley—the same personnel as the Steel Labor Relations Board. Associated Press advices from Washington summarized the peace proposals of the Board headed by Governor Winant as follows:

1. A textile labor relations board to protect labor's rights.
2. A survey by Government agencies to determine whether the industry can "support an equal or a greater number of employees at higher wages."
3. A second board to regulate the stretchout—a system whereby a worker tends a greater number of machines.
4. An inquiry by the Labor Department to aid in settling the problems of differentials between prescribed minimum wages and the wages above the minimum.

President Roosevelt Appeals for Industrial Truce Between Capital and Labor as Aid to Recovery

An appeal for "united action of management and labor" in order to promote industrial recovery was made on Sept. 30 by President Roosevelt, in a radio address from the White House which was broadcast throughout the nation. The President said that both employers and employees should give a full trial to Government agencies designed to promote industrial peace, and added that during October he intends to confer with representatives of large employers and of large groups of organized labor in order to seek their co-operation in establishing "a specific trial period of industrial peace."

Resignation of Gen. Johnson, NRA

Among other important happenings of the month were the resignation of General Hugh S. Johnson, effective Oct. 15, as Administrator of the National Recovery Administration and the selection by President Roosevelt of two of the three agencies proposed to take over the direction of the NRA. The first is the National Industrial Recovery Board, composed of five members, which on Oct. 15 will take over General Johnson's administrative duties. The second is the Industrial Policy Committee. The third agency proposed by the President is to act as the judicial branch of the tribune set-up in the NRA. President Roosevelt has frequently stated that the NRA will be subject to many changes, that experiments will be made and mistakes corrected as they occur, and that the whole process will probably be one of evolution, lasting over a period of years.

Employees of Aluminum Co. of America End Four-Week Strike

A strike of 8,700 employees of the Aluminum Co. of America, which had closed six of the company's plants since it began on Aug. 11, was ended on Sept. 7 when the workers began returning to their jobs under a settlement which recognized "the principles of collective bargaining" as provided for by the National Industrial Recovery Act. The company

agreed not to reduce the wage scale, and also not to discriminate against any employee who belongs to a labor organization. Representatives of both the company and of the strikers expressed themselves as pleased with the terms of settlement. The agreement was reached after a conference among company officials, a Federal mediator, and the National Council of Aluminum Workers.

Cleaners' Strike in Chicago Ended

A lockout and strike which paralyzed the cleaning and dyeing business in Chicago for 13 days was ended on Sept. 18 under an agreement providing for a general increase of prices to the public and the unionization of all the 104 cleaning plants in the city. Representatives of the Chicago Cleaners' & Dyers' Association issued a statement on Sept. 18 in which they predicted that the new agreement would end price-cutting and would mean payment of higher wages to employees. Most of the plants had declared the lockout on Sept. 5 as a protest against alleged low wages and cut rates in the minority of plants employing non-union labor. The Chicago "Tribune" of Sept. 19 described the settlement, in part, as follows:

The new cleaning prices are 85c. for garments called for and delivered, and 69c. for cash and carry work. Before the shutdown, members of the Association charged 75c. for cleaning and delivering a garment, while prices of some of the cash and carry chain stores ran as low as four garments for a dollar. The tie-up began on Sept. 5.

Regulations Issued by the Federal Reserve Board Governing Margin Requirements Under Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Under regulations issued on Sept. 27 by the Federal Reserve Board, from 25% to 45% of the current market value of a security will be the margin requirement for trading accounts, this, it is noted, conforming to the standard prescribed in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In making public the regulations, the Board on Sept. 27 gave out a statement which said, in part:

The margin requirements which the Board has prescribed are those laid down as a standard in the Act, which gives the Board authority to impose lower or higher margins in accordance with prevailing conditions. Under the standard adopted a broker or dealer may lend to a customer on many securities as much as 75% of their current market value, while on other securities, in particular on those that have had a rapid rise in value since July 1 1933, the percentage that may be lent is smaller, but in no case less than 55%.

Rules prescribed for margin requirements constitute a part of Regulation issued by the Federal Reserve Board, which also deals with other matters relating to the extension or maintenance of credit by brokers, dealers and members of securities exchanges for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. Most of the rules in this regulation are for the purpose of preventing the circumvention of the margin requirements, and no restrictions are placed on loans for industrial, agricultural, or commercial purposes.

The regulation becomes effective Oct. 1 1934. In order, however, that persons affected might have additional time to familiarize themselves with its provisions, the Securities and Exchange Commission at the request of the Federal Reserve Board has made broad use of its power to exempt securities from the pertinent sections of the Securities Exchange Act. The exemption granted is for the period from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.

Regulation T does not prescribe a specific margin that must be maintained after a loan has been granted, but imposes restrictions on the operations which the customer may carry on in his account if his margin falls below the standard prescribed for initial extension of credit.

Loans by Non-Member Banks to Members of Stock Exchanges and Security Dealers—Provision Embodied in Regulations of Federal Reserve Board

In the regulations issued on Sept. 28 by the Federal Reserve Board governing margin requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provision is made whereby non-member banks may loan to brokers.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Asks for Data Based on Correspondent Relationships with Dealers in Securities

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in a circular numbered 1419 and dated Sept. 19, sent to member banks in the Second Federal Reserve District a questionnaire designed to obtain information regarding correspondent relationships between member banks and dealers in securities, as a basis for the issuance of a revocable permit by the Federal Reserve Board, under Section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933. The circular asked each bank availing itself of the privilege granted by such permit to report data describing the nature of the relationship and other facts concerning each syndicate operation in which the member bank participated.

Securities and Exchange Commission Amends Regulations Governing Reports to Be Filed by Holders of More Than 10% Equity in Registered Securities—Ruling Regarding Arbitrage—Stock Exchange Notice

Amendments were announced on Sept. 18 by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the regulations issued under the Securities Exchange Act governing reports to be filed by holders of more than 10% of an equity security registered on a National Securities Exchange, and by directors and officers of companies issuing such securities. As noted in Washington advices, Sept. 18, to the New York "Times," as

previously promulgated on Aug. 13, the rules provided for reports covering any months subsequent to October 1934 during which there is a change of ownership. The advices continued:

The new rule contains the same provision, but also requires a person to make a report upon becoming a director, officer or holder of more than 10% of an equity security, in case he becomes such on or after Nov. 1 1934 if the security is temporarily registered, or on or after Oct. 1 1934 if it is regularly registered.

The new rule likewise contains a requirement for the filing of a report following the registration of a security, but this provision only applies to regular registration and not to temporary registration of a security already registered.

A rule was also adopted providing that so-called arbitrage transactions shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act except when conducted by directors or officers.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 21 transmitted to the heads of all corporations having securities listed on the Exchange a copy of a communication from the Securities and Exchange Commission, together with Release No. 9 of the SEC, amending Rule NA 1 of the Rules and Regulations of Aug. 13 1934, and promulgating two new rules covering transactions by officers of corporations in securities and arbitrage transactions. The new rules are concerned principally with forms to be used in reporting the transactions mentioned. The Stock Exchange pointed out that the rule regarding arbitrage provides that if such transactions are conducted in equity securities of a corporation having a registered equity security by directors or officers of the registered company, "such directors or officers shall account to the company for the profits arising from such transactions."

The communication from the SEC stated that with regard to monthly reports provided for in Section 16-A of the Securities and Exchange Act, no reports are to be made except when there has been a change in ownership during a month subsequent to October 1934. The SEC also says that a report must be made following the registration of a security, if such registration is not a temporary registration of a security already listed.

Amendment to Regulations Governing Securities Act of 1933—Securities and Exchange Commission Further Extends Effective Date Applying to Exemption from Registration of Certain Fractional Interest in Oil Rights

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Sept. 15 the extension for one month, or until Oct. 15, the exemption from registration of new securities offered to cover fractional undivided interests in oil, gas and other mineral rights, except fractional undivided oil and gas royalty interests.

Monthly Report Issued by Treasury Department Showing Financial Position of Government Agencies Financed Wholly or in Part from Government Funds

A report issued Sept. 23 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau shows, in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds, a proprietary interest of the United States as of July 31 1934 of \$3,133,000,000 as compared with \$3,238,000,000 on June 30, a decrease of \$105,000,000. In press accounts from Washington it is noted that in the case of wholly-owned Government agencies the proprietary interest represents the excess of assets over liabilities.

The Government's proprietary interest in agencies financed partly from private funds as of July 31 1934 was \$968,000,000, as compared with \$930,000,000 on June 30, an increase of \$38,000,000. With respect to the partly-owned Government agencies the Government's proprietary interest is the excess of assets over liabilities, less the privately owned interest in the assets. It consists of the Government's share of the capital stock and surplus of these agencies.

The report just issued is the second of its kind to be made available by the Treasury; the earlier one was made public Aug. 29.

Conference in Washington of Examiners with Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau and Heads of Government Agencies—Meeting Regarded as Move Toward Liberalization of Credit

A conference between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, heads of Government financial agencies and examiners for the Federal Reserve System, the National banks, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, took place in Washington during the week ending Sept. 15—the meeting extending over two days, Sept. 10 and 11. Assembled for the first time in 12 years under one roof, said the Washington account, Sept. 10, to the New York "Herald Tribune," the examiners, in executive session, listened to addresses by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of

the RFC, and F. M. Law, President of the American Bankers Association.

As a result of the conference, adoption of a uniform system of banking examination and of a reclassification of loans to distinguish between sound long-term credit and doubtful loans was considered virtually assured on Sept. 11, according to the Washington advices that day to the New York "Times."

In the Washington dispatch, Sept. 10, to the "Times" it was stated that President Law, of the American Bankers Association, related that a President of a large bank had told him recently that under the present system of duplicating examinations by various authorities it was costing his bank \$50,000 a year to furnish reports.

In the same dispatch it was stated that the Government heads in attendance at the conference agreed before the close of the sessions that the bankers had a legitimate complaint and a move toward bringing about a greater degree of co-ordination between the various Federal agencies was obviously in prospect.

Relaxing of Bank Examiners' Rules—Comptroller of Currency O'Connor Said to Have Advised Federal Advisory Council of More Lenient Attitude Toward "Slow Loans"

J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, appearing before the Federal Advisory Council, at Washington, on Sept. 18, defined "slow loans" for the first time as paper that is merely "flagged," without prejudice to a bank's rating and without requirement for pressure on the borrower. This was made known in a Washington dispatch, Sept. 18, to the New York "Herald Tribune," which pointed out that the Administration, with a view toward easing credit for the support of business was relaxing rules incident to National bank examinations.

President Roosevelt Said to Regard Bank Examiners as in Part Responsible for Present Restricted Credit Conditions—Holds Rule of Reason Should Be Guide

Responsibility, in part, for restricted credit conditions was held by President Roosevelt, it was reported in press advices from Hyde Park, N. Y., on Sept. 12, to be due to regulations imposed by Federal bank examiners. These examiners, the President is reported as contending, should be guided more by the rule of reason than by regulations that were used in normal business times.

Ruling by Comptroller of Currency Permitting National Banks to Combine Holdings of Treasury-Guaranteed Securities with Direct Government Obligations

A ruling by the Comptroller of the Currency, made known on Sept. 6, rescinds the requirement that National banks in their statements of condition report separately their holdings of Treasury-guaranteed securities and direct Government obligations. Under the ruling banks are permitted to lump the two classes of securities under the general heading of "United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed."

The ruling, which is reported to have been urged by National banks, had the immediate effect, the New York "Journal of Commerce" noted, of causing a sharp rise in the Home Owners' Loan bonds which had borne the brunt of much of the selling which recently appeared in the market. The rise in these issues, it was added, caused a general moderate upturn in the list.

Ruling of Attorney General Cummings on Guaranty by Government of Bonds of HOLC and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

A ruling by United States Attorney-General Cummings defining the unconditional guarantee by the Federal Government of bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was made public Sept. 25 by the Treasury Department. The latter's action, it was indicated in Washington advices, Sept. 25, to the New York "Times," was prompted as a result of the concern of Treasury officials over a spread of several points in the market for United States Government bonds and those of the FPMC and the HOLC. The Treasury, under the ruling, takes the view that the guarantee applicable to the Corporation bonds is not merely a guarantee of collection but is an actual guarantee of payment. The Attorney-General's ruling was embodied in letters addressed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Federal Reserve Banks Begin Conversion of HOLC for Wholly-Guaranteed Securities

The Home Loan Bank Board announced on Sept. 3 that all Federal Reserve banks, including the New Orleans branch of the Atlanta Bank, would be ready on the follow-

ing day to begin the conversion of original Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, guaranteed only as to interest, for the new series of wholly guaranteed securities. The Board said that an equal face amount of the new bonds, to be known as Series A and bearing interest at 3%, would be issued to retire the older bonds, bearing 4%. The Reserve banks, in making the conversion, will require holders to pay the adjusted difference in interest.

New York Banks Ceasing to Act as Postal Depositaries—Unable to Employ Funds Profitably

Because of their inability to employ postal savings funds profitably a number of New York banking institutions have ceased to act as depositaries for such funds. The banks, it is pointed out, are unwilling to pay the postal system 2½% on deposits on which they can obtain only a fraction of that amount. According to the New York "Sun" of Sept. 20, the names of the local banks were contained in a long list of banks throughout the country that had severed their relations with the postal system in the week ended Sept. 15.

President Roosevelt to Retain Collective Bargaining with Reorganization of NRA—Also Would Include Child Labor and Maximum Hour Clauses—Confers with General Johnson on Permanent Program

Principles of collective bargaining will be retained with any permanent reorganization of the National Recovery Administration, President Roosevelt declared at a press conference on Sept. 7. The President held a series of conferences at his Hyde Park home with General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, at which plans for a permanent industrial program to be submitted to the next Congress were discussed. Price-fixing, Mr. Roosevelt indicated at his press conference, is likely to be abandoned. In addition to collective bargaining, the President said that the child labor and maximum hour clauses now contained in codes will probably also be retained.

NRA Creates General Code Authority to Supervise Administration of Industries Under Basic Code—Dr. Willard Hotchkiss Named Chairman

The National Recovery Administration on Sept. 8 announced the appointment of a General Code Authority to administer the basic code which General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, authorized on July 11 to cover 262 industries which do not have special codes of fair competition. The Chairman of the new Code Authority is Dr. Willard Hotchkiss, President of Armour Institute of Technology, who has had extended experience in industrial affairs. Other members of the General Code Authority include deLancey Kountze, member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA and Chairman of the Board of Devco & Reynolds Co.; the Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, and Stacy Macy, member of the NRA Consumers' Advisory Board, Assistant Director of the Rockefeller Foundation.

NRA Announces Increase of Industry Divisions to Ten—Textile, Apparel, Leather and Fur Codes Grouped in One Division

The National Recovery Administration, Aug. 29, announced an increase in its industry divisions to 10, through grouping all textile, apparel, leather and fur codes in one division. The step, it was announced, was a second stage in the program of Administrator Hugh S. Johnson for rationalizing the administration of codes by placing all allied industries together and allocating them, for National Recovery Administration purposes, to 22 sections.

NRA Denies Cotton Textile Mills Exemption from Retail Solid Fuel Code

The National Recovery Administration announced on Sept. 12 that the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., had been denied its request that 359 cotton mill companies, operating some 490 separate mills, be exempted from provisions of the retail solid fuel code governing sales of coal, coke, wood, &c.

Ruling by NRA That Bonuses Must Be Included in Calculation of Cotton Textile Wages

Any "bonus" received by a cotton textile worker must be regarded as a part of his wage, according to a ruling by Prentiss L. Coonley, Acting Division Administrator, announced Sept. 12 by the National Recovery Administration. This finding, it is stated, follows submission of a request by the Compliance Council for an official interpretation on a situation growing out of wage adjustments in one of the cotton mills.

Internal Revenue Collections in 1934 Fiscal Year Totaled \$2,672,239,194—Gain of \$1,052,399,970 Over Previous Year—New York Largest Contributor with Advance of 41% Over 1933

Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 1934 totaled \$2,672,239,194, an increase of \$1,052,399,970 over the collections in the preceding 12 months, it was re-

vealed in a preliminary statement made public Sept. 10 by the Treasury Department. The largest part of the gain over the 1933 fiscal year was accounted for by miscellaneous internal revenue collections, which amounted to \$1,483,790,969, an advance of \$610,743,149. Income taxes also rose in the latest period, however, with aggregate collections from this source amounting to \$817,025,340, an increase of \$70,233,936. Processing taxes for the benefit of agriculture totaled \$371,422,886 in the year ended June 30 1934, the first fiscal year in which such taxes have been collected. New York ranked first among the States in payments of internal revenue, contributing \$528,994,949 in internal revenue and income tax payments. This represented an increase of 41% over the preceding 12 months. The highest percentage increase was recorded by West Virginia, with a gain of 111%. In total amount paid, North Carolina was second and Pennsylvania in third position.

No Announcement on New Tax Program Before January, According to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau

There will probably be no announcement regarding the Administration's tax program until President Roosevelt submits his message to Congress next January, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said on Sept. 6, in denying newspaper reports that the Administration had agreed upon a new tax program. In the meanwhile it is expected that Dr. Roswell Magill, of Columbia University, will devote part of his time to studying possible tax revisions. Dr. Jacob Viner, Treasury economist and adviser on banking and taxation, will furnish Dr. Magill with research data in connection with the preparation of the latter's revenue report.

Federal Judge Holds Unconstitutional Farm Mortgage Moratorium Provisions in Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act—Representative Lemke Holds Amendment Constitutional

Under a decision handed down in Baltimore, on Sept. 19, it is held that that portion of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, which "in its most general aspect provides for a five-year moratorium in the enforcement against farmers of mortgage and other liens," violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. Judge W. Calvin Chesnut filed the opinion in the United States District Court ruling Section 7 of Subsection (s) of Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act unconstitutional. The decision of the Baltimore Federal District Court brought critical comment from Representative William Lemke, of Fargo, N. Dak., one of the authors of the amendment. Mr. Lemke declared the amendment to be constitutional.

The Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act (amending the National Bankruptcy Act) was passed at the recent session of Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on June 28.

Association of American Railroads Formed as Consolidation of Two Railway Groups—Aims Praised by President Roosevelt—Jesse H. Jones Suggests Government Representation Among Directors

Executives of the country's principal railroads, meeting in Chicago on Sept. 21, announced the formation of the American Association of Railroads as a consolidation of the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives into a single organization to deal with all matters of interest to the carriers. J. J. Pelley, President of the New York New Haven & Hartford RR., was named President of the new group, and on Sept. 26 it was announced that his annual salary would be \$60,000. Mr. Pelley plans to resign from his post with the Eastern road, which he had held since 1920.

President Roosevelt, discussing the formation of the new organization at his press conference, on Sept. 22, informally indorsed its aims. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in a statement issued Sept. 24, called the new association "a step in the right direction," and predicted that much good would come from it. He added that he believed the public would be better satisfied, however, if the directors of the organization included representatives for the public and the Government, to be named by the President of the United States. The new association plans to set up seven divisions to handle the work. These will be law, operations and maintenance, traffic, finance, accounting, taxation and valuation, and planning and research.

Senate Munitions Investigation—Senator Nye's Letter to Secretary Hull Indicating Attitude of Committee with Regard to Testimony Affecting Foreign Personages or Governments

The Senate Munitions Investigating Committee opened hearings at Washington on Sept. 4 as the beginning of an extensive inquiry at which it was expected that at least 100 officials of American companies engaged in the manufacture

and sale of war supplies would be asked to testify. Senator Nye, Chairman of the Committee, in a letter to Secretary of State Hull, set forth the attitude of the Committee in regard to testimony affecting foreign personages or governments, it was noted in a Washington dispatch, Sept. 11, to the New York "Herald Tribune," which gave the letter as follows:

Sept. 11 1934.

The Hon. Cordell Hull,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary: Reports have reached the Committee showing a misconception as to the nature of some of the allegations which have been introduced into the record of the special committee investigating the munitions industry as exhibits. We have been endeavoring to find the truth in a mass of documents found in the files of munitions manufacturers. The placing of such material in the record from foreign agents of American companies does not necessarily imply the substantiation of the statements found in these agents' documents. There has been mention of highly-placed personages in foreign countries. The Committee deeply regrets that a false impression may have been created, and that statements made by manufacturers' agents abroad, although believed by them, may be unfounded as far as those high personages are concerned, and the committee regrets that the opinions of these agents seem to have been construed as necessarily reflecting the opinion of the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,
GERALD P. NYE, *Chairman.*

In a London wireless message, Sept. 12, to the New York "Times" it was stated that the British Government is satisfied with the explanation by Senator Nye, as made public Sept. 11 by Secretary Hull, concerning the character of some of the documents revealed at the investigation.

German Reichsbank Omits Dividend

Berlin press advices, Sept. 22, stated that for the first time since the old paper mark was inflated to enormous volume in 1923, the Reichsbank has omitted its 6% interim dividend on the ground that many shares are held abroad and that would necessitate transfer of much needed foreign exchange. From the New York "Sun" we quote the following further advices from Berlin, Sept. 22:

A 6% distribution would require only 9,000,000 marks. The records show that in 1923 the stockholders of the Reichsbank received a dividend of 1 3/4% plus 1,000,000,000 paper marks a share. In the three following years 10% was paid, and since then 12% yearly.

World Trade and Currency Problems

There are some interesting indications in September of the world-wide need for currency stability and the increase in world trade that such stability unquestionably would stimulate, if coupled with measures for diminishing hampering restrictions, such as quotas and outright trade control. These questions gained consideration at Geneva, not only within the sessions of League of Nations committees, but also in outside discussions among the statesmen who were gathered in the League city for the annual Assembly. At length it is being recognized, even in political circles, that some means must be found for enlarging international exchanges of goods and services, and it was to this end that a special meeting of representatives of the so-called gold bloc countries was held in Geneva on Sept. 24 and 25. Unfortunately, the expressed aim was to discuss a system of preferential trade treaties designed to establish the economies of the gold standard countries on a common basis. But even this is a gain, as against the previous steady increase in quotas and tariff rates that followed the period of currency tampering in other lands. The desire of the gold bloc nations, which is to be discussed further in October, is to augment the present co-operation for defense of their currencies through an increase in trade among the countries concerned.

Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister of Belgium, is the author of the plan now proposed by the gold bloc. He broached the matter in a recent visit to Paris and also took the initiative for the meeting in Geneva, which was attended by delegates from France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Luxemburg. After the first of the two sessions it was indicated that modification of trade barriers by the countries in the gold bloc was regarded as the best means of improving the economic relations existing among them. At the close of the second session an official statement was issued to the effect that the six attending countries were pledged to maintain the gold standard in the interests of the economic and financial restoration of the world. Maintenance of present currency parities was held to be one of the essential conditions of restoration. Agreement was reached for the formation of a commission to examine financial and economic problems common to the gold bloc, and M. Jaspar was empowered to organize the commission. It was emphasized in the statement that any stimulation of trade relations would be undertaken without neglecting the interests of other countries and the necessity for more extended collaboration on an inter-

national basis. This point was again made clear in a remark that the initiative of the gold bloc "is directed against no nation." The principal goal must be a general increase of international exchanges, it was added.

The French viewpoint on this matter is, of course, highly important for the success of the undertaking, since France is the keystone of the gold arch. French views were disclosed in broad terms by Lucien Lamoureux, the Minister of Commerce, in an address before the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 22. France, he said, is seeking to hold firm and resist shock, but he added that she would soon be forced to adopt more vigorous measures. "France does not reject the idea of an economic bloc among the countries faithful to the gold standard," M. Lamoureux continued. "She is ready to open negotiations toward that end and is convinced that no effort should be neglected which might bring about even a slight improvement in existing conditions. But as long as we are facing the present monetary disorder, France's interest will be to maintain quotas, and we hope to be able to increase these quotas in exchange for benefits accorded by other countries to French production." This speech and the subsequent meetings of the gold bloc representatives aroused much interest in London, where the view prevailed that collaboration among the gold standard nations probably would result in closer co-operation between Great Britain and the United States, at least so far as currency is concerned.

The general problem of international trade received some study in the second, or technical committee, of the league of Nations. In a report submitted Sept. 22 by Wilhelm Montes, of Latvia, the nations of the world were urged to take mutual measures for combating the depression. World industrial production increased about 12% in 1933 over 1932, it was pointed out, but the value of world trade continued to decline while the volume of goods in international commerce showed only a very slight gain. "Economic and financial relations between countries remain strained," according to M. Montes. "Foreign exchange markets are apprehensive of further disorganization, while international movements of capital are paralyzed. New impediments to international trade are still further restricting the exchange of commodities in many areas. This contrast between domestic recovery and international stagnation is due, all agree, to the measures adopted by various governments for the restriction of trade, measures originally designed to lessen the impact of the depression upon countries for whose affairs those governments are responsible. But these endeavors have had for their result not the prosperity anticipated, but price disequilibrium which is proving exceedingly difficult to adjust." It was remarked that no country can successfully pursue an economic policy without regard to the policies of other countries, unless the very object of the policy is complete isolation.

American Trade Treaties

The United States Government, recognizing the need for expanded international trade, continued in brisk fashion during September its aim of achieving an increase through the special reciprocal tariff treaties for which Congress provided authority last June. The first of these special treaties was concluded in August with Cuba, and the terms are highly favorable to both countries. It was followed by an almost instantaneous increase in trade between the two countries and an additional propitious circumstance was the almost universal acclaim that greeted the accord. Encouraged by the excellent public reception, the State Department in Washington promptly hastened to make arrangements for the conclusion of a number of additional pacts of the same general nature with countries in Latin America and Europe. Whether the favorable terms of the Cuban treaty can be duplicated elsewhere is, of course, a matter for doubt. It was admitted even by the State Department that the close and special political and geographical relations between Cuba and the United States were favorable factors in the negotiations. Our commercial relations with Cuba, moreover, are exempt from the provisions of most-favored-nation treaties with other States. This indicates that greater difficulty will be encountered in the effort to achieve similarly favorable arrangements with other countries, but it is equally apparent that any treaties whatever that actually increase international trade must be a matter for gratification.

That the State Department intends to push aggressively its plans for concluding new treaties of a like nature with other countries is best indicated by the number and variety of announcements of preliminary hearings. Such hearings,

by the Committee on Tariff Information, must be held in order to provide an opportunity for statements by American concerns that might be affected by changes in rates. Exploratory studies relating to trade agreements with a number of other countries are well advanced, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced early in September, and it was indicated at the same time that hearings would be held Oct. 15 in connection with a proposed Brazilian treaty and on Oct. 22 in connection with a Haitian treaty. Soon thereafter it was announced that hearings would take place Oct. 29 on a Belgian treaty and on Oct. 15 on a pact with Colombia. It was noted in Washington reports that a treaty with Colombia was virtually completed before the authority for reciprocal pacts was granted by Congress. But the terms of that accord never were revealed, and it is now assumed that some changes will be made under the reciprocal trade powers. The next development in this situation was an announcement that hearings will be held Oct. 22 on trade accords with the five Central American republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. A pact with Sweden is to be considered publicly on Nov. 5, while conversations with the Spanish Government also have been started and will be made the subject of public hearings on Nov. 12.

In a series of press conferences late last month, the Secretary of State revealed some of the principles motivating the Administration in its efforts to conclude so many reciprocal trade agreements. Mr. Hull long has advocated the lowering of barriers to international trade and on some occasions he has portrayed the general object of his policy as "economic disarmament." He reiterated last month that the general aim now is to "reduce the measures which constitute economic warfare." The new trade treaties, he added, will not aim at any exact balancing of imports and exports with the countries concerned, as any such procedure would be the "direct road to economic suicide." Trade must be permitted to follow normal lines, and the triangular and multilateral arrangements on which much of the world's trade is based can be depended upon to produce the greatest aggregate of exchanges, even though no two countries actually exchange equal amounts of goods or services with each other, he declared. For these reasons, the United States would not look with favor upon any proposal for "barter" treaties, involving the direct exchange of goods for goods. Boycotts, moreover, are considered economically unwise and would receive no official support.

Regulation of Capital Movements

In strange contrast with the earnest endeavors of Secretary Hull to free trade from some of its restrictions is a suggestion by George N. Peek, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade, for regulation of the flow of capital from country to country. This suggestion is contained in a letter from Mr. Peek to the President, made public Sept. 18, which is in the nature of a supplement to an analysis of international trade and investment transactions since 1896, made available last May. The report made public last month was discussed by the President and his adviser only a few days before, according to Washington reports, and it was thus assumed that it had the approval of the President. In it Mr. Peek remarks that we have no adequate national bookkeeping system for our foreign financial transactions, and no adequate knowledge of our investments in foreign countries or of foreigners' investments in the United States. He states that an inventory is necessary for a complete understanding of our international investments. But Mr. Peek proceeded to remark that regulations now govern the flow of our immigration and emigration, and he added that "the time has arrived when, as a Nation, we must pay close attention to the migration of capital and its relations to our foreign trade in order to avoid such movements as occurred during the 1923-33 period." It is a matter for gratification that various Government financial experts promptly took issue with Mr. Peek over certain inferences placed by the latter on capital movements.

German Trade Control

One of the most drastic measures ever taken by any country for control of its foreign commerce was announced by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the German economic dictator, on Sept. 11. The new regulations extended the several restrictive steps previously taken and rendered the German Government's control of German import trade virtually complete, while to some degree control also was established over export trade. When the measures are coupled with the exchange restrictions and the exchange agreements with other countries, little is left to the initiative of private enterprise

in the Reich, so far as foreign trade is concerned. The degree of control established resembles the simple monopoly of foreign trade established long since by the Russian Government. The aim of the procedure is to conserve the gold and foreign exchange resources of the Reichsbank, and add to them. It occasioned, as a matter of course, immediate countering measures in other countries and doubtless will continue to do so.

All German imports, without exception, were brought under direct Government control by the new regulations, which provide that their volume is to be adjusted hereafter in accordance with the amount of gold and foreign exchange available to the Reichsbank. Individual foreign exchange permits are to be issued and the system of assigning German importers a fixed quota based on percentages of their former requirements will be discontinued, even though German importers recently were receiving only 5% of what they required before restrictive measures were applied several years ago. Under the new system, however, there will be at least an assurance that foreign shippers will receive sums due them for exports to Germany in their own exchange. German imports, on the other hand, will be restricted to what the German Government considers absolute essentials, and Berlin reports indicate that first consideration will be given to imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods which can be converted into finished products and again exported by German industries. Additional Government boards will be set up to make the control effective, and the number of such boards will thus be increased to 25. The scope of the new control is indicated by a provision for limiting "free" imports to sums less than 10 marks, against the previous limit of 60 marks.

The difficulties encountered in all quarters as a result of the German trade control and foreign exchange restrictions were reflected late in September by tentative arrangements for a transfer pact between Great Britain and Germany, and a more permanent agreement of the same nature between Holland and the Reich. The British Government announced on Sept. 24 that tentative arrangements, applicable until the end of October, had been reached in Berlin by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, financial adviser to the British Government. Germany gave assurances that imports of British goods would be covered by exchange certificates payable through a special account in the Bank of England, to an extent corresponding to the then current British shipments to the Reich. These temporary results were not considered satisfactory in London, where it was said on Sept. 25 that the situation is far from hopeful, since the German Government appears unwilling to provide any stable basis for business relations over a long period. Sir Frederick returned to London on Sept. 28, and the British Cabinet soon thereafter began to consider whether the negotiations will be continued. The German and Netherlands Government signed a clearing treaty on Sept. 22, to cover not only direct trade payments between Holland and the Reich, but also those occasioned by German trade with Dutch colonies. All such payments are to be made in the future exclusively through clearing accounts.

Russia and the League

The League of Nations Assembly held its usual annual meeting in September, with the chief business before the body that of Russian entry into the Geneva organization. The adherence of Russia was accomplished after a great deal of skillful maneuvering and despite some rather sharp criticisms by various smaller countries. Not only was the Soviet Government made a member, but it was also given a permanent seat on the Council of the League, a privilege theretofore enjoyed only by Great Britain, France and Italy. Exceedingly careful preparations were made in advance of the Assembly session, to insure smooth entry of Russia, but it is perhaps to the credit of the diplomatists that they made no effort to conceal the genuine reasons for the action. The entire arrangement was recognized as little more than an offshoot of the diplomatic scheming and planning induced by recent political changes in Europe, and especially by the almost universal feeling of discomfort caused in diplomatic circles by the advent of a Fascist regime in Germany. France and Russia have drawn steadily closer together since Hitler came into power. The Russian idea of an Eastern Locarno pact was adopted and promulgated by France, which insisted, however, that it must be consummated within the League. For this reason alone, Russian entry appeared desirable to the few powerful States that really dominate the League, while Russian entry also was counted upon to provide some offset for German and Japanese withdrawals.

When the Assembly sessions began on Sept. 10, French delegates took charge of the delicate arrangements for Russian adherence. The Council had to act first, and since a single opposing vote is sufficient to defeat a proposal for granting a Council seat to a new applicant, great care was exercised to provide at least the appearance of unanimity. A "unanimous" vote for Russian entry and a permanent Council seat was obtained in a series of secret sessions, but it seems that unanimity meant in this instance that several of the smaller countries were induced to abstain from voicing their objections in the Council and thus defeating the whole project. After the Council acted, this matter was referred to one of the subcommittees of the League Assembly, and in the sessions of that smaller organization the objections finally were heard. The Swiss delegate, speaking with moderation but with frankness, made clear the objections of his country to Russian adherence, while scruples also were voiced by the representatives of Portugal, Holland and Argentina. Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, of France, answered all objections by grave references to the "true interests of the League and of World peace." His speech was a plea of opportunism and necessity, and in the final vote of the subcommittee Russian entry was approved by 38 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions. The Assembly finally voted on the matter Sept. 18, and the concluding ballot did not differ from that in the subcommittee. Russia promptly took her seat and Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff made a modest speech of acceptance of the invitation voted by the Assembly.

Formal sessions of the Assembly were almost colorless, save for the action to bring Russia into the League. Chancellor Kurt Schuchnigg, of Austria, appeared at Geneva early in the month and he engaged in some private conversations with French, Italian and British delegates, with a view to obtaining financial aid for his country. Dr. Schuchnigg touched on this matter in a formal speech to the Assembly, as well, but he received little encouragement and departed without delay. The most startling incident was a declaration by Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, of Poland, to the effect that his Government intended to terminate the treaty covering minorities, unless that League pact were made applicable to all States. Here again, the diplomatic significance of the statement overshadowed its real content, as it was quickly realized that Col. Beck was placing his Government farther out of sphere of French influence and allying it more closely with Germany. This matter aroused the French, British and Italian delegates, who protested vehemently against the proposed unilateral denunciation of the minorities treaty, and the question finally was smoothed over in the final days of the Assembly meeting. Afghanistan was admitted to membership in the final meeting, on Sept. 27. The Assembly session also reviewed a number of special reports submitted by various subcommittees.

League Finance Reports

Among the reports submitted to the League of Nations Assembly in September, chief interest attaches to statements on the financial conditions in Hungary and Austria. It is noteworthy that some improvement is recorded in both instances. The reports were prepared by the Financial Committee of the League, which is charged with the task of advising governments that request aid or advice from the League. Notwithstanding the serious political difficulties in Austria, that country has displayed impressive powers of recovery, it is noted. Austrian currency remains stable and reserves of the National Bank continue to increase, while deposits in savings banks also are gaining. Gold and foreign exchange reserves, adjusted on the basis of the present legal value of the schilling, increased from 257,000,000 schillings at the end of 1933 to 286,000,000 schillings at the end of August. Banks are reported in more liquid condition, and an increase in foreign trade also proved helpful. It was admitted, however, that the Austrian Treasury faces a further and sizable deficit, and in this connection the report suggests the possibility of converting part of the public debt on a basis favorable to the State.

Hungarian financial conditions are improving, according to a further financial report to the Assembly. The budget deficit of that country has been reduced from 87,000,000 pengoes to 38,000,000 pengoes, but this reduction includes the untransferred portion of service on the 1924 reconstruction loan. Some gains are noted in industrial production and in coal output, but bank deposits do not yet reflect this improvement. Although exports increased materially of late, the proportion of foreign exchange available for foreign payments was reduced, due to operation of exchange controls.

Clearing arrangements, while serving as a temporary expedient, will not help the country's trade in the long run, the report comments.

Eastern Locarno Pact

The German Government early in September made a belated reply to the proposal by the great Powers of Europe for the conclusion of an Eastern Locarno pact of mutual aid and guarantees, and, as anticipated, it was adverse. The proposal is really of Russian origin, but it was sponsored by France and finally presented to the countries concerned by Great Britain. Essentially it is a regional application of the Russian system of concluding non-aggression pacts with all neighboring States, and it calls for joint guarantees by Russia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The newly-formed friendship of the French and Russian Governments is reflected in French adoption of the idea, and the whole matter seems definitely related to French and Russian distrust of Nazi Germany. It has been indicated reliably that Great Britain was won over when it appeared that the alternative would be a military alliance between France and Russia, but the British Government itself has declined to accept any responsibilities under the plan, even though it agreed to foster it by diplomatic activities. There was an impression at first that Germany alone would object to the proposal, since it would definitely confine the Reich to the borders defined in the Versailles treaty. But Poland also has exerted all possible influence against the treaty, and successive diplomatic incidents are making it ever clearer that Warsaw now is more inclined toward Berlin than toward Paris.

The substance of German communications to the interested governments on the Eastern Locarno proposal was made available by the authorities in Berlin Sept. 10. Not only on principle, but because of practical considerations, Germany felt constrained to reject the suggestion, it was made clear. The principle involved concerns Germany's participation in such international pacts or in the League, "which could not be considered as long as certain Powers doubted her equal rights in the matter of armaments." A number of practical objections were advanced. The mutual military aid would prove an insurmountable obstacle, and in this connection it was pointed out that the Reich could not undertake obligations that would involve her in all Eastern European conflicts and perhaps make her the battlefield. No advantage for Germany was seen, moreover, in the proposed special guarantees, and it was denied that there is any real political need for such guarantees. It was explained that Germany is not averse to entering multilateral pacts, provided the basis is not an automatic obligation to extend military aid in the event of war, and the correspondence hinted at pacts of consultation. Bilateral agreements of non-aggression and consultation would be even more preferable, it was added. In Paris it was indicated Sept. 11 that the French are undismayed by the anticipated German rejection, and further efforts to conclude such an arrangement are to be made. It was broadly hinted in Paris that any Polish efforts to block the pact would be viewed very gravely.

International Disarmament

It was realized increasingly during September that plans for general disarmament by the heavily-armed States of the world, as discussed in the early sessions of the General Disarmament Conference, are doomed to failure. There are now indications that some of the foremost statesmen of the world hope to salvage what they can from the wreck of the protracted conference through the regional security pacts now under discussion in Europe and the subsequent conclusion of international agreements for supervision of the manufacture and accumulation of arms. In a Geneva report of Sept. 25 to the New York "Times", it is remarked that widespread disarmament is, indeed, a dead issue, owing chiefly to French fears of Germany. This is admitted by every serious diplomat in Geneva, and even Arthur Henderson, President of the General Disarmament Conference, sadly realizes the truth of the statement, according to the correspondent of the New York "Times." Resumption of disarmament negotiations has been postponed until the end of November in order to provide time for progress toward interlocking security pacts and international supervision of armaments manufacture, it is indicated. French political influence remains dominant on the Continent, and French statesmen are said to have every intention of obtaining security by means of a number of mutual assistance treaties

in which Germany is to be included if that country decides to join. There has already been much discussion of the "Eastern Locarno" pact, and this is to be followed by a Mediterranean pact, an Austrian pact and a Baltic pact.

"All this, obviously, is no concern of the disarmament conference and must be negotiated outside it," the "Times" dispatch adds. "At the same time it is desirable to keep the conference alive because alongside the diplomatic negotiations there is useful work for it. The old grandiose idea of disarmament must be discarded because nobody dares disarm, but it is argued that much can be done in the way of supervising, controlling and eventually, in practice, restricting armaments. Nobody wants an armaments race; the whole world is too poor." Plans now being made for the General Disarmament Conference, therefore, call for a number of small but efficient technical committees, which will observe armaments trends through inspection of national budgets and attempt to initiate legislation for control of all arms manufactures. The naval aspect of the armaments problem arouses little hopefulness in Geneva, where it is realized that there is now even some doubt as to whether the 1935 naval conference will be held. Naval agreements between two or three nations are regarded as more likely than any general pact for limitation of warships. The Soviet Russian Government, newly elected to membership in the League of Nations, attempted to introduce some realism on the armaments problem in the formal discussion of that body, Wednesday. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff suggested that the League Assembly call for an end of the General Disarmament Conference and a report from its President, Arthur Henderson, upon its work and the causes of its practical failure. Russian delegates made it plain that they desire to turn the Conference from its desultory course and transform it into "something useful," such as a small permanent disarmament commission. But much opposition instantly developed among other delegations to the frank discussion desired by the Russians.

Steel Demand Improved—Scrap Prices Again Decline—Non-Ferrous Metals Also Weaker

The iron and steel trade showed a decided improvement during September, the trend in production being uniformly upward. A continued negative market factor was steel scrap which gave further ground, receding to the lowest price for the year. Non-ferrous prices, with the exception of the copper group, also were unsettled. The American Iron and Steel Institute on Sept. 4 reported the steel mills of the country as operating at an estimated capacity for the Labor Day week of 18.4%, the lowest rate reached since the bank holiday (in March 1933) when activity dropped under 16%. This compared with 19.1% for the week of Aug. 27 1934. The Institute's estimates for each of the succeeding weeks during the month of September showed an improvement over the preceding seven-day period, increasing to 20.9% for the week beginning Sept. 10, to 22.3% for the following week and to 24.2% for the week of Sept. 24.

According to the "Iron Age" of Sept. 6 steel ingot production, after slumping sharply over Labor Day (Sept. 3), showed some recovery and the average for the week ended Sept. 5, 19%, was unchanged from the week previous. Improvement, however, was unevenly distributed. Steel consumers, protected against higher prices until the close of the year by code provisions, were said to be playing a waiting game, in the expectation that present quotations, in the absence of an impressive seasonal upturn in business, would eventually yield to the law of supply and demand. Uneasiness as to the future is clearly manifest in the course of scrap prices and in recent reductions in steel company salaries, added the "Age." The same publication on Sept. 13 stated that the National average steel output had advanced to 19½% and that "while there is growing evidence of depletion of consumer stocks, replenishment buying is still characterized by extreme caution, both because of business uncertainty and the protection which the code affords against price advances. Demand from the largest sources of steel business—the railroads, the automobile industry and construction—is now limited mainly to the last of the three, which is still sustained by Federal expenditures." In its issue of Sept. 20, the "Age", in addition to announcing a further increase in steel ingot production to 21% of capacity, reported that miscellaneous orders for both steel and pig iron increased moderately, but that they reflected a growth of replacement purchases rather than the initiation of a broad fall upturn, further adding that in at least two important market centers finished steel bookings thus far this month

remain smaller than for the corresponding period in August, and that where there is a margin over August it is not of impressive proportions. So cautious are buyers in placing business that orders for truckloads are being placed where carload orders would be ordinarily expected. The necessity of waiting for bookings of this type to accumulate has accentuated the irregularity of mill operations. The "Age" of Sept. 27 indicated that a further rise in steel demand, accompanied by a 2½-point gain in production (to 23½%) has buoyed up the hopes of the trade and stiffened resistance to pressure against prices. Part of the increase was attributable to larger releases from the automobile industry, but much of it was said to be due to heavier replenishment buying. Further acceleration of purchases for stock replacement is now looked for, since many steel consumers are believed to have allowed their inventories to fall below normal levels, continued the publication, which also stated in substance:

While extensive forward contracting seems to be barred by the provisions of the revised code banning price advances during a quarter, sales of a few products have been stimulated of late by the desire to escape increased extras which became effective Oct. 1. The shadow of possible freight rate increases is also commencing to influence the attitude of the trade. In the case of pig iron, the higher rates, if granted, will increase the costs of assembling raw materials \$1 a ton, according to estimates by Mid-Western producers. Moves in opposition to the rate advance have been taken by three important Ohio steel companies, which have asked to be heard in the Commerce Commission hearings which were to begin Oct. 1.

Among other factors encouraging freer buying is the lingering fear of eventual currency inflation, although generally speaking the tone of business is more confident and less uncertain, influenced no doubt by the ending of the textile strike.

The upturn in operations came at a time when pressure against prices had become severe. In a few cases producers actually filed lower prices, but later withdrew them when they realized that, under the revised code, the reductions would have to stand until the first quarter of next year. Once prices are cut the die is cast under the code provision barring advances, and hence sellers cannot hope to improve their position on an upswing of demand.

The filing of lower prices on cold-rolled strip by three Detroit companies, although partly due to the constant pressure of the automobile industry for reductions, was more particularly the result of a special competitive condition. Because of the extras on certain widths of strip, consumers in growing number bought sheets and slit them. Now that the reduced base prices have been withdrawn, this situation will probably be met by a complete revision of the present extra card.

Another petition for a Detroit base on various steel products has been filed with the steel institute, this time by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Actually, the attitude of the automobile manufacturers toward Detroit basing is divided, those with plants in Detroit favoring it and those outside opposing it.

Further weakness developed in steel scrap, the price moving lower in each successive week during the month. The "Iron Age" composite for this metal declined on Sept. 5 to \$9.75 a gross ton from \$9.92, the quotation on Aug. 28; to \$9.67 on Sept. 11; to \$9.58 on Sept. 18 and to \$9.50 on Sept. 25. The latter figure compares with \$11.04 a year previous. Pig iron and finished steel prices remained unchanged at \$17.90 a ton for iron (against \$16.71 on Sept. 26 1933) and 2.124c. a lb. for finished steel (against 1.972c.).

With reference to the non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Sept. 6 stated that buying of major non-ferrous metals during the week ended Sept. 5 was on a reduced scale, compared with the record for the two preceding weeks and that though the holiday had something to do with the low rate of activity, most sellers inclined to the opinion that there was nothing in the business picture to cause consumers to follow anything but a conservative policy for the present. The same publication, in its issue of Sept. 13, reported that copper abroad continued to decline in price and that this development had the repercussive effect in the domestic market of discouraging any further serious discussion of an increase here in the price of metal. "Metal and Mineral Markets," in reviewing the week ended Sept. 26 reported in part as follows:

Though industrial news was more encouraging last week, the imminence of copper meetings to review conditions in that industry, and the knowledge that a revision of NRA is about to take place, caused consumers of non-ferrous metals to hold down purchases to a low level.

The tonnage of copper sold in the domestic market last week (about 500 tons) just about reflected the general uncertainty over what the last quarter of the year has in store for the industry. The price structure was held to be reasonably firm on the basis of 9c., Valley, notwithstanding the doubt that has come over consumers as to the future price policy under NRA. Those in close touch with the situation believe that commodities such as oil and copper will not be disturbed under the new plan of the Administration. However, buyers of copper did not feel like stocking up with metal under present circumstances.

Abroad, the market for copper held about steady, some fair business being transacted during the week at prices ranging from 6.80c. to 6.90c. c.i.f., European ports. [The trend in prices had previously been steadily downward, sales having been made a month ago at about 7.125c., c.i.f. European ports and at an average of 7.225c. two months ago.—Ed.] A steadying influence abroad was the feeling that producers will soon come together to consider curtailment of production and marketing under the changed conditions that have resulted from the severe import restrictions imposed by Germany, and to some extent France and Italy. In the meantime,

it looks as if foreign producers are speeding up operations so that they may come to the bargaining table with demands for large quotas.

Lake and electrolytic copper continued unchanged throughout the month at 9.12½c. and 8.75c. a lb., respectively. Lead at New York after dropping five points to a 3.70c. basis, from 3.75c., on Sept. 6, fell another five points on Sept. 21 to 3.65c., with a similar decline on Sept. 26 to 3.60c. Zinc at New York, which closed on Aug. 31 at 4.55c., declined to 4.50c. on Sept. 7, to 4.45c. on Sept. 13, to 4.35c. on Sept. 14, to 4.30c. on Sept. 26, and to 4.25c. on Sept. 29. Tin at New York, which closed on Aug. 31 at 51.60c., rose to 51.90c. on Sept. 4, which was the highest quotation for that month, touched a low of 51.25c. on Sept. 7; thereafter the price moved irregularly up and down, closing on Sept. 29 at 51.50c.

Lumber Movement Recovers Towards End of September

New business booked at the lumber mills during the week ended Sept. 22 1934, was lowest of any week since July except for week ended Sept. 1; shipments were heavier than during the two preceding weeks, but lower than any August week; production was slightly below that of the preceding week, according to telegraphic reports from regional associations to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association covering the operations of leading hardwood and softwood mills. Reports for the week ended Sept. 22 were from 1,362 mills whose production was 187,304,000 feet; shipments 191,528,000 feet; orders received, 177,460,000 feet. For the preceding week 1,387 mills reported a total production of 200,101,000 feet; shipments, 187,590,000 feet; orders, 184,046,000 feet. Reviewing lumber operations for the week ended Sept. 22, the Association further stated, in brief:

Southern Pine, Western and Northern Pines and Southern Cypress, also Northern and Northeastern Hardwoods reported orders above production but total orders were 5% below output. Softwood orders were 5% below production; hardwood orders 10% below hardwood output. Southern Pine, Western Pine and California Redwood reported orders above those of corresponding week of last year. Total orders as reported by identical mills were 1% below those of the same week of 1933, softwoods recording gain of 3% but hardwoods loss of 33%. Production was 3% below that of the corresponding 1933 week; shipments were about the same as last year.

Reports from 1,658 mills on Sept. 22 1934, give unfilled orders of 766,212,000 feet and gross stocks of 5,608,935,000 feet. The 618 identical mill report unfilled orders as 540,631,000 feet on Sept. 22 1934, or the equivalent of 22 days' average production as compared with 469,959,000 feet, or the equivalent of 19 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

Textiles

The textile trades were dominated by the walkout which started at the beginning of September and which was terminated on Sept. 24. Although it was common knowledge that enough stocks of cotton, wool and silk goods were on hand to last for a protracted period, fears of delayed deliveries produced a temporary mild scramble for quick shipments of many types of goods resulting in premiums being paid for spot lots. Retail trade gave a good account of itself reflecting seasonal influences and a rebound from the previous hesitancy on the part of the consuming public to purchase needed supplies. Trading in the wholesale markets also was temporarily stimulated by the strike. Prices firmed up and the volume of business in some lines expanded substantially. The end of the walkout, however, caused the markets to relapse into their previous state of lethargy and many of the price gains were canceled. Raw cotton in September showed a reactionary trend. Chief causes for the decline were the outbreak of the general textile strike, which resulted in stifling the call of domestic mills, and the Government estimate of the cotton crop as of Sept. 1 amounting to 9,252,000 bales or 57,000 bales above its August estimate and about 200,000 bales in excess of trade expectations. Additional factors were the steady hedge selling by Southern interests and the poor demand on the part of foreign mills, with continued reports of foreign growths replacing the American product. More favorable weather conditions in Texas and Oklahoma and heavy ginnings reported so far, have resulted in an upward revision of crop figures, with private estimates from 300,000 to 400,000 bales higher than last month. The cessation of the textile strike proved of little sustaining influence, and at the end of the month it was only the Government 12-cent loan offer that prevented a more serious inroad into the price structure. Spot cotton in New York was 13.35c. on Sept. 1. After some fluctuations the price Sept. 8 was still 13.40c., but from that point there was a decline to 12.55c. Sept. 28, with the quotation Sept. 29, 12.70c. A good deal of uncertainty was caused during the latter part of the month by the announcement on Sept. 26 that a quantity of Government pool cotton will be sold on Oct. 3. Print cloths at Fall River for 28-inch 64x60's was marked down on Sept. 27 from 5½c. to 5c. The price of

27-inch cloth 60x64's was 5c. Sept. 29, unchanged from Aug. 31. Osnaburgs were 10¾ to 11c. Sept. 29 as against 10¾c. Aug. 31. The report of the Census Bureau issued Sept. 14, and covering the month of August, showed that cotton consumption in the United States was considerably higher than during the previous month, although still substantially below last year's corresponding period. The amount consumed in August was given as 420,949 bales of lint and 61,228 bales of linters, compared with 359,372 bales of lint and 63,143 bales of linters in July 1934, and 588,902 bales of lint and 82,736 bales of linters in August 1933.

Strike developments had little influence on the woolen goods market. Prices ruled somewhat firmer but the demand remained quiet, with clothing manufacturers showing small inclination to expand their commitments. Owing to the scarcity of orders, a number of woolen mills delayed the reopening of their plants, following the cessation of the strike.

Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Sept. 29 at \$1.16@1.21 against \$1.08@1.13 Aug. 31; \$1.05@1.10 July 31; \$1.14@1.19, June 29; \$1.18@1.23 May 31; \$1.22½@1.27½ April 30; \$1.33@1.38 March 31; \$1.45@1.50 Feb. 28; \$1.55@1.60 Jan. 31; \$1.37½@1.42½ Dec. 29 1933; \$1.40@1.45 Nov. 29; \$1.57½@1.62½ Oct. 31; \$1.82½@1.87½ Sept. 29; \$1.85@1.90 Aug. 31; \$1.83@1.88 on July 31; \$2.17½@2.22½ on June 30; \$1.65@1.70 on May 31; \$1.47½@1.52½ April 29; \$1.15@1.20 March 31; \$1.17½@1.22½ Feb. 28; \$1.15@1.20 Jan. 31, all in 1933; \$1.47½@1.52½ Dec. 31 1932; \$1.42½@1.47½ Nov. 30; \$1.55@1.60 Oct. 31; \$1.75@1.80 Sept. 30; \$2@2.05 Aug. 31; \$1.40@1.45 July 30; \$1.12½@1.17½ June 30; \$1.10@1.15 May 31; \$1.35@1.40 April 30; \$1.50@1.55 Mar. 31; \$1.67½@1.70 Feb. 29; \$1.87½@1.90 Jan. 30, all in 1932.

In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at \$1.07@1.12 Sept. 29, the same as on Aug. 31 against \$0.99@1.04 July 31; \$1.11@1.16 June 29; \$1.16@1.21 May 31; \$1.14@1.19 April 30; \$1.25@1.30 Mar. 31; \$1.40@1.45 Feb. 28; \$1.52@1.57 Jan. 31; \$1.35@1.40 Dec. 29 1933; \$1.30@1.35 Nov. 29; \$1.45@1.50 Oct. 31; \$1.67½@1.72½ Sept. 29; \$1.82½@1.87½ Aug. 31; \$1.79½@1.84½ July 31; \$2.22½@2.27½ June 30; \$1.70@1.75 May 31; \$1.52½@1.57½ April 29; \$1.10@1.15 Mar. 31; \$1.15@1.20 Feb. 28; \$1.12½@1.17½ Jan. 31, all in 1933; \$1.47½@1.52½ Dec. 31 1932.

AAA Announces That Loans of 12 Cents a Pound Will Be Made on 1,950,000 Bales of Pool Cotton—RFC Sets Aside \$250,000,000 for Loans to Farmers Under Presidential Proclamation

Oscar Johnston, Manager of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Cotton Producers' Pool, announced on Aug. 24 that almost 500,000 cotton farmers having options on 1,950,000 bales of Government-owned cotton would be permitted to obtain an additional 2 cents a pound on the amount of their options, or else could liquidate their claims at prevailing market prices. This announcement was made in line with the proclamation of President Roosevelt on Aug. 21, stating that the Federal Government would guarantee farmers a minimum price of 12 cents a pound for their cotton, as compared with the previous guarantee of 10 cents.

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced on Aug. 22 that the sum of \$250,000,000 had been approved for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation as a fund to make cotton loans to farmers. He stated that he did not believe it would be necessary to advance more than \$150,000,000 for this purpose. Cotton producers obtained options on Government-owned cotton in the summer of last year as part payment for the plowing under of a portion of their crop. The options were taken at 6 cents a pound, and when AAA decided to advance 10 cents a pound on supplies still in the possession of growers advances of 4 cents a pound were made to those who held options.

National Pool Established to Handle Excess Cotton Tax Exempt Certificates Issued Under Bankhead Cotton Control Act

A National pool has been created to facilitate sales and purchases of surplus tax-exemption certificates issued under the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, it was announced Sept. 5 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Secretary Wallace fixed 4 cents a pound as the price for which the tags shall be sold throughout the Cotton Belt. This price is approximately 70% of the tax of 5.67 cents a pound imposed by the act on the ginning of cotton. The announcement by Secretary Wallace continued:

The pool plan does not provide for Government purchase of any excess certificates. Holders of excess tax-exemption certificates may turn them over to the manager of the National surplus cotton tax-exemption certificate pool who will handle them for producers under a trust agreement.

When the pool is closed all funds on hand from sales of certificates, after deducting expenses, will be distributed among producers, and each producer will receive his share in the proportion the poundage surrendered by him bears to the total poundage in the National pool. In addition, each producer will be returned his pro rata share of the unsold surplus certificates, which may be used next year in the event the Bankhead Act is continued another season.

This means, in effect, that farmers who do not produce as much cotton as their allotment will be able to realize some cash return by selling their excess tax-exemption certificates either through the county assistant in cotton adjustment or through the pool in Washington. This plan is another example of the "crop insurance" feature of AAA programs.

The National pool, in addition to providing facilities for sales of surplus tax-exemption certificates, will provide a means whereby the producer whose production exceeds his allotment may share to a certain extent in the advantage of transfers of surplus certificates. Producers will turn their excess certificates over to the National pool through their county assistant in cotton adjustment who is authorized to deposit them in the National pool. Each producer participating in the National pool will be given credit in the pool for the number of pounds of certificates surrendered by him. The producer later will receive from Washington an approved copy of the trust agreement signed by him, which will also bear a receipt for the certificates he placed in the pool.

Rubber

Crude rubber at first showed continued strength and new high prices were reached. Bullish factors were the small offerings for shipments from the Far East reflecting the desire of foreign dealers to withhold their supplies in anticipation of further price advances. This resulted in keeping the rubber movement from producing countries until the end of August, more than 40% below the quota allotments. Later in the month a substantial reaction in prices took place, largely under the influence of more liberal offerings for shipments from the Far East, in the face of limited buying by domestic manufacturers. The rejection of the restriction agreement by Siam also was a bearish factor although it was offset in part by additional steps taken by the Dutch East Indies Government to tighten control through placing an export tax upon estate rubber as well as the native production, and by improved demand of tire manufacturers.

Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 14¾c. bid and 14 3-16c. asked on Sept. 29 against 15¾c. asked on Aug. 31, 14 11-16c. asked July 31, 14½c. asked June 30, 12¼c. asked May 31, 13½c. asked on April 30, 11 1-16c. asked on March 29, 10¾c. asked on Feb. 28, 10c. asked Jan. 31, 9c. asked Dec. 29 1933, 9½@9¼c. Nov. 29, 7¾c. Oct. 31, 8¼c. Sept. 30, 7¼c. Aug. 31, and 7c. on July 31. On June 30 the spot price was 6¾c. asked against 6¼c. asked May 31, 4 5-16c. asked on April 29, and 2¾c. bid and 3c. asked March 31, 2 15-16c. asked Feb. 28, 2¾c. bid and 2 15-16c. asked Jan. 31, 3 3-16c. bid and 3¼c. asked Dec. 31 1932.

Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter" under date of Sept. 28 1934 comments upon these markets as follows:

"Despite the favorable Government proposal concerning the marketing of drought hides, demand for footwear is displaying an easier trend and some pressure is being exerted upon prices.

"The Government's earlier suggestion to segregate drought cattle hides after Sept. 5, processing them into shoes, garments and other leather goods for the needy, although not wholly satisfactory, was accepted by tanners as one way out of a very difficult situation. While Washington assurances were to the effect that such goods would be kept out of commercial channels, considerable reservation was expressed by the trade as to the Government's ability to meet its problem successfully. In its immediate effect this Government proposal simply shifted the problem of drought cattle hides from the tanner to the garment maker, shoe manufacturer and retailer. If shoes and garments were given free to the unemployed and drought sufferers, many of whom are on Government relief rolls, retailers and manufacturers felt that their markets would be restricted and price structures disrupted.

"Consequently both groups protested vigorously and a new proposition, the one originally endorsed by tanners, was announced, whereby the Government would segregate the hides as formerly and hold them until they could be disposed of in an orderly manner and without disturbance to the open market. While this proposal was more generally welcomed by the trade, the question as to whether this is the Government's permanent program is frequently encountered. Relief Administrator Hopkins, however, is quoted as saying that none of the hides now owned or to be acquired by the FSRC will be disposed of now or in the next few months, and any plans relief officials have to process hides for distribution to the unemployed will be held in abeyance for an extended period.

"The announcement of the new proposal came too late to have much effect upon shoe prices. The prolonged period of negotiations, the slump in business sentiment and the announced price reduction by several national chain distributors had in the interim injected some uncertainty into the present price structure. Although consumer demand has shown a somewhat stronger tendency, production has been irregular with operations chiefly confined to the completion of old orders and fill-in business for immediate delivery. Shoe production in August is seasonally estimated a little higher than July and for the eight months was slightly ahead of a year ago.

"The demand for leather has followed in a measure that of shoes. New business is revealing an easier trend as manufacturers are confining their purchases largely to their immediate needs. While there is considerable buying interest in the market, tanners are finding bids unattractively low.

"The Government's latest drought-hide proposal is considered constructive in that it would clear up uncertainties which have been confusing to many tanners, manufacturers and retailers. While the visible supply of hides is largely unchanged, still there seems less immediate danger of the surplus affecting the industry at some point along the line. Hide prices have responded favorably. From their low of 6½ cents in August they have risen to about 7½ cents, and on an improved foreign demand frigorificos are quoted at 10½ cents.

"Government purchases to Sept. 20 were 5,833,000 cattle and calves, of which 3,179,000 had been shipped. The extent of the Federal buying program is as yet to be announced. Recent rains which have checked the drought and improved fall pasturage in many areas, however, have led to the feeling that the peak of the Government's cattle purchases has passed."

Grains

After a moderate advance during the early part of September and a number of feeble rallies thereafter, domestic wheat markets closed on the last day with prices slightly lower as compared with those at the end of August. A firm cash wheat position throughout the grain belt and expectations of a bullish Government crop report to be issued on September 10 were responsible for an advance in prices during the early part of the month. Thereafter hedging pressure developed and with a lack of speculative offtake, prices drifted downward. The Government report did not furnish any particular surprise and thus failed to encourage fresh buying—consequently the report had a bearish effect on the market. The report indicated a winter wheat yield of 401,000,000 bushels and a spring wheat crop of 92,763,000 bushels, or a total production of 493,763,000 bushels. These estimates were slightly in excess of the August Government figures. The estimates, however, fully confirmed the devastation wrought by the recent drought but, despite the bullishness of the situation and the additional recompense the farmer no doubt will receive as a result of the general shortage of grain, the "futures" markets failed to reflect the situation, due largely to the many entanglements in the domestic industrial situation and the lack of confidence which is essential to bring about sustained trade expansion. Easiness in the Liverpool and Buenos Aires markets was also an adverse factor. The Southwest has been favored with good rains over large areas and, according to reports, the surface moisture is now sufficient in most portions to permit preparation for the sowing of winter wheat, but there still remains a lack of subsoil moisture which may possibly cause much concern later. The primary movement of winter wheat has been gradually diminishing. Harvesting operations of the domestic spring wheat belt are making rapid progress and new wheat is being received in Northwestern markets. However, owing to the short crop this year, no heavy terminal movement is anticipated.

Corn ended the month fractionally lower, oats fractionally higher, while final prices for rye were sharply lower. In Chicago the September option closed on Saturday, September 29, at 101c. as against the opening of 101½c. on Sept. 1. At Winnipeg the October option closed on Saturday, September 29, at 81¾c. as against an opening price of 81¼c. on September 1. September corn in Chicago closed at 77c. as compared with the opening price of 77½c. on Sept. 1. September oats closed at 52¾c. as against an opening price on September 1 of 51½c., while September rye closed at 74½c. compared with 82¼c. the opening price on Sept. 1.

AAA Authorizes Farmers to Plant Contracted Wheat Acreage to Forage Next Year

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Sept. 13 that wheat farmers may use their contracted acreage for the production of forage crops in 1935. This action was taken, the AAA stated, because of the current shortage of livestock feed and forage supplies. Much of the contracted wheat land, amounting to about 7,500,000 acres, was devoted to drought resistant forage crops this year as a result of the AAA program. The new authorization supplements a recent announcement that co-operating wheat farmers might increase their 1935 wheat plantings up to 90% of the three-year base acreage of the wheat program. The AAA said that the 1935 wheat program is expected to produce, under average growing conditions and allowing for normal abandonment, approximately 775,000,000 bushels of wheat for harvest next year.

Decrease of Approximately 430,000,000 Bushels in World Wheat Production from Last Year

World wheat production outside of Russia and China is expected to be about 430,000,000 bushels less than last year, according to the August survey of world wheat prospects by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Production in the northern hemisphere, not including Russia and China, is expected to be about 325,000,000 bushels less than last year and the crop of the southern hemisphere about 105,000,000 bushels less. Under date of Aug. 29 the Bureau also announced:

The world carry-over of wheat now appears about the same as last year. The United States carry over on July 1 is now estimated at 290,000,000 bushels which together with the estimated production of 491,000,000 bushels indicates a domestic supply of 781,000,000 bushels. With a normal domestic utilization of about 625,000,000 bushels this would leave a carry-over next July of about 156,000,000 bushels if there are no net imports or exports. It seems likely, however, that more than average amounts of wheat may be fed in drought-stricken areas which would decrease the carry over.

France Revises Plan to Handle Wheat Surplus

A breakdown in the French wheat control caused the Cabinet on Aug. 31 (according to Associated Press advices from Paris) to approve a revised plan to handle the 110,000,000-bushel surplus that is disrupting the market. The advices added:

The Cabinet decided the situation was almost as serious as that of a year ago and was, in fact, made worse by the failure of price fixing and the millers' open defiance of the Government, the millers having said that they intended to operate according to the law of supply and demand.

The present surplus is about one-third of the annual French consumption. The Government intends to seek a more strict enforcement of milling regulations, an increase of exports and an encouragement of stock feeding to maintain the official price of \$1.95 a bushel, which farm authorities say has been disregarded throughout the country.

France had hoped to pay her adverse balance of trade with Germany with surplus wheat but now Germany is expected to buy Russian grain.

\$86,220,880 Paid to Producers Participating in Corn-hog Adjustment Program—Payments Made to 918,962 Contract Signers

Corn and hog producers have received about two-thirds of the first instalment of approximately \$133,000,000 due on their adjustment contracts, Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Corn-hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced Sept. 24 in a preliminary report. Thus far, Mr. Black said, payments totaling more than \$86,220,880 have been made to 918,962 contract signers in 39 States. Mr. Black's report continued:

Slightly more than three-fourths of the total of 1,200,000 contracts signed by farmers in the 1934 corn-hog program now have been received and released for payment by the rental benefit audit section of the AAA. Through Sept. 20, a total of 133,259 early payment contracts had been received and released for payment to farmers in 522 counties, and 779,253 regular payment contracts had been approved for payment in 1,822 counties. About 2,560 of the total of 3,070 counties in the United States are listed as participating in the 1934 corn-hog program. Contracts were signed in all of the 48 States.

Coffee

Coffee prices, after occasional rallies, ended the month lower. Selling was encouraged by reports of badly needed rains and partial release of exchange restrictions on coffee bills in Brazil. No. 7 Rio was quoted on Sept. 29 at 9½c., against 9½@9¾c. Aug. 31; 9¾c. July 31; 9½@9¾c. June 30; 10½@10½c. May 31; 10¼c. April 30; 10½c. March 31; 11c. Feb. 28; 9½@9¾c. Jan. 31; 8¾c. Dec. 29 1933; 7½@7½c. Nov. 29; 7¼c. Oct. 31; 7½@7½c. Sept. 30; 7¾c. Aug. 31, and 7¾c. July 31—these figures comparing with 7¼c. June 30; 7¼c. on May 31 and also 7¾c. April 29 and on March 31; 8@8½c. Feb. 28; 8½c. Jan. 31, all for 1933; 8¼c. Dec. 31 1932.

No. 7 Santos was quoted on Sept. 29 at 9½@9¾c., against 10¼c. Aug. 31; 10½c. July 31; 10½@10¼c. June 30; 11c. May 31; 10¾c. April 28 and March 31; 11¼c. Feb. 28; 9½@10c. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 29 1933; 8½@8½c. Nov. 30; 8½@8¼c. Oct. 31; 8¼@8¾c. Sept. 30; 8c. on Aug. 31; 8@8¼c. July 31; 7¾@8c. June 30; 8@8¼c. May 31, and the same on April 29 and on March 31; 8¼@8½c. Feb. 28; 8¾c. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 31 1932.

837,000 Bags of Coffee Destroyed by Brazil During September as Compared with 1,147,000 Bags in August

The National Coffee Department of Brazil destroyed 837,000 bags of coffee during September, 400,000 bags of which was destroyed during the latter half of the month, the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange announced Oct. 2. The total for September compares with 1,147,000 bags

during August and brings the total, since the start of the program in June 1931, to 31,919,000 bags, or about 16 months supply for the entire world. The Sugar & Coffee Exchange further announced:

According to available statistics, the National Coffee Department's holdings have been reduced to only slightly more than a million bags, a part of which is necessary for propaganda and other purposes. The huge surplus has therefore been almost eliminated with the exception of the 11,614,000 bags directly pledged against the 1930-40 loan, which coffees can only be released as and when equivalent payments are made to the bondholders.

Decrease of 197,005 Bags Noted in World's Visible Supply of Coffee from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1

The world's visible supply of coffee, exclusive of restricted stocks in Brazil totaled 8,301,967 on Oct. 1, a drop of 197,005 bags, or 2.3% from the Sept. 1 total of 8,498,972 bags, according to figures issued Oct. 2 by the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. The Exchange stated:

The United States visible supply increased 132,995 bags, or 9.2% during the month from 1,446,972 to 1,579,967, of which 733,000 bags were afloat in this country from Brazil compared with 516,900 on Sept. 1. European supplies were 3,545,000 compared with 3,439,000, an increase of 106,000 bags. Stocks in all Brazilian ports were listed as 3,177,000 bags compared with 3,613,000 bags on Sept. 1, a decrease of 436,000 bags or 12%.

Last year's world stocks were 6,957,070 bags, composed of 1,555,078 bags United States; 2,944,000 bags Europe, and 2,458,000 bags in Brazilian ports.

Decrease of 235,399 Bags Noted in World Coffee Consumption During First Two Months of Crop Year

World consumption of coffee during the first two months of the new crop year, July and August, amounted to 3,575,905 bags, a decrease of 6.5% from the 3,811,304 bag total during the similar period in 1933, according to statistics compiled by the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. United States deliveries to consumption for the two months the Exchange announced Sept. 6, amounted to 1,552,905 bags, a loss of 16.1% under the 1933 months when 1,850,304 bags were used. Continuing, the Exchange said:

European deliveries amounting to 1,875,000 bags showed a gain of 8.8% over the 1,724,000 total in 1933 while deliveries to the rest of the world were estimated at 148,000 bags compared with 237,000 bags last year, a loss of 37.5%.

During the month of August, United States deliveries were 851,751 bags against 920,039 last year. European consumption was 1,004,000 against 842,000 in 1933 while the balance of the world took 86,000 this August against 132,000 bags a year ago. World deliveries for the month were 1,941,751 bags, a gain of 47,712 bags over the total for the same month last year.

Columbia Coffee Exports Increased During First Six Months of Year

Exports of coffee from Colombia during the first six months of this year totaled 1,877,219 bags of 60 kilos each, compared with 1,692,779 bags during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 184,440 bags, American Commercial Attache Clarence C. Brooks, Bogota, has reported to the United States Department of Commerce. Under date of Sept. 10, the Commerce Department announced:

During the six-month period of this year the United States absorbed 1,548,398 bags of Colombian coffee compared with 1,493,992 bags during the six months of 1933, statistics show.

Other first-ranking foreign markets for Colombian coffee, as shown by the report, with comparisons for 1933, were Germany, 69,223 bags against 148,813 bags; Holland, 39,758 bags against 45,463 bags; France, 34,510 bags against 57,251 bags; Canada, 19,445 bags against 19,442 bags; Great Britain, 10,202 bags against 8,956 bags, and Sweden, 4,581 bags against 20,548 bags.

Sugar

Sales of Cuban raw sugar during the month were reported as follows: On Sept. 4, 6 and 7 at 1.96c.; on Sept. 10 at 1.97c.; on Sept. 19 at 1.96c.; on Sept. 21, 24 and 25 at 2.00c.; on Sept. 26 at 2.02c., and on Sept. 28 at 2.05c. A sale at 2.07c. was also effected toward the close of the month. The wholesale price for refined sugar here in New York was quoted at 4.75c. throughout the month by all refiners.

The "futures" market for sugar averaged steady during the month. Stimulating factors included reports that the AAA was expected to take control of all sugars for next year. It is said that the proposal provides for the AAA control over all sugars beginning Jan. 1 and includes a "stagger" plan of deliveries with specified quotas in any three-months' period to be given on a pro rata basis to all producing countries. By this means it is hoped to prevent pressure at any one time from any particular source. The Cuban decree, scheduled to follow the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, was signed on Sept. 1. It established a committee of five who are to make public each evening a minimum price below which no sugars shipped from Cuba to the American market can be sold. The price has temporarily been set by the new export committee at 2.2963c. c&f. Firmness of the December position, which at one time reached a new high for the life of the contract, was a feature in the trading during the month. The strength was said to be due in part to covering of hedges against sales of sugar in warehouses.

Petroleum and Its Products

Developments in the petroleum industry during September were featured by the decision of the Department of Justice to drop prosecution of oil producers in Texas who were charged with violating the State production quota to the inadvertent omission of such legislation from the oil code.

The Department of Justice filed a memorandum in the Supreme Court on Sept. 29 stating that while such cases had been tried in lower courts under the belief that production in excess of a State quota had been ruled unfair competition and a violation of the code by President Roosevelt, it had discovered that through some inadvertence, the Chief Executive had omitted this provision and had not issued such an executive order until Sept. 13 last.

The Government, therefore, the memorandum continued, "has concluded that it cannot, and therefore does not intend to, prosecute petitioners or other producers of oil in Texas, criminally or otherwise, for exceeding at any time prior to Sept. 25 1934, the quota of production assigned to them under the laws of Texas."

Should oil men produce in excess of such quotas after Sept. 25, however, it was pointed out, the Government would prosecute them under the NIRA, on the ground that excess output then would be in violation of the code.

Dismissal of the case involving the prosecution of J. W. Smith and four other Gregg County, Tex., producers, charged by the Government with producing above the quota allotted them by Texas proration laws, was granted by the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 1. The dismissal was requested by the Government through Solicitor-General James Crawford Biggs.

Two other oil cases now before the Supreme Court, however, challenging the constitutionality of the oil code, will be heard, it was indicated. The cases, brought by the Panama Refining Co. and the Amazon Refining Co., were appealed by the Government which lost the first round when the Eastern Texas District Court ruled against it last spring.

Hearings held before the Congressional sub-committee in Washington during the month brought forth convincing evidence that trade sentiment had turned against the petroleum code. The majority of the oil men, representing leading companies in the industry, favored instead, inter-State compacts to curb excessive production of crude oil with assisting Federal legislation forbidding movements of "hot oil" in inter-State traffic.

E. G. Seubert, head of Standard of Indiana, differed with this plan although he too held that the oil code was not successful. He favored additional power over the industry by the Federal oil agency through added laws enacted by Congress.

The attacks on the oil code by those testifying, including among others, W. S. Farish, head of Standard of New Jersey, W. T. Holliday, head of Standard of Ohio, C. B. Ames, head of Texas Co. and J. Edward Pew of the Sun Oil Co., brought forth a reply from Administrator Ickes that the inter-State agreement plan to curb production had been tried in the past and "was a dismal failure."

Mr. Ickes also charged that with the proper co-operation from the industry, production of "hot oil" could be eliminated entirely within 48-hours. Many of the factors complaining of the ineffectiveness of the code themselves handled "hot oil," he contended.

Plans for a new Federal oil plan to be submitted to the next Congress are being formulated by the Oil Administration, Mr. Ickes disclosed early in the month in discussing the progress made under the code in its first year.

Later in the month, testifying before the Congressional sub-committee, Mr. Ickes contended that the Oil Administration should be granted the authority to allocate production between units in States where the latter are "unwilling or unable to take such action themselves."

"Producers in a State who violate the order of a State, thereby tending to cause an increase in the total production of that State over the Federal allowable, should be subject to punishment under Federal laws as well as State law," he held.

Aided by the work of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in collecting taxes due on production and refining under the 1934 measures, Federal oil men were collecting data on "hot oil" violations, he disclosed.

The oil administration lost its plea for an injunction to restrain the Eason Oil Co. from drilling activities in the Crescent pool in Oklahoma alleged to be in violation of the oil code, the Federal court in Oklahoma ruling that the "orderly development" clause of the code was unconstitutional. The Government announced that it would appeal.

"This Court is of the opinion that that portion of the code involved in this instance was not even authorized or contemplated by the Act of Congress and would be clearly unconstitutional if it had been, and is therefore merely an unauthorized order of the Secretary of the Interior," Judge Vaught ruled in his Sept. 22 decision.

"If Congress can regulate and control the production of gas and oil wholly within a State, it can regulate and control any other private intra-State business, and the rights of the State heretofore recognized by the Constitution and our highest courts will be entirely destroyed."

In commenting upon the decision, Administrator Ickes said "it is interesting you can always find a judge who says that you must not conserve natural resources, even though future generations may suffer. I think we were well within the law in issuing these regulations."

October production of crude oil was set at 2,325,800 barrels daily, off 15,900 barrels from the September allowable in rulings issued by the Oil Administrator Sept. 24. Output was lowered due to the seasonal dip in motor fuel demand

and the necessity for further reduction of stocks of gasoline, it was pointed out.

Most of the reduction was borne by the following four States: Texas output was cut 12,300 barrels daily, California, 4,700 barrels, Oklahoma, 3,600 barrels, and Michigan, 300 barrels.

Arkansas was allotted a daily increase of 900 barrels; Kansas, 3,000 barrels and Louisiana, 1,100 barrels. Allocations in other States held unchanged.

The highlight in Texas developments was the passage of further legislation at the special session of the Legislature granting the Railroad Commission authority to require permits for all intra-State shipments of gasoline and other crude oil products and also the right to examine the books and records of all refineries within the State.

The Commission had previously failed in an effort to curb movements of "hot" gasoline within the State and it required revision of the Federal oil regulations by Administrator Ickes during the month to aid in stopping inter-State movements of "hot" gasoline which had been moving through a technicality in the law which prevented Federal agents from stopping such shipments.

October production orders issued by the Commission shortly following Mr. Ickes' ruling cut Texas output for the month from 929,552 barrels, compared with current output of approximately 1,014,000 barrels daily, exclusive of "hot oil" production. Compared with the Federal allocation for October, the new allowable is off 26,508 barrels.

Neither Federal nor State allowables for Texas for October took any recognition of an offer made at the mid-month proration hearings of the Commission by A. C. Johnson, buyers' agent of Dallas, who sought to purchase 40,000,000 barrels of crude oil and 10,000,000 barrels of gasoline and fuel oil for export shipments.

There were no crude oil price changes posted during Sept.

Operation of the marketing program by which distress stocks in all markets east of the Rocky Mountain area were to be absorbed by major companies, approved in mid-month, was stopped Sept. 29, the Planning and Co-ordination Committee announced, pending Federal action to stop shipments of "hot" gasoline.

"It is hoped," the committee's statement said, "that the Government enforcement agencies will soon demonstrate that they can successfully cope with the 'hot oil' situation. Thereupon the committee can promptly renew its activities."

Contracts already signed will be carried out, it was said, and the inspection force will remain on duty. Just a few days prior to this decision, the committee had made public an estimate of surplus stocks in the affected area which were placed at approximately 1,500,000 barrels. A price list also was established which listed spot East Texas prices at 4 cents with a 1-cent increase for term contracts, starting Oct. 1, in this area.

The Government suffered a temporary defeat in the "Papoose" tanker case, the Seattle Federal court dismissing the case due to lack of jurisdiction. The Petroleum Administrative Board, however, with the co-operation of the Department of Justice obtained a temporary injunction in Federal court in Boise, Idaho, where the cargoes were consigned.

Later, the Department of Justice filed three suits in equity to restrain the tankers "Papoose" and "Republic" from landing their cargoes on the Pacific Coast, two in Seattle, Wash., and the third in Boise, Idaho. The Seattle suits were dropped under the terms of a consent decree entered against the consignees of the cargoes who agreed to permit the PAB to determine the method and quantity of the cargoes to be unloaded and distributed.

October National allowable production of gasoline was lifted from 32,380,000 barrels in September to 33,690,000 barrels by Administrator Ickes in mid-month. This was due in part to the fact that October had one more day than the previous month and also to aid the purchasing program whereby distress stocks were to be eliminated, he explained.

Major gasoline price changes during the month were mainly centered in the New York-New England marketing area although Standard of Indiana made a readjustment of prices throughout the mid-west marketing section which involved some reductions and some cuts. Fuel oil also broke during the latter part of the month with prices along the Atlantic Coastline easing off quite sharply.

These, and other changes indicating the trend of refined petroleum product prices, are reported in the following tables:

Refined Petroleum Products

Sept. 5.—Chicago tank-wagon heating oil prices were cut ¼-cent a gallon on No. 2 and ½-cent a gallon on No. 3.

Sept. 6.—Retail gasoline prices were cut one cent a gallon in Milwaukee County by all marketers to 15.5 cents.

Sept. 7.—Retail gasoline prices were cut 4 cents a gallon at New Bedford, Mass.

Sept. 11.—Retail gasoline prices were cut ½-cent a gallon at Albany and Troy with fractional cuts effective at Saratoga and Schenectady.

Sept. 11.—Retail gasoline prices at New London and Wooster, Mass., were lowered ½-cent a gallon with fractional downward adjustment being posted throughout Vermont.

Sept. 11.—Retail gasoline prices were advanced 5½ cents a gallon at Wilmington, Del.

Sept. 11.—Standard Oil of Indiana posted readjustments in its retail gasoline price structure throughout its marketing area which necessitated reductions of from fractions of a cent to 2 cents a gallon. In Chicago standard and premium grades were cut ¼-cent a gallon.

Sept. 12.—Service station and tank wagon prices of gasoline were cut 3.2 cents a gallon at Portland, 1½ cents a gallon at Augusta and 1 cent a gallon at Manchester.

Sept. 19.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey posted a reduction of ¼ cent a gallon in burner oils at its New York terminal to 4¼ cents a gallon for medium and heavy grades and 5¼ cents for light. Fuel oil, gas oil and standard Diesel oil were cut ¼ cent to 4¼ cents a gallon, same terminal. Other companies are in line with the new list.

Sept. 24.—Tide Water Oil Co. reduced Nos. 2 and 4 fuel oil ¼ cent a gallon to 4½ cents at New York, 4¾ cents at Baltimore, Providence and Boston and 5 cents at Portland, Me., tank car or barge, effective Sept. 25.

Sept. 25.—Standard Oil of New Jersey meets Tide Water fuel oil price cut and in addition cuts distillate fuel oil, gas oil, medium and heavy heating oil ¼ cent to 4½ cents a gallon, tank car or barge, New York.

Sept. 26.—Standard Oil of New Jersey reduces light heating oil ¼ cent a gallon to 5¼ cents, tank car or barge, at Baltimore, Norfolk and Charlestown, S. C., the same as New York.

Sept. 26.—All marketers reduce gasoline service station prices in Boston 3 cents a gallon to 9 cents, less State taxes.

Sept. 26.—Retail gasoline prices in Augusta, Me., and Manchester, N. H., are cut ½ cent a gallon.

THE SEPTEMBER FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY

The month in Treasury financing was the most important in a long while for two principal reasons. It was marked, first, by a large refunding operation and, second, by a slump in the price of Government issues already outstanding that for a time bid fair to impair the success of the financing program. The weakness in Government security prices, indeed, influenced the Treasury to postpone the announcement of the form which the Sept. 15 financing would take until a later date than any picked for so vital and large an operation in the past. While the market was expecting to receive, as usual, information about the quarter date financing on the first Monday of the month, it was apprised by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Aug. 31 that the details of the forthcoming issues would not be disclosed until Sept. 10. There was reason to believe that the Treasury hoped to be able to right the market for its outstanding issues in the first 10 days of the month before attempting the sale of any new obligations.

When the news of the financing was revealed on Sept. 10, it was found to embrace two issues of Treasury notes and one of Treasury bonds. The new securities were being offered only in exchange for a total face amount of called Fourth Liberty 4¼% bonds of \$1,250,000,000 and for \$524,748,500 of maturing 1½% Treasury certificates. It was expressly stated that no cash subscriptions would be received. The notes were in two series, one maturing in two years and bearing interest at 1½% per annum and the other maturing in four years and bearing interest at the rate of 2½%. The first series of notes was offered only in exchange for the certificates of indebtedness maturing Sept. 15, and the second only in exchange for the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds called for redemption on Oct. 15. There was offered, in addition, an issue of 3¼% bonds of 1944-46, obtainable only through exchange of called Fourth Liberty's. This issue of bonds was identical with that and formed part of the series first issued on April 16 1934. In an effort to make the bonds and the 2½% note issue more than usually attractive the Treasury stated that it would give a month's free interest to those accepting these securities in exchange for their called Fourth's. The Fourth Liberty's called for redemption would continue to draw interest until Oct. 15, while the 2½% notes and the 3¼% bonds would have interest accruals from Sept. 15. Holders of the called bonds were put on notice that no further exchange offering would be made, leaving the demand for cash payment as the only alternative to the acceptance to the offer of notes and (or) bonds. The call for redemption of the Liberty's was issued on April 13 1934 and affected only those bearing serial numbers ending with the digit 2 or 8 or, in the case of the permanent coupon bonds, preceded by the distinguishing letters B or H.

The market's first response to the offering was a favorable one and it was conceded that the Treasury was erring, if at all, on the side of generosity. However, when the first blush of enthusiasm had subsided, the new 3¼% bonds, traded in on a when issued basis, dropped to a slight discount. The adverse market conditions then prevailing proved no handicap on the shorter dated note issue. Secretary Morgenthau announced on Sept. 18 that total subscriptions to the 1½% notes amounted to \$514,126,000 out of a maximum possible total of \$524,748,500. All of the exchange subscriptions were allotted in full. At the same time the Secretary declared that the subscription books would close on Sept. 24 on the offering of 2½% Treasury notes. On Sept. 29 the Treasury disclosed that \$596,691,150 of the called Fourth Liberty's had been exchanged for the four-year 2½% Treasury notes. A total of \$293,300,000 of Fourth Liberty's had been offered in exchange for the new 3¼% bonds as of that date, it was stated, making in all \$890,000,000 of the \$1,250,000,000 of called Liberty's that had been converted. The Treasury said that the books were being held open until further notice on the 3¼% bonds.

Treasury bill financing showed the effects of the weakening of Government credit in the longer maturities, and a rising trend in the rates of the weekly bill offerings was noted. For the 182-day bills dated Aug. 29 the rate was 0.22%, and in the following week a drop in the rate to 0.18% was recorded. Directly afterward, though, the rate rose to 0.23%, then to 0.28% and finally, for the bills dated Sept. 26, to 0.29%. The details of the sales of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis are given in the following tables:

United Shirt Distributors, Inc.—Dividend of 7¼c. a share on the no par com. stock payable Oct. 10 1934. This is the first payment to be made on this issue since Nov. 15 1929, when a quar. div. of 12¼c. a share was paid.

Universal Products Co.—Dividend on the no par com. stock increased from 20c. a share to 40c. a share, payable Sept. 29 1934.

(L. A.) Young Spring & Wire Co.—Extra div. of 25c. a share, in addition to the regular quar. div. of like amount on the common stock of no par value, both payable Oct. 1 1934.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

American Light & Traction Co.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from 40c. a share to 30c. a share, payable Nov. 1 1934.

American Thermos Bottle Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share due at this time on the common stock omitted.

American Woolen Co.—Directors at their meeting held on Sept. 10 1934, took no action in the matter of declaring a dividend on the 7% cumu. pref. stock. On July 16 last, a distribution of \$1.25 a share was made on this issue.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.—Dividend on the com. stock reduced from \$2 a share to \$1.50, payable Sept. 29 1934. The company has paid \$2 a share each quarter since 1921. Practically all of the common stock is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Central Maine Power Co.—Dividend on the 7% pref. stock, payable Oct. 1 reduced from \$1.75 a share to 87¼c. a share. In addition, the company reduced the dividend on both its 6% and \$6 preferred stocks from \$1.50 a share to 75c. a share, payable Oct. 1 1934.

Columbian National Life Insurance Co. (Boston)—Directors have omitted the dividend usually paid at this time on the common stock. A semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share was paid on Feb. 3 last.

Congress Cigar Co.—Inc.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the no par com. stock, usually declared at this time, omitted.

Consolidated Oil Corp.—Dividend of 14c. a share on the no par com. stock, payable Oct. 31 1934. The last previous dividend on the above issue was an initial distribution of 28c. a share made on Apr. 7 last.

Eagle Lock Co.—Quar. div. on the com. stock decreased from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable Oct. 1 1934.

Early & Daniel Co.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12¼c. a share payable Sept. 29 1934.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.—Directors on Sept. 27 1934 took no action on the payment of a common div. at this time. Previously divs. of 15c. a share were paid on Sept. 1 and June 1 1934 and on Mar. 1 1933.

International Hydro-Electric System.—Directors voted to omit the quar. div. of 87¼c. on the \$3.50 conv. pref., due at this time.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Quar. div. on the no par com. stock decreased from \$1.25 a share to \$1 a share, payable Oct. 29 1934.

(The) Mackay Cos.—The company announced that no dividend action was taken by the trustees of the company at a meeting on Sept. 20, with regard to the 4% cumu. pref. stock. The last regular quar. div. of \$1 a share was paid on this stock on Oct. 1 1932.

New England Power Association.—Directors omitted the com. div. due at this time. On July 16 last, the dividend was reduced to 25c. a share from 50c. a share, which rate had been paid each quarter since Oct. 1927.

New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Dividend on the cap. stock reduced from \$1.50 a share to \$1.25 a share, payable Sept. 29 1934.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—On Sept. 19 1934 the directors omitted the dividend due on the class "A" common stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30 1934. In the two previous quarters divs. of 25c. a share were paid.

Silver King Coalition Mines Co.—Dividend on the cap. stock, par \$5, reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share, payable Oct. 1 1934.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.—Quar. div. of 43¼c. a share on the 5% cumu. and partic. original pref. stock, payable Oct. 15 1934. Previously the company distributed 50c. a share each quarter on this issue. The present reduction was made to comply with the participating provisions.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.—Dividend on the \$1 par cap. stock reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share, payable Nov. 1 1934.

Washburn Wire Co.—Directors on Sept. 6 1934 decided to omit the dividend ordinarily payable at this time. Previously this year the company paid two dividends of 37¼c. each.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING SEPTEMBER 1934

The trend of the stock market in September was a perfect reversal of that in August. Where two months ago share prices had scored a moderate advance and then lost most of it, last month stocks slumped in the first half of the month and rallied in the last half, with the closing level less than a point distant from that of August. The one feature which the August and September markets had in common was their extreme dullness.

It is necessary to reach farther and farther back into the past to find trading at so low a state of activity as that now existing. The September total of shares turned over on the New York Stock Exchange established a 16-year low at 12,635,870 shares, compared with 16,690,972 shares in August and 43,333,974 in September 1933. August had two days on which the trading volume exceeded 1,000,000 shares, but September had none. The nearest approach of the turnover to the 1,000,000-share mark on any one day during the month was 835,485 on the 14th, a day of falling prices. In 1921 the low turnover of last month was almost duplicated with a 12,924,080-share total, but it is necessary to look back to 1918 to find a duller September. Trading volume in 1918 was restricted by the drastic credit rationing then in force. If one excepts 1918 for the peculiar conditions existing in September of that year, one is unable to find a September in the last 20 years when stock dealings were so quiet. Turnover for the first nine months of 1934 amounted to 263,717,240 shares, against 546,921,118 last year and 326,782,111 two years ago. It was the smallest volume for that period since 1924.

Adversely affected by the widespread textile strike, among other things, in the forepart of the month, stock prices declined to within a tiny fraction of their lowest mark of the year. The year's low, as recorded by the index of 50 issues compiled by the New York "Times," was 74.95 on July 26, the September low was 74.96 on Sept. 17. After making this so-called "double bottom," the market turned upward and hung to that course until the month ended. The stock index recovered to a figure of 81.78 on Sept. 27, and the closing level was 80.74, giving a net gain for the month of .77 of a point. The rail stocks were laggards in the rally, as they merely regained their lost ground and closed absolutely unchanged at 28.53. The 25 industrial stocks used in the average, however, rallied from a low of 124.39 on Sept. 17 and closed at 132.95 for a 1.53 point advance for the month.

Curb Exchange stock sales in September totaled 2,702,831 shares, compared with 3,251,922 in August and 6,372,012 in September 1933. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 the Curb turnover was 48,458,134, against 83,445,636 in the previous year.

Weakness in stocks in the first half of the month was a not unexpected result of the superimposing on an already enfeebled business structure of a textile strike affecting mills in both the North and South. The ordinary indexes of trade showed that steel and electric production were unencouraging, and the state of the bond market bespoke no immediate gains for the durable goods industries. Indeed, the one favorable aspect of the month was the continuation of the higher volume of retail sales that appeared in the latter part of August. The consumers' goods industries, though their outlook was better, could hold out no hope for a broad, sustained advance for all business. Stocks, moreover, were unable to derive any inflationary stimulus from the weakness of Government bonds in the first part of the month, though this decline in Government issues might be held to betoken, if persisted in, approach of unorthodox financing methods.

Indications that the textile strike would be called off led in the third week of the month to firming prices, and the price advance held over in somewhat diminished vigor in the concluding week as many mills reopened for business. The stoppage of production in so important an industry could not but have a crippling effect on many lines of activity.

Trading did not appear to be hampered unduly as the issuance by the Federal Reserve Board of the margin regulations was awaited. The publication of these regulations in the final week of the month left scarcely a ripple in the market, for their nature had been rather well discounted. The effective date of the regulations was set forward half a month to Oct. 15. Since it looked as though existing margin requirements were being left virtually unchanged by the new formula, the market did not seem to look ahead to Oct. 15 with any sign of dread.

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its lowest Sept. 17 at 29¾ and at its highest Sept. 27 at 34¾, with the close Sept. 29 at 33¾. Steel preferred was at its highest Sept. 6 at 79 and at its lowest Sept. 17, 67¼, with the close Sept. 29 at 75½. American Tel. & Tel. moved down from 113¾ Sept. 6 to 108¾ Sept. 14, with the close Sept. 29 at 111¼. J. I. Case Threshing Machine moved up from 36 Sept. 14 to 45¼ Sept. 27, with the close Sept. 29 at 43¼. General Electric dropped from 19 Sept. 5 to 17¼ Sept. 17, with the close Sept. 29 at 18½. Allied Chemical & Dye was at its highest Sept. 5 at 133¼, and at its lowest Sept. 17 at 115½, with the close Sept. 29 at 126. Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. fell from 34¾ Sept. 6 to 28¾ Sept. 17, with the close Sept. 29 at 32¾. Consolidated Gas of New York rose from 25 Sept. 17 to 30½ Sept. 26, with the close Sept. 29 at 29¾. In the railroad list, New York Central was at its lowest Sept. 17 at 19, and at its highest Sept. 27 at 23½, with the close Sept. 29 at 22¾. Delaware & Hudson moved up from 35 Sept. 14 to 41¼ Sept. 25, with the close Sept. 29 at 39½. Union Pacific rose from 92¼ Sept. 15 to 102½ Sept. 26, with the close Sept. 29 at 101½. Southern Pacific was at its lowest Sept. 17 at 15¾, and at its highest Sept. 27 at 19¾, with the close Sept. 29 at 19. Baltimore & Ohio moved up from 13½ Sept. 17 to 16¾ Sept. 27, with the close Sept. 29 at 16¼. Chesapeake & Ohio was at its highest Sept. 5 at 45, and at its lowest Sept. 17 at 40¼, with the close Sept. 29 at 43. Southern Ry. was at its highest Sept. 6 at 17½, and at its lowest Sept. 17 at 13¾, with the close Sept. 29 at 17.

Declines early in September embraced all divisions of the domestic bond market and prices touched the lowest levels in many months. However, as the month progressed a modest rally in prices occurred with bonds, according to their grade, registering gains of from ½ to 2½ points. About the close of the month the general trend of prices was toward markedly higher levels. Foreign bonds traded in the domestic market developed a rising tendency early in the month and in many instances recorded gains of 1½ points at the close. In the following table we show, as usual, the fluctuations for the month in the different issues of United States obligations, and also for a large list of railroad and industrial bonds, and a considerable number, likewise, of foreign bond issues.

Government Bonds	First Sale Sept. 1	Range During September 1934		Last Sale Sept. 30
		Lowest	Highest	
First Liberty Loan—				
3½s.....1932-1947	---	102 ⁷ / ₃₂ Sept. 17	103 ⁴ / ₃₂ Sept. 4	103
4½s.....1932-1947	103 ² / ₃₂	102 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	103 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 20	103 ¹ / ₃₂
Fourth Liberty Loan—				
4½s (uncalled).....1933-1933	103 ² / ₃₂	102 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	103 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	103 ² / ₃₂
4½s (2d called).....1933-1933	100 ² / ₃₂	100 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 17	101 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 10	100 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 4½s.....1947-1952	112 ³ / ₃₂	108 ⁴ / ₃₂ Sept. 19	112 ³ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	109 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 4½s to Oct 15 1934, thereafter 3½s.....1943-1945	101 ² / ₃₂	99 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	102 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	100 ⁷ / ₃₂
Treasury 4s.....1944-1954	107 ¹ / ₃₂	105 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 18	107 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	105 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1946-1956	103	103 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 18	106 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 4	103 ⁴ / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1943-1947	103	100 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 12	103 Sept. 1	92 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 3s.....1951-1955	100 ² / ₃₂	97 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 17	100 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	92 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 3s.....1946-1943	100 ² / ₃₂	97 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 18	100 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	98 ¹ / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1940-1943	103 ¹ / ₃₂	101 Sept. 15	103 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	101 ² / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1941-1943	103 ¹ / ₃₂	100 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 17	103 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	---
Treasury 3½s.....1946-1949	101 ² / ₃₂	99 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 18	101 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	99 ² / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1941	103 ¹ / ₃₂	101 Sept. 12	103 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 1	101 ² / ₃₂
Treasury 3½s.....1944-1946	102	99 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	102 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	100 ² / ₃₂
Fed'l Farm Mgtge 3½s.....1944-1964	100 ¹ / ₃₂	98 Sept. 18	100 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	98 ⁴ / ₃₂
3s.....1949	98 ² / ₃₂	94 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	98 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	96 ² / ₃₂
Home Owners' Loan 4s.....1951	98 ² / ₃₂	94 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	98 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	96 ² / ₃₂
3s series A.....1952	98	94 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 12	98 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 1	96 ² / ₃₂
2½s.....1939-1943	---	93 ² / ₃₂ Sept. 27	93 ¹ / ₃₂ Sept. 26	93 ² / ₃₂

Railroad and Industrial Bonds. Opening Price Sept. 1 1934. Range for September 1934. Closing Price Sept. 30 1934.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. Month of September 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE. Month of September 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931.

THE MONEY MARKET DURING SEPTEMBER 1934

While excess reserves of member banks decreased to around \$1,700,000,000 from the August peak of approximately \$2,000,000,000, money conditions as a whole showed no material change during the month.

the exchange for 3 1/4% bonds remain open until further notice, following the announcement that through Sept. 29, \$293,300,000 had been so exchanged.

CALL LOANS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table showing call loan rates on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Low, High, Renewal, and dates.

Time loan rates on security collateral showed no changes from the previous low levels, with transactions chiefly representing renewals of older loans.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOAN RATES

Table showing daily record of time loan rates with columns for Rates on Mixed Collateral (30 Days, 60 Days, 90 Days, 4 Months, 5 Months, 6 Months) and dates.

Commercial paper was in better supply during the first week of September, and throughout the month the volume available remained of moderately large proportions.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

Table showing rates for money at New York with columns for Week Ended (Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Sept. 22, Sept. 29) and various loan types.

Rates for bankers' acceptances remained virtually unchanged, although transactions experienced a moderate seasonal expansion.

Bean, Executive Secretary of the Council, pointed out that, while the amount of this gain was small it nevertheless indicated the improvement in acceptance business which had been anticipated with the advent of crop financing and showed that the constant liquidation in acceptance credits, which has been quite rapid since January, has been checked. Furthermore, while the reductions in past months have been confined quite generally to the New York City district banks, the gain, slight as it is, is noted in all of the important Federal Reserve districts. An increase in acceptance volume at this time of year, unless it runs into large amounts, cannot be fairly credited to an improvement in business conditions. What it does indicate is that the first of the cotton and wheat crop financing requirements are being felt in the credit markets, and if the current increase is not a false lead, the volume of bills should rise quite steadily through the remaining months of the year. Bankers' acceptances created to finance exports advanced \$4,295,006, domestic warehouse acceptance credits advanced \$7,697,030, while acceptances created to finance domestic shipments were increased \$633,844. Bankers' acceptances used to finance imports were off \$5,315,672 and acceptances drawn for the purpose of financing goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries went off \$3,585,252, to a new low figure for this type of bill—commonly known as foreign credits—to \$140,832,989. The present total for all classes of bills stands at \$174,008,893 below the total outstanding at the end of August 1933. The volume of completed bills ready for the discount market is still very largely in the hands of the accepting banks, consequently continuing the drought condition in the open discount market. At the end of August accepting banks were holding \$222,025,881 of their own accepted bills and \$260,529,932 in bills of other banks, a total of \$482,555,813, leaving only \$37,446,905 for other purchasers and the discount houses' portfolio. This is \$6,000,000 fewer bills than the market had available at the end of July when the banks held all but \$43,000,000 of the total volume. Rates for bankers' acceptances continued to be quoted at 1/4% bid, 3-16% asked for 30, 60, and 90 days, at 3/8% bid, 1/4% asked for four months, and at 1/2% bid, 3/8% asked for five and six months. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review" discussed conditions in the market for bankers' acceptances as follows:

"Although the bill market generally remained quiet during September, there was some increase in activity occasioned by the seasonal appearance of grain bills. Dealers' portfolios tended to increase slightly in the second half of the month, as the distribution of bills was narrowed by reluctance on the part of banks to buy bills at the 1/8% rate at which most of the business had been transacted in the previous few months. Accordingly, in the closing days of the month, it was reported that the dealers' offering rates on bills up to 90-day maturity had been advanced from 1/8 to 3-16%. Rates continued to be quoted by the dealers only on application, however."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

Sept.	Call Loans Secured by Acceptances	30 Days Bid & Ask	60 Days Bid & Ask	90 Days Bid & Ask	120 Days Bid & Ask	150 Days Bid & Ask	180 Days Bid & Ask
1	-----						
2	-----						
3	-----						
4	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
5	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
6	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
7	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
8	-----						
9	-----						
10	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
11	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
12	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
13	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
14	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
15	-----						
16	-----						
17	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
18	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
19	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
20	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
21	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
22	-----						
23	-----						
24	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
25	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
26	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
27	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
28	-----	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	1/4-3/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	1/2-3/4
29	-----						
30	-----						

THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY

In line with the change in the Federal Reserve from a handmaiden of the member banks to the servant of the Treasury, the chief event for the system in September was the shifts in the Government securities portfolio at the time of the quarter date financing. The Federal Reserve banks were known to hold a quantity of Fourth Liberty 4 1/4s, but nothing was known about how many of them were among those called. Some inkling as to the System's holdings was given in the condition statement as of Sept. 19. In the week ended on that day the System's bonds declined, roughly, \$70,000,000, its notes increased \$97,000,000 and its certificates and bills fell off \$27,000,000. The story told by these changes, it appeared, was that the System held \$70,000,000 of the called Fourth Liberty's and that it exchanged them, not for the new 3 1/4% Treasury bonds, but for the four-year 2 1/2% notes, and it was later learned on good authority that these in-

ences were the correct ones. It seemed, further, that the System held about \$27,000,000 of the maturing 1 1/2% Treasury certificates of indebtedness and turned them in for the new issue of two-year 1 1/2% notes. The net effect of these alterations in the securities portfolio was to leave the System with some longer maturities than it had previously held. The regional banks showed that they were not yet ready to plunge headlong into purchases of long-dated bonds. But they indicated that they were continuing their policy of acquiring more and more Treasury notes at the expense of their certificates and bills and their called Liberty's.

September saw a considerable inroad made into the aggregate volume of member bank reserves. The decline in actual reserves extended to about \$240,000,000, causing the volume of excess reserves to fall from the record high of just over \$2,000,000,000 to around the \$1,750,000,000 mark. Treasury operations were responsible in very large part for the shrinkage in the reserve total, for as the Government deposits with the System rose the reserves declined. With member reserves up \$81,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 26, the net drop in reserves from Aug. 29 to the final week of last month was \$157,000,000. In the same period the Treasury's deposit increased \$125,000,000. A draft on reserves of \$58,000,000 was made by the rise in the circulation of currency, and a further \$5,000,000 was subtracted from reserves by the reduction in the monetary gold stock resulting from gold exports to Europe. Shipments of gold to Europe occasioned a \$21,000,000 decline in the gold certificate holdings of the Federal Reserve banks, the first such monthly decrease in their gold certificates since the devaluation of the dollar at the end of January.

Federal Reserve credit in use was unchanged in the four-week period at \$2,463,000,000. The volume of Federal Reserve credit in use is only \$23,000,000 in excess of the System's investment in Government securities. Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve dropped \$693,000 up to Sept. 26, but this reduction was practically offset by the rise of \$565,000 in bills bought by the System in the open market. By seasonal reckoning, the Federal Reserve's bill portfolio should be mounting at this time of year, but no large expansion is expected this year in view of the overwhelming amount of excess reserves now standing to the credit of member banks on the books of the System. Federal Reserve notes outstanding increased \$32,000,000, while Federal Reserve bank notes were off \$1,454,000. The System's ratio stood at 70.1% on Sept. 26, against 70.2% four weeks earlier.

Industrial advances, or direct loans, of the Federal Reserve more than doubled in the four-week period, the total rising from \$810,000 to \$1,961,000, or \$1,151,000. Also, commitments to make industrial advances increased from \$357,000 to \$756,000, a difference of \$399,000. It was said in Washington that authorization had been given for some \$10,000,000 of industrial advances. There was some delay, however, in signing the papers and paying out the money.

Brokers' loans recorded in the statement of weekly reporting member banks in New York City declined \$53,000,000 in the four weeks ended Sept. 26, or from \$793,000,000 to \$740,000,000. Of this decrease, \$38,000,000 was accounted for by the reduction in loans placed for own account and \$15,000,000 by the decline in loans placed for out-of-town banks. Loans for others were unchanged at \$1,000,000. During September Street loans, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange, showed a decrease of \$42,678,429 bringing the total of these loans down to \$831,529,447 on Sept. 29 1934 which compares with \$874,207,876 on Aug. 31 1934 and \$896,595,531 on Sept. 30 1933.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE IN SEPTEMBER

Sterling exchange and all foreign exchange continued in a rather confused state during the month of September. Trends were decidedly mixed. In the main, sterling was more or less under pressure, which increased steadily toward the end of the month, and was largely attributable to ordinary seasonal requirements. For some time British imports have been steadily piling up and developing an excess of imports over exports. The excess of imports consisted chiefly of raw materials and foodstuffs, the bills for which began to fall due in September. Under normal conditions of exchange and economic relationships the pressure against sterling usually commenced about the middle of August and continued until the turn of the year. Sterling declined steadily, not only in terms of dollars, but also in terms of French francs.

Apart from the seasonal pressure on sterling, perhaps a more important factor in determining the downward course of rates was the speculative operations originating chiefly in Paris and centering upon United States dollars. The market was filled with unfounded rumors throughout the month, which undoubtedly arose in European speculative quarters. These interests were shaping their course upon the supposition that there would be a further increase in the American price for gold, with a resultant further devaluation of the dollar. At all events, the drive against the dollar was based upon the belief that a large measure of inflation must ensue in the United States as a consequence of the Government's great expenditures for all forms of depression relief. The European bear speculators against the dollar coincidentally formed their opinions and shaped their

policy upon the belief that the London authorities would permit sterling to follow the trend of the dollar. The action of both sterling and the dollar throughout the greater part of the month seemed to confirm the correctness of these theories of bear speculators.

The general movement of both sterling and dollar exchange during September was only a continuation of the trends which were manifest to a greater or less degree through June, July and August. In the early part of the month the pressure on dollars and the concomitant pressure on sterling was so insistent that French francs and the gold bloc currencies generally ruled well above the gold point for metal from New York to Paris. As a result, several fair-sized shipments took place. However, in the second week of the month a number of operations in sterling, dollars and francs were undertaken, chiefly in Paris and London, which had the effect of squeezing bear interests in both dollars and sterling. The market had no means of positively confirming the source of these operations, but the consensus of opinion was that banks abroad acting for the account of the United States Treasury and the British Exchange Control were responsible for arresting the bear speculation. The same banks were believed to have intervened again toward the end of the third week of September, so that bear interests, especially those directed against the dollar, were well shaken out. The tone of the dollar continued to improve from about the middle of the month until the close. Francs and the gold bloc units moved steadily downward to far below the points where gold could be expected to move from New York to Europe.

Meanwhile, however, sterling moved steadily lower in terms of the dollar without any further evidence of speculative pressure against the pound. Nor was there any sign of an advance by sterling against French francs. The British Exchange Control from all accounts and to all appearances intervened very little in the market, and only for the purpose of arresting severe day-to-day fluctuations, while permitting an orderly drop in terms of French francs, or gold. The weakness of sterling with respect to the dollar became so marked in the last two weeks of the month that rumors were freely circulated to the effect that the British authorities were aiming at a *de facto* if not a *de jure* stabilization of the dollar-sterling rate. It was even reported that the British exchange control had begun to buy dollars and was building up an open long position in dollars. According to market rumors the British Control must have had encouragement from this side as to the unlikelihood of further dollar devaluation in the immediate future. It was pointed out that such a course of action would not be reasonable if London entertained a real fear of another advance in the gold price here. Operations by the British Exchange Control or operations by banks here or abroad which might be acting for the United States Treasury are never officially disclosed.

Toward the end of the month it was pointed out by apparently well informed opinion that the course of sterling indicated that the London authorities planned to permit the pound to drop to its old dollar parity of \$4.86. Market operators asserted that were this the plan of London there would have to be a new gold par relationship based upon the American gold price of \$35 per ounce. This would suggest a price of approximately 144s. for gold in London as compared with the old gold price of 84s. 9½d.-84s. 11d. paid by the Bank of England prior to the suspension of gold. However, it is certain that for the past few months London has observed a strong tendency on the part of South African and Indian gold shippers to withhold metal from the London open market. This attitude was declared by bullion dealers to result from the widely held conviction in the gold producing and shipping centers that the open market price in London would go well above 141s. per ounce. Throughout the greater part of August the gold price in London ruled only a few pence above 138s. per ounce, but went to 139s. 3d. on Aug. 24, and on Aug. 31 attained a new record high of 140s. 11½d. An all-time high for open market gold was reached on Sept. 3, at 141s. 7d. When the London open market gold passed 139s. in August outward shipments of gold from India and South Africa became more noticeable.

It would never do to place either faith or emphasis upon the probable course of official attitudes toward foreign exchange or to base calculations upon the presence or absence of operations by banks known to act on behalf of either the British exchange control or the United States Treasury. As the market clearly showed in September and on numerous prior occasions, bear drives against either sterling or dollars (or against any other currency) will never be permitted if the financial authorities interested have the power to check them, and they certainly have such power in the case of Great Britain and the United States. There have been frequent rumors on various occasions that the British Exchange Equalization Fund was at the end of its resources. These rumors, of course, were and are baseless. Well informed sources in London point out that the Exchange Equalization Fund of £375,000,000 is hardly impaired. There can be no doubt that the sterling fund will be drawn upon as little as possible, and only to correct extraordinary discrepancies during the period of seasonal pressure.

Commercial seasonal requirements under the circumstances are quite sufficient to account for a downward trend of sterling in terms of the dollar and other currencies, especially of such countries as are extensive producers of foodstuffs and raw materials. Financial bills have prac-

tically ceased to play a part in the movements of exchange since the abandonment of gold by Great Britain. The tendency of capital to seek refuge elsewhere whenever conditions become disturbed is a vital factor at all times, but at present a very small volume of commercial transactions has an important bearing upon rates. For instance, during the sharp drop in sterling which occurred in the last week of the month, well informed quarters asserted that the weakness was due to a large commercial deal involving purchases of Virginia tobacco for British account. The amount involved was represented as around \$25,000,000. A transaction of very much smaller amount would certainly suffice to cause wide fluctuations in exchange under the present abnormal economic conditions.

Great Britain's adverse balance of trade, combined with seasonal pressure, undoubtedly had much to do with the ease in exchange during September. Sir Robert Kindersley, of Lazard's, in his annual review of British overseas investments contributed to the quarterly journal of the Royal Economic Society, made the following observation: "Moreover, although Great Britain's fiscal policy and the abandonment of the gold standard were effective in eliminating the adverse balances of 1931 and 1932, the improvement in domestic trade has necessitated larger imports of raw materials, with the result that the balance of payments has probably resumed its adverse tendency. While for the moment this is being met by an increase of foreign and dominion sight deposits in London, there is nevertheless a certain danger that a persistently adverse balance may create conditions favoring repatriation of long-term capital in addition to the normal reduction in total investments through sinking fund and maturity payments." If this diagnosis is correct, the present weakness in sterling must continue until an increase of exports and a decrease of imports, or, at any rate, a decline in the unfavorable trade balance, restores equilibrium.

Sterling cable transfers closed on Aug. 31 at \$4.90½. The low for sterling in September was \$4.96½, on Sept. 27, and the high was \$5.02½, on Sept. 5 (cable transfers). Sterling cable transfers closed on Friday, Sept. 28, at \$4.97. On July 31 the London check rate on Paris closed at 76.425, on Aug. 31 at 74.592, on Sept. 1 the mean rate was 74.50, close to the all-time low of 74.46 francs to the pound recorded on Aug. 31. The highest rate in September was 75.062, on Sept. 11, and again on Sept. 15. During the month the price of gold in the London open market was beyond the reach of American takers, so that all the gold available was taken for unknown destinations, generally believed to be for European gold hoarders. The amount available during the month and so taken totaled approximately £7,772,000.

The following tables give the London check rate on Paris from day to day, the price paid for gold in shillings and pence in the London open market, the price paid for gold by the United States, and the London price converted into gold:

LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS AND PRICE OF GOLD IN LONDON

	London Check Rate on Paris	London Open Market Gold Price		London Check Rate on Paris	London Open Market Gold Price
Sept. 1	74.50	141s. 5d.	Sept. 16	SUNDAY	DAY
Sept. 2	SUNDAY	DAY	Sept. 17	75.051	140s. 5½d.
Sept. 3	74.75	141s. 7d.	Sept. 18	75.00	140s. 8d.
Sept. 4	74.865	140s. 10½d.	Sept. 19	74.969	140s. 8d.
Sept. 5	74.95	140s. 6½d.	Sept. 20	74.82	140s. 9d.
Sept. 6	74.90	140s. 8d.	Sept. 21	74.75	140s. 11½d.
Sept. 7	74.875	140s. 9½d.	Sept. 22	74.812	140s. 10d.
Sept. 8	74.812	140s. 9d.	Sept. 23	SUNDAY	DAY
Sept. 9	SUNDAY	DAY	Sept. 24	74.76	140s. 11d.
Sept. 10	74.905	140s. 11d.	Sept. 25	74.71	141s. 2½d.
Sept. 11	75.062	140s. 3½d.	Sept. 26	74.634	141s. 3d.
Sept. 12	75.03	140s. 5½d.	Sept. 27	74.578	141s. 4½d.
Sept. 13	75.03	140s. 6½d.	Sept. 28	74.821	141s. ¼d.
Sept. 14	75.03	140s. 6½d.	Sept. 29	74.687	141s. 1½d.
Sept. 15	75.062	140s. 5d.	Sept. 30	SUNDAY	DAY

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK) COMPARED WITH LONDON PRICES

	United States	London Price Converted into Dollars		United States	London Price Converted into Dollars
Sept. 1	\$35.00	\$35.35	Sept. 16	Sunday	Sunday
Sept. 2	Sunday	Sunday	Sept. 17	\$35.00	\$35.18
Sept. 3	Holiday	35.32	Sept. 18	35.00	35.19
Sept. 4	35.00	35.27	Sept. 19	35.00	35.20
Sept. 5	35.00	35.28	Sept. 20	35.00	35.17
Sept. 6	35.00	35.20	Sept. 21	35.00	35.19
Sept. 7	35.00	35.22	Sept. 22	35.00	35.18
Sept. 8	35.00	35.20	Sept. 23	Sunday	Sunday
Sept. 9	Sunday	Sunday	Sept. 24	35.00	35.18
Sept. 10	35.00	35.22	Sept. 25	35.00	35.14
Sept. 11	35.00	35.08	Sept. 26	35.00	35.05
Sept. 12	35.00	35.19	Sept. 27	35.00	35.05
Sept. 13	35.00	35.20	Sept. 28	35.00	35.07
Sept. 14	35.00	35.20	Sept. 29	35.00	35.05
Sept. 15	35.50	35.17	Sept. 30	Sunday	Sunday

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during September, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said, in its "Monthly Review" of Oct. 1:

"Foreign exchange movements during the early days of September were mixed; the dollar gained moderately against the gold currencies to the point where gold shipments ceased, while it declined in relation to other exchanges. Towards the end of September, however, dollar exchange rose strongly against virtually the entire list of exchanges.

"On Sept. 5 the French franc closed below the estimated gold export point from New York, after being above that level during much of the time since the middle of August, and fell further to \$0.0666½ on the 10th. Subsequently the franc fluctuated irregularly and closed at \$0.0665¼ on the

27th. Guilders likewise dipped below the gold export point on the 5th and continued downward to \$0.6850 on the 10th; the export point was nearly reached again on the 19th and 20th, but this exchange weakened thereafter in accordance with the general tendency. The beiga and particularly the Swiss franc declined during the first few days of the month, but in general were stronger than the French and Dutch currencies. Swiss francs closed below the estimated outgoing gold point on only four occasions before Sept. 21, and belgas sold above or only slightly below the gold point until the general strengthening of the dollar in the final week. Lire followed the course of the gold currencies. Reichsmarks, on the contrary, advanced steadily from \$0.3992 on the 4th to \$0.4054 on the 18th, reaching their new parity of \$0.4033 on the 11th for the first time since its establishment.

"Sterling was somewhat stronger against the dollar during the early and middle portion of the month than at the opening. British exchange rose from \$4.98% on Sept. 1 to \$5.02 on the 4th, and held above \$5.00 until the 20th, when a decline developed which carried the rate to \$4.96% on the 27th. The Scandinavian currencies, the Japanese yen, and the Argentine peso fluctuated with sterling, but Brazilian milreis moved more independently. The Canadian dollar rose almost without interruption from \$1.02 3/16 on the 1st to its high for the month of \$1.03 11/16 on the 22nd, but later quotations were slightly lower."

CLOSING CABLE RATES AT NEW YORK
(Federal Reserve Bank of New York)

Exchange on—	Par of Exchange	Sept. 30 1933	Aug. 31 1934	Sept. 27 1934
Belgium	\$ 2354	\$ 2142	\$ 2381	\$ 2359
Denmark	4537	2129	2230	2220
England	8.2397	4.7588	4.9900	4.9675
France	.0663	.05985	.06695	.06653
Germany	4033	3665	3990	4050
Holland	.6806	.6175	.6875	.6843
Italy	.0891	.0806	.0870	.0866
Norway	4537	2395	2510	2499
Spain	3267	1286	1388	1380
Sweden	4537	2458	2575	2562
Switzerland	3267	2974	3314	3294
Canada	1.6931	.9800	1.0206	1.0263
Argentina	7.187	3868	3328	3312
Brazil	2026	.0847	.0857	.0825
Uruguay	1.7511	.6800	8000	8000
Japan	8440	2819	2987	2990
India	6180	3580	3783	3745
Shanghai		3088	3569	3644

Only slight changes were reported in the gold holdings of the Bank of England in September. In the week ended Sept. 5 the bank reported a decrease of £7,390; in the week ended Sept. 12 an increase of £109,932; in the week ended Sept. 19 a decrease of £4,679, and in the week ended Sept. 26 an increase of £92,212, when total bullion holdings were \$192,525,928, which compared with £191,766,643 a year earlier, and with the minimum of £150,000,000 recommended by the Cunliffe Committee.

Details of the gold movement to and from New York are outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for Oct. 1:

"The gold export movement from this country which began around the middle of August ceased after the first week of September, accompanying a strengthening in the dollar to above the gold export point. Gold shipments for September totaled \$20,800,000, including \$17,700,000 to France, \$2,100,000 to Belgium and \$500,000 to Holland. The total export movement, including shipments made in August, amounted to \$33,900,000.

"Exports in September were largely offset by the receipt of \$500,000 from China, the release of \$1,600,000 of gold previously earmarked at this bank for foreign account, and the receipt by the mints and assay offices of newly-mined domestic gold and of scrap gold averaging about \$2,500,000 and \$1,000,000 a week, respectively. Additional transactions at New York which did not affect the monetary gold stock involved the release from earmark of \$900,000 of gold for export to Chile."

Canadian exchange continued firm in terms of the United States dollar, always at a premium but fluctuating widely. On Sept. 1 Montreal funds were at a premium of from 2 3/32% to 2 3/16%, and on Sept. 29 the premium was 2%.

CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES

French francs were firm against the dollar in the earlier part of September, continuing a course which had developed to considerable extent in August. The firmness was more apparent than real, in as much as it had its origin in bear speculative influences acting against the dollar and sterling. The main features bearing upon the interrelation of franc-sterling-dollar exchange are outlined above in the resume of sterling exchange for September. Owing to the arrest of speculative drives against the dollar, which was ascribed to official intervention by banks acting for the United States Treasury, francs declined sharply after the middle of the month. The intrinsic position of the French franc based upon economic considerations in no wise justifies firm francs at this season as against dollars. As shown in the discussion of sterling exchange, the franc has been exceptionally firm against the pound, but this firmness was thought to be due chiefly to the apparent willingness of London to allow sterling to drop to lower levels. The decline in sterling, or the depreciation of the franc in terms of sterling, is shown above in the table giving the London check rate on Paris from day to day.

Throughout the month the French franc was easy in terms of other gold bloc units, so that the Bank of France was obliged to ship gold to Holland and Switzerland and other points. These shipments offset to some extent gold exports to Paris from New York during the early part of the month, when the franc was above the dollar gold export point, and also offset gold which had been sold to the Bank of France by the British Exchange Equalization Fund for the rectification of sterling-franc exchange. Nevertheless, since February the Bank of France has succeeded in increasing its total gold holdings by more than \$325,000,000.

During September an agitation continued in France for devaluation of the unit, headed by M. Paul Reynaud. In the last week of the month Premier Doumergue outlined plans to effect changes in the Government which would give the Premier unprecedented power and prevent frequent upheavals in the Ministry. In several speeches he defended French adherence to the gold standard, and declared that devaluation would mean the ruin of the people's savings. About the same time, also, M. Germain-Martin, Finance Minister, said that so far as he was concerned there could be no question of devaluation in France. "In France in her present position there can be no monetary problem. The only problem of that kind could be economic difficulties which might disturb the monetary situation." The Finance Minister added that he stood ready to make a formal declaration that "rather than permit or in any way prepare for the possibility of devaluation" he would hand in his resignation.

European markets were seriously alarmed by the weakness displayed by sterling in terms of both French francs and the dollar, and this state of mind appears to have been responsible for a plan inaugurated by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Henri Jasper, for regular meetings of delegates of gold bloc countries to discuss plans for closer trade co-operation and for defense of the gold standard. Preliminary meetings were held in Geneva toward the end of September, and the first official meeting of the gold bloc representatives is scheduled to take place in Brussels about Oct. 20.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Sept. 7 showed an increase in gold holdings of 62,145,389 francs, for the week ended Sept. 14 an increase of 54,522,022 francs, and the week ended Sept. 21 an increase of 51,129,912 francs, and for the week ended Sept. 28 an increase of 76,000,000 francs. This last item constituted the thirtieth successive weekly increase in gold holdings, bringing the total for the period to 8,352,380,384 francs. The bank's gold holdings on Sept. 28 stood at 82,275,000,000 francs, compared with 82,095,204,059 francs a year earlier and with 28,935,000,000 francs when the unit was stabilized in June 1928. The bank's proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities stood at 80.01% on Sept. 28, compared with 79.00% a year earlier and with legal requirements of 35%. The high for the franc for the month was 6.69%, on Sept. 4, and the low was 6.64%, on Sept. 29.

Nothing new of importance developed in the German mark situation during September. The mark fluctuated widely and was generally well above new dollar parity until the last week of the month, when it dipped below par. However, mark quotations are largely nominal and represent a scarcity value in so much as the Reichsbank strictly limits the amount of free marks which European markets may use. The economic and financial position of Germany during September continued grave. The wide fluctuations in free marks in September are indicated as follows: On Aug. 31 cable transfers closed at 39.90. For the week ended Sept. 7 the range was 39.76@40.25; for the week ended Sept. 14, 40.13@40.45; for the week ended Sept. 21, 40.44@40.55, and for the week ended Sept. 28, 40.23@40.52. Final quotations for Berlin marks on Sept. 29 were 40.52@40.57 for cable transfers. The Reichsbank statement for the first quarter of September showed an increase in gold and bullion of 30,000 marks; for the second quarter an increase of 36,000 marks; for the third quarter an increase of 20,000 marks, and for the last quarter an increase of 17,000 marks. The bank's gold and bullion on Sept. 29 stood at 75,010,000 marks, which compared with 367,182,000 marks a year earlier, and with 796,339,000 marks on Sept. 30 1932. The bank's ratio stood at 2.01%, compared with 11.2% on Sept. 30 1933, and with 24.7% on Sept. 30 1932.

Cable transfers on Rome had a range of 8.68 1/4 @ 8.71 1/2 during the first week of September. The range for the month was between 8.64 @ 8.71 1/2, and cable transfers closed on Sept. 29 at 8.64 @ 8.64 1/4.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war was, of course, strongly affected by the interrelation of sterling-dollar-franc exchange. The Scandinavian units followed the fluctuations in sterling exchange, to which they are closely allied. The Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc were firm throughout the month, ruling well above the gold point for outward gold from New York, until toward the end of the month, when both sterling and francs declined sharply in terms of the dollar. Nevertheless, both guilders and Swiss francs continued relatively firm. Both units were firm during the month in terms of French francs, so that considerable gold was shipped from Paris to Zurich and Amsterdam, most of the French gold having gone to Switzerland. The gold holdings of the Swiss National Bank are in excess of 1,756,000,000 Swiss francs, and its ratio in the early part of September was 92.95%. The gold holdings of the Bank of the Netherlands on Sept. 17 was approximately 867,000,000 guilders, as against 827,000,000

guilders a year earlier. Against this increase in gold holdings the outstanding note issue was only approximately 887,000,000 guilders, as compared with 902,000,000 guilders a year earlier. Guilder cable transfers on Amsterdam sold at 68.32@68.34 on Sept. 29, against 68.72@68.75 on Sept. 1. The guilder ranged in September between 68.32@68.80. Swiss franc cable transfers were 32.89½@32.90½ on Sept. 29, against 33.14@33.15 on Sept. 1. Cable transfers on Sweden were 25.58@25.60 on Sept. 29, against 25.73@25.76 on Sept. 1.

Exchange on the South American countries was more active than at any time in many months, and was characterized especially by a great extension of the unofficial or free market and the virtually entire abandonment of exchange controls. The South American countries are showing marked improvement as a result of the active market for their exports at higher prices. The official quotation on Buenos Aires was between 33.08@33.50, and the unofficial or free market in New York ranged between 26¼@27.45.

Exchange on the Far Eastern countries was profoundly affected by the events occurring in the major foreign exchanges, particularly sterling and dollars. The Indian rupee, of course, fluctuated in harmony with sterling exchange, to which the unit is legally attached at the fixed ratio of 1s. 6d. per rupee. The Japanese yen followed sterling throughout the month. Since the abandonment of gold by Japan the Japanese control has endeavored to keep the fluctuations in yen in close relationship with sterling exchange. However, when sterling declined severely in terms of francs and of dollars in the last week of September, the Japanese control appears to have pulled the peg from the yen and the unit dropped sharply to 29.12, compared with a closing rate of 29.83 on Sept. 21. The Chinese units were generally firm and steady as a result of the firmer silver quotations. With the advance in silver in the last week of September the quotations on Shanghai and Hong Kong advanced correspondingly. The Chinese Government seems to look with anxiety on the increasing price of silver and on the heavy exports of silver to Shanghai. Toward the end of September press dispatches stated that the Chinese Government had communicated to the Chinese Minister at Washington a note for delivery to the American Secretary of State, pointing out the hardships inflicted upon China by reason of the fluctuations in foreign exchange and the drain of silver. The London price for silver on Sept. 29

was 22 5/16d. against 21 11/16d. on Sept. 1. Shanghai checks were 36½ on Sept. 29 against 35.47@35½ on Sept. 1. The Hong Kong dollar was 40 5/16 on Sept. 29 against 39.16@39 11/16 on Sept. 1. Yen checks sold at 29.12 on Sept. 29 against 29.82@29.90 on Sept. 1.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON IN POUNDS STERLING

Table with columns for Bankers' Bills, Cable Transfers, Sight, Sixty Days, Ninety Days, Documents for Sixty Days, and Seven-Day Advances. Rows list exchange rates for Sept. 1 through Sept. 30.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS

Large table showing exchange rates for Paris, Swiss, Holland, Belgium, Italian, Greek, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Berlin, Austria, and Spanish. Columns include currency names and exchange rates for Sept. 1 through Sept. 30.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTERS

Table with columns for Sept., Canada Dollar, Czechoslovakia Kronas, Bucharest Lei, Polish Zloty, Hungary Pengo, Serbia Dinar, Bulgaria Lev, Finnish Markka, Argentina Peso, and Brazil Mirets. It contains exchange rates for various currencies from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, including premium rates and holiday indicators.

Table with columns for Sept., Bolivia Bolivar, Colombia Dollar, Ecuador Sucre, Uruguay Peso, Venezuela Bolivar, Chile Peso, Peru Sol, Portugal Escudo, Hong Kong Dollar, Shanghai (Yuan) Dollar, Yokohama Yen, Manila Peso, Singapore Dollar, Bombay Rupee, and Java Guilders. It contains exchange rates for various currencies from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

Table with columns: Sales in September, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Low from July 1 1933, Prices in September (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds like Albany & Susq, Alleg & West, etc.

Main table containing bond data with columns: Sales in September Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Per Cent, Low from July 1 1933 Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest).

For footnotes, see page 33.

Table with columns: Sales in September, Value, BONDS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Interest Period, Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Includes various bond listings like Mobile & Birmingham, Nashville, etc.

For footnotes, see page 33.

Table of bond listings from the New York Stock Exchange for September. Columns include: Sales in September Value, Bond Name, Y.T.E., Low from July to Sept. 29 1934, and Price information (Bid, Ask, Sale Prices, Range since Jan. 1).

For footnotes, see page 33.

Table with columns: Sales in September Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Percent, Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Bid, Ask, Sale Prices, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues like Buffalo Gen Elec, Cal Gas & El Corp, etc.

For footnotes, see page 33.

Table with columns: Sales in September, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Bid, Ask, Mid, Sale Prices), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest).

For footnotes, see page 33.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with columns: In September, Since Jan. 1., Shares. Lists aggregate sales for various stocks from September 1934 back to January 1933.

STOCKS

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Par, Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934. Lists individual stocks and their par values and low prices.

Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934

PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns: Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest. Lists stock prices for September 1st, 29th, the lowest price, and the highest price.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: Lowest, Highest. Lists the lowest and highest prices for each stock since January 1st.

* No par value. x Ex-dividend. a Optional sale. † Companies reported in receivership b Name changed from American Beet Sugar Co.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with columns: In September, Since Jan. 1, Shares. Lists aggregate sales for various stocks.

STOCKS N Y STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing individual stocks with columns: Par, Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934. Lists various stock names and their prices.

Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934

PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns: Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest. Shows price ranges for various stocks in September.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: Lowest, Highest. Shows the price range for various stocks since January 1st.

* No par value. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Optional sale. § Cash sale. ¶ Companies reported in receivership.

Main table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In September, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like North American Aviation, North American Edison pref., North German Lloyd, etc.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend. c Cash sale. o Optional sale † Companies reported in receivership.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In September, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Union Oil, Coca-Cola, etc., with their respective prices and sales data.

* No par value. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Optional sale. § Cash sale. ¶ Companies reported in receivership.

AGGREGATE SALES.

NEW YORK CUR EXCHANGE

Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934

PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table with columns for 'In September', 'Since Jan. 1.', 'NEW YORK CUR EXCHANGE', 'Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934', 'PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.', and 'RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.'. It lists numerous stock entries with their respective share counts and price ranges.

For footnotes see page 57.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In September, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (INDUS. & MISC. (Com.) Par, Shares, etc.), Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Bid, Ask, Sale Prices, etc.), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices, etc.).

For footnotes see page 57.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In September, Since Jan. 1), NE YORK CURB EXCHANGE (INDUS. & MISC. (Con.) Par), Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various companies like Reeves (Daniel) com, Reliable Stores com, etc.

For footnotes see page 57.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with columns: In September, Since Jan. 1, Shares, Shares. Lists various stock categories and their sales figures.

Table with columns: NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, PUBLIC UTIL. (Concl.), FORMER STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES, OTHER OIL STOCKS, MINING STOCKS. Lists company names and their corresponding share counts.

Table with columns: Low from July 1, 1933, Sept. 29 1934. Lists price changes for various stocks.

Table with columns: PRICES IN SEPTEMBER, Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest. Lists price ranges and dates for various stocks.

Table with columns: RANGE SINCE JAN. 1, Lowest, Highest. Lists price ranges and dates for various stocks.

For footnotes see page 57

Table with multiple columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In September, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (MINING STOCKS, BONDS), Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934, PRICES IN SEPTEMBER (Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and dates.

For footnotes see page 57

AGGREGATE SALES.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934

PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main data table with columns for In September, Since Jan. 1., Bond descriptions, prices in Sept 1, 29, lowest, highest, and range since Jan 1.

For footnotes see page 57.

AGGREGATE SALES.		NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE STOCKS	Low from July 1 1933 to Sept. 29 1934	PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.	
In September.	Since Jan. 1.			Sept. 1.	Sept. 29.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
\$ 6,300	\$ 153,200	Kildun Mining Corp cap...1	1.80						
100	4,000	Kingston Barrel.....1	1						
200	54,600	Kinner Airplane & Motor...1	10c						
	100	Lincoln Petroleum Ltd.....1	1.15						
100	400	Lockheed Aircraft.....1	1.75						
	100	McVittie-Graham Mines.....1	1.07						
3,500	30,000	Macassa Mines Ltd new.....1	1.70						
	200	Macfadden Publications Inc.*	2.50						
	460	\$6 preferred.....*	11						
	4,300	Maytag Co stock purch warr.....	1 1/4						
	500	Metal Textile.....*	1 1/2						
	200	Molybdenum Corp of Amer.....1	6 1/2						
	100	Morris Plan of America.....25c	3 1/4						
	400	6% preferred.....10	2						
	400	National Liberty Ins.....2	4						
700	38,100	National Surety Co cap.....10	37c						
	50	National Union Fire Insur.50	70						
400	27,300	Newton Steel Co.....2	2						
	200	N Y Title & Mortgage cap.1	25c						
	3,600	Northampton Brewery pref.2	1 1/4						
1,900	136,250	Oldetyme Distillers cap.....1	1 3/4						
900	10,100	O Sullivan Rubber Co Inc.....1	6 1/2						
	100	Pan American Southern.....1	4						
15,700	376,100	Paramount Publix Corp.....10	1						
	6,000	Paterson Brewing.....1	35c						
	6,000	Pend Oreille Mines & Met.....1	1.00						
	6,700	Penn York Oil & Gas A.....1	1/2						
2,600	16,900	Petroleum Conversion cap.....1	40c						
400	8,100	Petroleum Derivatives.....*	2 1/2						
50	350	Pittsburgh Brewing com.....*	23						
	240	\$7 preferred.....*	25c						
34,000	67,600	Polymet Mfg Corp.....1	25c						
	400	Potter Co common.....*	3 1/2						
4,300	127,800	Railways Corp com.....1	7/8						
	600	Read-Authier Mine Ltd.....1	68c						
1,600	19,100	Remington Arms Inc.....1	2 1/4						
100	900	Renner Co.....1	1 1/4						
	100	Reno Gold Mines Ltd cap.....1	1.00						
	100	Retail Stores capital.....5	9 1/4						
200	2,700	Rhodesian Selec Tr Ltd...5 sh	2						
1,100	151,600	Richfield Oil Co of Calif.....*	15c						
200	13,800	Rustless Iron & Steel com...*	1 1/2						
	300	San Antonio Gold Mines.....1	2.90						
	100	Seaboard Fire & Marine Ins10	1.90						
	1,500	Shamrock Oil & Gas.....1	1 1/2						
	1,700	Sherritt-Gordon Mines Ltd.1	1.00						
2,000	79,300	Simon (Wm) Brewery.....1	1 1/2						
300	4,300	Siscon Gold Mines Ltd cap...1	1.25						
	300	Sudbury Basin Mines.....*	1.30						
	200	Super Corp of America A.....	3.07						
	300	AA.....	2.17						
	400	B.....	3.15						
	100	BB.....	2.17						
	150	Swedish Bail Bearing...100 kr	23 1/2						
1,500	21,300	Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd...1	95c						
	300	Sylvestre Utilities class A...*	7/8						
	100	Class B.....*	1 1/2						
11,900	154,500	Texas Gulf Producing Co...*	4						
60	2,005	Tobacco Prod (Del) new cm 10	5						
38,800	173,700	United Cigar Stores of Am...1	4c						
4,000	7,200	Preferred.....100	5c						
	2,650	United Merch & Mfrs vt c...1	9 1/2						
	800	U S El Lt & Pr Shs tr ctf B...1	1.64						
	200	U S Fidelity & Guaranty...2	6						
	200	Universal Cooler A.....*	4 1/4						
700	105,100	Utah Metal & Tunnel.....1	1.05						
	500	Van Sweringen Corp.....1	10c						
	200	Venezuelan Holding Corp...*	1 1/4						
	100	Ventures Ltd.....	1.15						
	2,500	Victor Brewing.....1	1 1/2						
	1,000	Warner Aircraft.....*	1 1/2						
	100	Western Public Serv cap...3	4 1/4						
700	11,500	West Indies Sugar.....	1						
35,000	193,500	Willys Overland.....5	5c						
100	10,800	Certificates of deposit...5	10c						
300	2,600	Preferred.....100	26c						
	500	Zenda Gold Mining.....1	19c						

* No par value.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with columns for In September and Since Jan. 1, listing share counts and sales volumes for various stock categories.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Table listing individual stocks with columns for Par value, Bid price, Ask price, and other market data.

Table listing price changes for various stocks, with columns for Price Jan. 2 1934, Bid, Ask, etc.

Table showing prices in September with columns for Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Lowest, and Highest, including bid and ask prices and sales data.

Table showing price ranges since January 1st with columns for Lowest and Highest sale prices and corresponding dates.

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

AGGREGATE SALES.		CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1934.	PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.								
In September.	Since Jan. 1.			Sept. 1.		Sept. 29.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
Shares.	Shares.			Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.					
91	941	Packer Corp.....*	3 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	Sale	5 1/4	Sale	5 1/2	Sept. 29	3 1/4	Mar. 15	5 1/4	Sept. 29		
-----	580	Paragon Refg 3d pmt end...*	1/4	1/4	1/4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1/4	Apr. 4	3/8	Apr. 20		
-----	200	Bv t c 3d P End.....*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
742	5,438	Patterson-Sargent.....*	12	15	19 1/2	20	21	22	19 1/2	Sept. 4	21	Sept. 19	14 1/2	Jan. 6	21	Sept. 19
-----	1,881	Peerless Motor.....*	4	4	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 1/2	Jan. 10	4 1/2	June 19
786	16,563	Richman Bros.....*	40 1/2	Sale	40	Sale	43	Sale	38	Sept. 18	43	Sept. 29	38	Sept. 18	49 1/2	Jan. 25
60	155	Robbins & Myers v t c ser 1...*	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1	1/2	Sept. 11	1/2	Sept. 11	1/2	June 28	1/2	Feb. 16
15	80	Series 2.....*	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	Sept. 11	1/2	Sept. 11	1/2	Mar. 1	1/2	Sept. 11
280	1,060	Prof v t c.....*	2 1/4	4	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	7	2 1/2	Sept. 11	2 1/2	Sept. 19	2	Jan. 8	2 1/2	Feb. 9
-----	280	Selberling Rubber.....*	3	Sale	1 1/4	2 3/4	1 1/4	2	1 1/4	Sept. 5	2	Sept. 4	1 1/2	July 26	5 1/4	Jan. 22
-----	358	Preferred.....*	100	14 1/4	-----	10	2	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	Jan. 5	20	Jan. 30
40	3,464	Selby Shoe.....*	22 1/4	23 1/2	21	24	21	24	21 1/2	Sept. 10	21 1/2	Sept. 10	21	May 24	24 1/2	Apr. 16
-----	210	Sheriff Street Market.....*	4 3/4	-----	-----	6 1/2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	Jan. 29	6	Feb. 8
30	10,827	Sherwin-Williams.....*	47 3/8	Sale	69	71	66	68	70 1/4	Sept. 6	70 1/4	Sept. 6	47 1/2	Jan. 2	72	Aug. 1
180	1,922	Preferred.....*	99	Sale	108	Sale	106 3/4	109	107 1/4	Sept. 21	108 1/2	Sept. 7	99	Jan. 2	108	Aug. 30
70	70	S M A Corp common.....*	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	9 1/4	Sept. 13	9 1/4	Sept. 13	9 1/4	Sept. 13	9 1/4	Sept. 13
-----	1,585	Smallwood Stone A.....*	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	-----	-----	-----	-----	9 1/4	Feb. 5	1 1/2	Feb. 17
-----	85	Standard Oil of Ohio pref. 100	-----	80	-----	7 1/2	-----	7 1/2	-----	-----	-----	-----	83	Jan. 26	83	Jan. 26
-----	698	Standard Textile.....*	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	-----	1/4	-----	-----	-----	-----	1 1/2	June 16	1	Feb. 6
-----	415	A pd.....*	10 1/2	4	1 1/2	5 1/2	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3 1/2	May 8	4 1/2	Apr. 21
-----	230	Stouffer Corp A.....*	10	12	9	10 1/2	9	10 1/2	-----	-----	-----	-----	9 1/2	Apr. 19	10 1/2	Feb. 27
-----	590	Thompson Products Inc.....*	-----	15 1/4	12	13 3/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	Aug. 30	18 1/2	Feb. 27
482	705	Trumbull-Cliffs preferred 100	70	80	80	90	82	90	80	Sept. 4	86	Sept. 19	71	Jan. 18	86	Sept. 19
10	86	Truscon Steel pref.....*	28	30	35	50	44	34	34	Sept. 17	34	Sept. 17	30	Jan. 16	36	Apr. 11
-----	365	Union Metal.....*	2 1/2	Sale	2 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 1/2	Jan. 2	4 1/4	Feb. 6
-----	2,735	Van Dorn.....*	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1 1/2	July 17	2	Feb. 7
-----	500	Vichek Tool.....*	2 1/2	3	-----	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 1/2	Jan. 4	4	Feb. 5
95	3,007	Weinberger Drug.....*	7	8 1/2	9 1/2	10	10 3/4	15	9 3/4	Sept. 22	11	Sept. 28	7 1/2	Jan. 11	11	Sept. 28
-----	782	West Res Inv Corp pr pref 100	23	-----	-----	25	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	Aug. 10	25	Jan. 22
89	3,233	Youngst Sheet & Tube Ld. 100	34	Sale	38	42	32	37	35	Sept. 18	36	Sept. 7	34	Jan. 2	58 1/2	Apr. 18

* No par value.

AGGREGATE SALES.		DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Price Jan. 2 1934.	PRICES IN SEPTEMBER.				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.						
In September.	Since Jan. 1.			Sept. 1.		Sept. 29.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.
Shares.	Shares.	Par	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sale Prices.
175	6,650	Borden Co.....25	20 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	23 1/4 Sept. 18	26 1/4 Sept. 6	20 Jan. 6	27 1/4 July 12	-----	-----	-----	-----
330	3,542	Bord Warner Corp com.....10	22 1/4	Sale	-----	21 1/4 Sale	19 1/2 Sept. 11	22 1/4 Sept. 27	17 July 26	23 1/4 Feb. 6	-----	-----	-----	-----
805	25,842	Commonw & Southern Corp *	-----	-----	1 1/2 Sale	-----	1 1/2 Sept. 14	1 1/2 Sept. 1	1 1/2 Sept. 14	3 1/2 Feb. 7	-----	-----	-----	-----
284	10,001	Consolidated Oil Co.....*	10 1/4	Sale	-----	8 1/4 Sale	7 1/2 Sept. 11	8 1/2 Sept. 21	7 1/2 July 27	14 1/2 Feb. 15	-----	-----	-----	-----
183	4,408	General Foods Corp.....*	32 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	29 Sept. 15	30 Sept. 6	29 Sept. 15	36 1/2 Jan. 22	-----	-----	-----	-----
197	18,014	Hupp Motor Car Corp.....10	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 1/4 Sept. 19	2 1/2 Sept. 13	2 July 23	7 1/4 Jan. 30	-----	-----	-----	-----
685	44,350	Kelvinator Corp.....*	12 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	11 1/4 Sept. 18	13 1/4 Sept. 5	11 1/4 Sept. 18	21 1/4 Mar. 9	-----	-----	-----	-----
359	11,499	Kennecott Copper Corp.....*	20 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	17 1/2 Sept. 17	19 1/2 Sept. 4	16 1/4 July 26	23 1/2 June 13	-----	-----	-----	-----
161	5,910	Kroger Groc & Bak Co.....*	25	Sale	-----	-----	25 1/2 Sept. 17	28 1/2 Sept. 5	23 1/4 Jan. 5	33 1/2 Apr. 23	-----	-----	-----	-----
738	16,160	National Dairy Prod Corp..*	13 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	15 5/8 Sept. 15	17 3/4 Sept. 5	13 1/4 Jan. 4	18 5/8 June 16	-----	-----	-----	-----
1,203	9,392	N Y Central RR.....100	-----	-----	22 3/4 Sale	-----	19 3/4 Sept. 17	23 1/4 Sept. 27	18 1/2 July 26	43 1/2 Feb. 16	-----	-----	-----	-----
53	1,342	Purity Bakeries Corp.....*	-----	-----	-----	-----	9 1/2 Sept. 17	10 Sept. 7	9 1/2 Sept. 17	13 1/2 Feb. 5	-----	-----	-----	-----
237	10,583	Socony-Vacuum Corp.....25	16 1/4	Sale	-----	-----	13 1/2 Sept. 10	14 1/2 Sept. 28	12 1/2 July 26	19 1/2 Feb. 5	-----	-----	-----	-----
368	11,373	Standard Brands Inc.....*	22	Sale	-----	19 3/4 Sale	18 1/2 Sept. 14	19 1/2 Sept. 7	17 1/2 July 26	25 1/4 Feb. 5	-----	-----	-----	-----

* No par value. a Option sales. r Sold for Cash. x Ex-dividend.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as Canadian N W 4 1/2% Oct 22 1943, Chic R I & Pac Ry, and Det R Tun 4 1/2% 1961 gu. Includes bid and ask prices for each.

* Negotiability impaired by maturity. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l London. s Sale price.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are and "interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

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

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

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

Basils. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds and stocks with their respective prices and par values.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. † No par value. ‡ Quotations represent dollars per \$100 face amount. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Cities Service Gas Co., Cumberbund Co (Mo) Pow & Lt., and Eliz Plainf & Cent Jf.

Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Houston Home, Ironwood & Bessemer, Los Angeles Gas & Elec, etc., with their respective bid and ask prices.

o Basis / This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Missouri Gas & Elec Co, NY Gas Elec L H & P Co, and Nova Scotia Light & Power Co, along with their respective bid and ask prices.

⊖ Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. / In London. n Nominal. s Sale price * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Contains multiple columns of bond listings with their respective prices and terms.

• Basis, / This price includes accrued interest • Last sale, / L London • Nominal, / Sale price • Negotiability impaired by maturity

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask. Lists various utility companies and their bond issues with corresponding prices.

* Negotiability impaired by maturity. b Basis. f Flat price. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. t No par. x Ex-dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility stocks such as Amer States Pub Serv A, Amer Superpower Corp, and others, with their respective prices and par values.

* Last sale. / In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. z Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask. Lists various utility stocks such as Memphis Natural Gas, Pacific Lighting Corp, and Second Ave RR Corp with their respective prices.

† Without par value & Last sale.

l London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. * Sale price. s Ex-dividend.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "and income and defaulted bonds" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day the month preceding the date issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various bond issues such as Gillette Safety Razor, Kentucky Rock Asphalt, N Y & Foreign Investing Corp, etc.

Ⓛ Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and multiple columns of bond listings including Republic Iron & Steel, Stanley Randall, Van Slyke & Horton, etc.

EXCHANGE SEATS.

Table listing exchange seats for various locations like N Y Stock Exch, N Y Produce Exch, N Y Cotton Exch, etc.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. u There are 470 memberships... which 53 are held as dividend seats, 27 held by the Exchange, leaving 390 active memberships outstanding.

Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Stocks.		Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks.		Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks.		Par.	Bid.	Ask.	Stocks.		Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Per share.					Per share.					Per share.									
TEXTILE STOCKS.					INSURANCE STOCKS.										PROVIDENCE				
Northern Mills.					Canadian Mills										Richmond.				
Algenquin Print. 152½ 160					Jan Convert, Ltd. 36										Merchants (t) 4½ 5½				
American Mfg. 100					Jan Cottons, Ltd. 100 56 60										Prov Wash'n 100 27 29				
Preferred 52 52					Preferred 100 93										Puritan Life 50 15 25				
Amoskeag Mfg. 6 9					Domin Text, Ltd. (t) 79 80										Rhode Island (t) 5 6				
Preferred 42 50					Preferred 100 130										St Louis.				
Arnston M (Mass.) 21 24					Montreal Cottons 78										Cent States Life 5 1 43				
Assoc Textile Cos 7 7					Preferred 100 78										Gen Amer Life 40 40				
6% preferred 2½ 5					Penmans, Ltd com (t) 55 60										St Paul Minn				
Bernard Mfg (Ft.) 55 55					Preferred 100 78										St P Fire & Mar. 25 149 152				
Beacon Mfg (NB) 62½ 62½															San Francisco				
Preferred 100 62½															Calif-West State Life 10½ 11				
Berkshire Fine															Firemen's Fund 100 60½ 61				
Spinning Co. (t) 4 5															Home Fire & Mar 28½ 30 30½				
7% ann pref 24 27															Pacific Mutual Lfr (Los Angeles) 10 5				
Signal-Sanf Carp's 83½ 83½															Springfield, Mass				
Preferred 7 7															Spring Fire & M. 25 98 101				
Beeth Mfg (NB) 1 1															Washington.				
Preferred 190 190															American 100 100				
Berder O Mfg (FB) 80 90															Jorcoran 50 50				
Boss Mfg com 36 36															Fireman's 20 20				
Bourne Mills (FB) 50 55															National Union 5 5				
Cabot Mfg 20 25															MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP				
Charlton Mills 47 49															Atlantic Mutua—				
Dexdale Hos com 1 1															1930 100 100				
Preferred 20 25															1931 99½ 99½				
Draper Corp 14½ 15½															1932 99½ 99½				
For Alpaca (Mass) 1 1															1933 99½ 99½				
General Cotton 8 10															1934 99 99				
Goswold M (NB) 25 28															MINING STOCKS				
Preferred 92½ 92½															Admiralty Alaska				
Grinnell Mfg (NB) 48 50															Gold Min. 10c 22c				
Hathaway Mfg (NB) 27 28															Alaska Jun'au Gold				
Kilburn M (NB) 75 75															Mtna 20½ 20½				
La-ton Mills 48 50															Altar Cons Mines 40c 50c				
Luther Mfg (FR) 15 16½															Amer Zinc Lead & Smelting 4% 5%				
Merchants Mfg 2 4															\$6 preferred 25 37 39%				
Metahawk Carpet 20 25															Anaconda Cop Min 50 11½ 11%				
Mt V. Wood Mills 2 4															And's Conner M (t) 7 7				
Preferred 35 37															Ariz Comstock 28c 40c				
Nashawena M 28 32															Austin Silver Min 1 1½				
Nashua M (NH) 100 100															Bagdad Copper 16c 28c				
Preferred 28 32															Black Hawk Mines 29c 29c				
Neild Mills (NB) 9 10½															Bulolo Gold Dredg 36 37				
Newquitt M (NB) 23½ 25															Bunker Hill 28½ 29½				
Pacific Mills 85 87½															& Sullivan M & O 10 2 2½				
Pierce Mfg (Me) 28 33															Butte Cop & Z Co 1½ 1½				
Pittston Mills 65 65															Butte & Sun 10 1½ 1½				
Plymouth Cordage 8 10															Bwana M'Kubwa 5% 7%				
Pocomoke M (NB) 5½ 11															Copper Min Co. 5% 5%				
Powder & Alex 70 85															Callf Copper Co. 10 10				
Preferred 65 65															Callahan Zinc-Lead 5% 5%				
Quinn's Mills (NB) 18 18															Calumet & Hecla 25 3½ 3%				
Rich Borden Mfg Co (FR) 100 7½ 10															Carnegie Metals 1.37 1.50				
Saco Lowell Shops 30 35															Central Am Mines 1 1½				
Sagamore Mfg (FR) 28 28															Cerro de Pasco 37½ 37%				
Sanford Mills 21 23															Chief Consol Min. 12 16				
Sonic Mill (NB) 5 6															Como Mines 2½ 2½				
Taber Mills (NB) 5 6															Consol Copper 5 5				
Wampanoac M (NB) 100 7½ 10															Cons Min & Smelt 26 129 135				
York Mfg (Me) 100 7½ 10															Copper Range 3% 4%				
															Cresson Consolidated 1 1½				
															Gold Min & M. 1 1½				
															Unsi Mexicana 50c 1½ 1½				
															Dome Mines Ltd. (t) 41½ 42½				
															Eagle Bird Mine 25c 95c				
															Eagle Pich Lead 30 3½ 4½				
															Preferred 30 30				
															Evans Wall Lead (t) 3½ 3½				
															7% preferred 100 3½ 10				
															Falcon Lead 1 1				
															Federal M & Am 100 50 60				
															7% preferred 100 61 82				
															Golden Cycle Corp. 31 34				
															Goldfield Consol Mines 1 1				
															Granby Cons M S & Power 6½ 7½				
															Greene-Canaan 100 30 38				
															Hancock Cons 20 5½ 6½				
															Hecla Mining 25c 5½ 6½				

* In liquidation. † Last sale. ‡ Par value \$100. n Nominal r Canadian price. s Sale price. z Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing stock listings with columns for Stock Name, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes sections for Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks, Real Estate & Land Stocks, and Title Guaranty & Deposit Stocks.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. k Last sale. l Par value \$100. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks (e.g., Canadian Gen El, Consol Textile, Durham Hosiery) and their corresponding bid, ask, and share prices. The table is organized into several vertical sections.

k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Per share. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Kinney (G R) Inc, Hercules Motors, and Nat Paper & Type.

k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. z Ex-dividend † No par value

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with 12 columns: Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective bid and ask prices.

k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond listings including New London, Waterbury, Delaware, Florida, Foreign Govts, and others.

Yield Basis. f Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. u Dollars per 1,000 lire flat. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and various bond entries for countries like Canada, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

Basin. / Flat price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity. † Last sale. ‡ Nominal. § Tax-exempt under a law approved March 9 1903 and which went into effect April 23 1903, bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt. ¶ Quotation per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grains of pure gold.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid., Ask., To Net), and Yield Basis (Bid., Ask., To Net). Rows are organized by state: Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Louisiana, and Michigan. Each row lists a bond issue with its yield and price details.

Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909. Bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt. e Less 1/2%.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid., Ask., To Net), and Yield Basis (Bid., Ask., To Net). Rows are categorized by state: Detroit (concluded), Grand Rapids, Highland Park, Jackson, Lansing, Port Huron, Saginaw, Wayne County, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, and Mississippi.

b Basis. c Less 1/4. f Flat price. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909. Bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To. It is organized into three main sections: New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York, with numerous sub-sections for each state.

• Basis. / Flat price.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond entries for New York City, Schenectady, and other municipalities.

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO (See footnote *)

NORTH CAROLINA

* Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. * Subject to taxation: by an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Dayton, East Cleveland, Franklin County, Hamilton Co, Lima, Lucas Co, Marion Co, Miami Conservancy Dist, Montgomery County, Newark, Portsmouth, Springfield, Toledo, Youngstown, Youngstown School Dist, Zanesville, and others. Each entry includes bond details and yield/bid/ask/price information.

Yield Basis. f Flat price. * Subject to taxation; by an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation. f Less 2. s Less 1 on bid side. f Less 1/2. s Less 1/4.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To Net.

b Basis. Flat price.

CANADA (See Page 119)

National Banks June 30 COLORADO State Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Colorado Spgs., Denver, Pueblo, etc.

National Banks June 30 CONNECTICUT State Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, etc.

National Banks June 30 DELAWARE State Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Wilmington, Farmers' Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30 DIST. OF COLUMBIA Other Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Washington, Anacostia Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30 FLORIDA State Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Jacksonville, Lakeland, Miami, etc.

National Banks June 30 GEORGIA State Institutions June 30

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Nominal Per share. Lists banks like Atlanta, American Sav Bank, etc.

* Sale price. † Branch of Savannah. ‡ March 5 1934. c Stockholders of the New Haven Bank, N. B. A., New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 24 1934, approved a reduction in the bank's capital from \$1,600,000 to \$800,000 by a reduction of the par value of the shares from \$100 to \$50, and the sale of \$200,000 5% cum. pref. stock to the R. F. O. d Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida. e Affiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga. f In process of liquidation. g Member of the Florida National Group. h Affiliated with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla. i Dec. 31 1932. j Last sale. k Dec. 30 1933. l In process of reorganization. m Combined statement. n Trust funds. o Ex-dividend.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Table for GEORGIA banks. Columns: National Banks June 30, State Institutions June 30. Rows include August, Columbus, Macon, and Savannah banks with details on Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table for IDAHO banks. Columns: National Banks June 30, State Institutions June 30. Rows include Boise City banks with details on Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table for ILLINOIS banks. Columns: National Banks June 30, State Institutions June 30. Rows include Aurora, Belleville, Chicago, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend, and Terre Haute banks with detailed financial data.

Table for ILLINOIS banks (continued). Columns: National Banks June 30, State Institutions June 30. Rows include Elgin, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield banks with detailed financial data.

Table for INDIANA banks. Columns: National Banks June 30, State Institutions June 30. Rows include Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend, and Terre Haute banks with detailed financial data.

* Sale price
† Branch of Savannah.
a June 30 1933.
c March 5 1934.
d New stock.
e Affiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.
g Dec. 30 1933.
f Last sale.
r Combined statement.
z Ex-dividend.

National Banks June 30 MISSISSIPPI State Institutions June 30

Table for Mississippi banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 MONTANA State Institutions June 30

Table for Montana banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 MISSOURI State Institutions June 30

Large table for Missouri banks, including Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield, with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEBRASKA State Institutions June 30

Table for Nebraska banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEVADA

Table for Nevada banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEW HAMPSHIRE State Institutions June 30

Table for New Hampshire banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEW JERSEY State Institutions June 30

Table for New Jersey banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

* Sale price. a On Sept. 4 1934 directors of the Manufacturers Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., announced a plan to simplify the capital structure of the institution by retiring the \$1,215,000 of \$20 par preferred stock and making a cash distribution to holders of about \$800,000 and issuing 13,501 shares of common stock.

National Bank June 30 NEW JERSEY State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in New Jersey with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEW JERSEY State Institutions June 30

Table listing national banks in New Jersey with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks June 30 NEW YORK State Institutions June 30

Table listing national banks and trust companies in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

* Sale price. a Dec. 30 1933. b Includes security stock. c In process of reorganization. d June 30 1934. f March 5 1934. g Capital structure of the First Mechanics National Bank of Trenton...

National Banks June 30 NEW YORK State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in New York, including National City Bank, Nat Safety Bk & Tr Co, and others, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks June 30 NEW YORK State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in New York, including Westchester Co. Ossining-1st Nat Bk & Trust Co, and others, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks June 30 NORTH CAROLINA State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in North Carolina, including Asheville-First Nat Bk & Tr Co, Charlotte-Charlottesville Nat Bank, and others, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks June 30 NORTH DAKOTA State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in North Dakota, including Fargo-Dakota Nat Bank, and others, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks June 30 OHIO State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks and trust companies in Ohio, including Akron-Dime Savings Bk Co, Canton-First National Bank, and others, with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

Footnote text: a Dec. 30 1933. b Stockholders of the Oneida National Bank & Trust Co. of Utica, N. Y., to vote Sept. 18 1934 on the proposed sale of \$200,000 of preferred stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. c Dec. 31 1932. e June 30 1934. f March 5 1934. g In process of liquidation. h Member First Nat. Bank Stock Corp. i Controlled by Marine Midland Corp. r March 31 1934. z Ex-dividend. z Dec. 31 1933.

National Banks June 30 OHIO State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks in Ohio with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld, and Ask. Includes entries for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown.

National Banks June 30 OKLAHOMA State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks in Oklahoma with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld, and Ask. Includes entries for Guthrie, McAlester, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Tulsa.

National Banks June 30 OREGON State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks in Oregon with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld, and Ask. Includes entries for Eugene, Portland, and United States Nat'l Bk.

National Banks June 30 PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions June 30

Table listing banks in Pennsylvania with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld, and Ask. Includes entries for Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

a March 5 1934.

b Oct. 25 1933.

c Member of the BancOhio Corp.

d Sept. 26 1934.

e Dec. 30 1933.

f Last sale.

g March 31 1934.

h Dec. 31 1932.

i Oct. 10 1933.

j In process of reorganization.

National Banks June 30. PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions June 30.

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Pittsburgh (Concluded.), Dollar Savings Bank, Farmers Deposit Nat Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30. RHODE ISLAND State Institutions June 30.

Table listing Rhode Island banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Newport Aquidneck Nat Exch Bank & Sav Co, Providence Can Nat Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30. SOUTH CAROLINA State Institutions June 30.

Table listing South Carolina banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Charleston—Citizens & Sou Bank, Carolina Sav Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30. SOUTH DAKOTA State Institutions June 30.

Table listing South Dakota banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Sioux Falls—Citizens Nat Bk & Tr, Corn Exch Sav Bank, etc.

National Banks June 30. TENNESSEE State Institutions June 5.

Table listing Tennessee banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Chattanooga—Amer Tr & Bkg Co, Commercial Nat Bk, etc.

National Banks June 30. TEXAS State Institutions June 30.

Table listing Texas banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Austin—American Nat Bank, Austin Nat Bank, etc.

* Sale price.
a April 30 1934.
b Member of First Security Corp.
c In process of reorganization.
d A mutual savings bank.
e Formerly the Miners Bank & Trust Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
f Affiliated with the Citizens & Southern National Bank of Savannah, Ga.
g Dec. 31 1932.
h Stock all owned by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.
i Last sale.
j Dec. 30 1933.
k March 5 1934.
l Ez-dividend.

National Banks June 30. WISCONSIN State Institutions June 30.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and various bank names like La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Wisconsin State Bank.

Canadian Bank Statements

Returns are all of July 31 1934. Prices are per cent. not per share.

NOVA SCOTIA

Table for Nova Scotia banks: Halifax, Bank of Nova Scotia, with columns for Capital, Reserve Fund, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask.

ONTARIO

Table for Ontario banks: Toronto, Bank of Toronto, Can Bank of Comm., Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can.

QUEBEC

Table for Quebec banks: Montreal, Bank of Montreal, Banque Canadienne, Barclays Bk (Canada), Provincial Bk of Can, Royal Bk of Canada.

* Sale price. † Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. no par stock. ‡ Dec. 30 1933. † Unit of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. ‡ Member of the Northwest Bancorporation. † Last sale. ‡ Ex-dividend.

National Banks June 30. WYOMING

Table for Wyoming banks: Cheyenne, American Nat Bank, Stock Growers N Bk.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

Quotations are for the last day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Large table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask. Lists various bonds and stocks from Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, etc.

f Flat price

